

LOK SABHA DEBATES **(English Version)**

Sixth Session
(Tenth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, March 17, 1993 Phalguna
26, 1914(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, a Statement should be given in the House about the happenings in Calcutta. This is a serious incident. (*Interruptions*) After Bombay, such type of incident has taken place in Calcutta and such incidents are also occurring in other parts of the country off and on. (*Interruptions*)

DR. LAXMI NARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): After Bombay and Calcutta, such bomb blasts may occur in other big cities also. Therefore, the Government should take prompt action and should also make a statement in the House about its plan of action in this regard. No doubt, it is a matter of grave concern. Hon. Advani ji had sounded a note of caution in this regard during the debate on bomb blasts in Bombay. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Hon. Prime Minister has also just come in the House. Through you, I request him to make a statement in the House regarding the Calcutta incident. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (Aonla): Such incidents may occur anywhere. Therefore the Government should immediately take

necessary steps in this regard. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota): More than 100 people have been killed in Calcutta.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): Now it is Delhi's or Parliament's turn. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SURAJ MANDAL (Godda): There was a bomb throwing incident in Patna also.

[English]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): Is the Government prepared to suspend the question hour?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): We want a statement from the Government.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera): I have given a notice for the suspension of question hour.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Government should come out with a statement.

MR. SPEAKER: What has happened in Calcutta is really something which is going to affect us and something about which we are really very sorry and the first thing we would like to do is to give out condolences to the families who have lost their members.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I can understand the

feelings of the Members and we can understand that they would like to discuss this matter, not only discuss this matter but discuss this matter in a manner which will produce some results which will be helpful to the Government, to the Parliament to the people and, if there are any lacuna in our system, they can be highlighted and we can take steps to overcome them. I am inclined to allow the discussion immediately after the question hour and I will give opportunity to express their views. Kumari Mamata Banerjee, you will also be allowed to speak. I will give you as much time as you need.

KUMARI MAMATA

BANERJEE(Calcutta South): Sir, you are on your legs. If you allow me, I will speak. It is a most unfortunate matter. More than 35 people died. The Prime Minister is present here. The Prime Minister should visit the spot. At least, the people will be happy.

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow you enough time to speak in this point. Not only that, we will discuss it immediately after the question hour. But some very senior and hon. Members and the leaders have suggested certain things to me about the discussions and about the matter which can be discussed with the Government and all those things. I will certainly have discussion with the Government also and today we will discuss. But if you want to discuss it in a broader perspective with a view to see what is going to be the threat perception, what is going to be the need for the modernisation and how we have to deal with these things, administratively, technologically, politically, socially and internationally also. All these things can be discussed. I would first of all, discuss this matter with the Government representatives; with the Government and with the leaders also. We will have a meaningful discussion on this point. But let us continue with the Question Hour. Immediately after the Question Hour is over, I will allow you.

(Interruptions)

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY (Alipurduars): I want to bring to your notice about the economic blockade of Jharkhand area. People

were killed by the police. (Interruptions) Four people were killed by the police. Terrorism is every much going on there.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I allowed you to raise it yesterday.

(Interruptions)

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Leaders of the fur parties are for the separation of this area.

[Translation]

There is terror of police in Jharkhand..(Interruptions)...Here members of every party have supported it...(Interruptions) Our voice is not being heard...(Interruptions)

SHRI SURAJ MANDAL: For publishing the new the editor was...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Sir, you should express condolence on the killings at Calcutta.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already done that. Please sit down.

[Translation]

SHRI SURAJ MANDAL: The henchmen of Government came on a bike to kill the Editor of Times of India for publishing a news about Jharkhand...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot raise it at this point of time.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. speaker,

Sir, if you call in a proper way, then we would also like to speak something.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You also do not join. You can do it after the Question Hour.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It is not going on record if you are speaking like this. after the Question Hour, you speak. It will go on record.

11.08 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Production of Cloth

*301. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the production of cloth in handloom, powerloom and mill sectors during each of the last three years, sector-wise;

(b) whether there is any declining trend in the production of cloth during the above period;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor, sector-wise; and

(d) the remedial steps proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) The production of cloth in handloom, powerloom and mill sectors during each of the last three years:

Mill. Sq. metres

<i>Year</i>	<i>Mill Sector</i>	<i>Handloom Sector</i>	<i>Powerloom Sector*</i>	<i>Total</i>
1989-90	2667	3924	14007	20598
1990-91	2589	4295	16044	22928
1991-92	2376	4123	16089	22588
1992-93 (Est.)	2255	4255	16630	23140

*including hosiery.

(b) No, Sir. The production of cloth has been steadily increasing. However, there was slight decline only during the year 1991-92.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the figures given by the hon. Minister in his statement show that the total production

of cloth has been increasing. But the production in the mill sector has been continuously decreasing. From 2667 million Sq. Meters in 1989-90, it has come down to 2255 million sq. Meters in 1992-93. I would like to know the reasons for the reduction in production in the Mill sector. Is it due to the increasing sickness and closure of the mills? If it is so, how many mills have been permanently closed down so far? How many work-

ers and employees have been rendered unemployed? How many of them received the benefits from the Textile Workers Rehabilitation fund?

[Translation]

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, out of 1137 mills in the country, 243 mills are in B.F.R., The number of closed Textiles Mills is 121, the number of spinning mills is 63 whereas there are 58 composite mills.

[English]

The total number of workers affected due to closure as on 31.1.93 is 1,69,852. The total number of workers in all the 1137 mills is 10,67,740. This is the actual position.

[Translation]

Why the production is decreasing, I would like to tell the hon. Member one or two points in this regard. During 1989-90, the production was 2.667 million metres and in 1992-93 it has come down to 2255 million metres the reason being the increase in power looms. I have supplied these reasons to the hon. member. there is a down-fall in production of mill cloth. This is due to the competition between powerloom and Mill cloth. previously, there was a competition between handloom and powerloom. But the production of handloom was not affected. instead it was a little more than that of powerloom. Due to competition between powerloom and Mill cloth, the mill cloth is showing a decreasing trend. This is because of the bigger overhead expenditure on mill cloth whereas powerloom has less expenditure. This is the main reason for more sale of powerloom cloth even in competition. If hon. member wishes to know more even after this, then I would give him statistics. Though I have already given the statistics, there is not much downfall in the handloom production. The production of mill cloth is 2255 million square metres in case of handloom, it is 4255 million square metres and in powerloom it is 16630 million square meters.

[English]

SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN: Sir, the production of cloth has increased steadily during the last two years. In view of this increased production, may I know to what extent that has increased the production of cheaper cloth meant for the weaker sections of society under the Controlled Cloth Scheme? and also how much increase has taken place in the quality cloth to be provided at reasonable prices to the weaker sections under the Controlled cloth scheme? What steps have been contemplate to ensure availability of such clothes for the weaker sections?

[Translation]

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my question was about the loss region wise and year wise. . Though the details regarding year wise losses have been furnished, but region wise details are yet to be furnished. Sir, through you, I would like to know why the cotton mills in Bihar are on the verge of being closed down even though the machines in Gaya cotton Mill are there latest ones? These are going to be closed down because of non supply of material as a result of which thousands of workers have been rendered unemployed. I want to know whether the Government proposes to take any concrete steps for making timely supply of raw material to the Mill so that the workers are not thrown out of employment?

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: Mr. Speaker, in the conditions of textile mills in the country is deteriorating day-by-day. After the strike in Bombay, the Government of India allocated Rs.750 crores for modernisation and the money it was deposited in IDBI. Many of the millsw did benefit from this. An amount of Rs. 8000 crores has been utilised under the modernisation programme. Even now, the Government of India is encouraging and exhorting them to import machinery for modernisation as there is a lot of competition not only within the country but also in the export market. The Government of India has deposited some money with the IDBI for modernisation and

for improving the quality of cloth. The money is borrowed from it only. In addition to it, import duty for importing textile machinery has also been reduced. Even the mills of Bihar can borrow money for modernisation out of the money deposited with the IDBI. If the demand for further reduction in import duty on machinery is put forth, it will be favorably considered.

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my question is regarding new cotton mills. So please has something in this regard. Please say something regarding supplies of material to the Gaya cotton Mill where latest machines are installed.

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, his question is regarding other mills. therefore, if separate notice is given regarding the conditions prevailing in other mills, then I will be in a position to tell him about them. As the question does not pertain particularly to the mills in Bihar, how can I tell anything to him in this regard?

MR. SPEAKER: You may supply him facts and figures in writing later on.

[English]

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has already admitted that in the mill sector the production of cloth is going down whereas in powerloom sector it is going up. And the powerloom sector is competing with the mill sector because of the overhead expenses. Is it true that because in powerloom sector the labour is unorganized, there are less labour laws and there is no proper implementation of labour laws and, therefore, powerloom is competing with the mill sector? And if so, what does this Government proposes to do in this respect?

[Translation]

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, what can the Ministry of Textiles do in this regard? If the question is addressed to the Minister of labour, then proper reply can be given by that Ministry?

What can I do regarding the powerloom sector?

[English]

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: In the powerloom sector, where there is unorganised labour, where there less implementation of the labour laws, what are you going to do?

[Translation]

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: It is a fact that the unorganised labour is exploited. I know it very well. Exploitation of labour is going on in the powerloom sector. However, this question does not pertain to my Ministry. Therefore address it to the Minister of Labour.

[English]

SHRI RAM NAIK: He has to reply on behalf of the Government. He just cannot say that it is not his subject. That is not a proper approach. If the Minister cannot say, the Prime Minister should say something about it. He is present here.

[Translation]

SHRI RABI RAY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to the hon. Minister submit to that all of us know that after agriculture, maximum people are employed in the handloom sector in the country. The hon. Minister is himself well aware of the plight of the weavers, who are nearly starving, because maximum starvation deaths among weavers had been reported from his state. I know that the powerloom sector is the victor in the competition between in end the handloom sector. This is evident from the statistics supplied by the hon. Minister. In view of the plight of the weavers and starvation deaths reported from amongst them, I would like to know from the hon. Prime Minister whether it is a fact that under the 'Textile Control Amendment Order, 1992', powerlooms are no more required to seek licence? The powerloom sector has been freed from the shackles of control and it will

face competition for survival as is clear from this year's 'Economic Survey' wherein a mention has been made regarding lifting of precondition of licence. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether with a view to help the weavers engaged in the powerloom sector, the Government propose to rescind the 'Textile Control Order (Amendment), 1992'?

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, regarding powerloom sector Shri Rabi Ray has raised a very interesting question. I would like to assure the hon. Member that since I have assumed charge of the Ministry of Textiles it is the endeavour of the Government to uplift the weavers all over the country, who are starving and are also below the poverty line, by starting schemes for the weavers in the villages all over India. I also convened a conference of the weavers and of the Handloom Ministers of States too. Many a decision were arrived at these conferences and it is the endeavour of the Government to ameliorate the lot of the weavers in the light of these decisions. The hon. Member, Shri Rabi Ray, has made correct submissions regarding the textile control order, because till 1985 it was applicable to the powerloom sector. However, at present it is not applicable to the powerloom sector. At the time this order was in enforce there were 6,00,000 powerlooms in the country. Right now there are 12,00,000 powerlooms in the country. The issue to check the powerlooms arises because there are 62,00,000 weavers/workers engaged in the powerlooms sector. The Government has to watch the interests of the powerlooms on the one hand and on the other hand of the working class and the handloom workers. For the handloom workers and the weavers...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Do not reply to the interruptions.

[Translation]

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY : Sir? I was about to dwell on the issue of the working

conditions of the weavers and how it could be improved and on the issue regarding the supply of yarn to the weavers. The Government has formulated a scheme in this regard and it is going to be implemented too.

SHRI RABI RAY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, my question has not been replied to by the hon. Minister. In fact, I would like to thank Shri G. Venkat Swamy for his endeavors. My question was quite fundamental in nature that whether the hon. Minister does not think that 'Textile Control (Amendment) Order' will not prove to be a bottleneck in the growth and development of the weavers? What all he is doing is definitely doing. But the 'Textile Control Order (Amendment), 1992' basically creates bottlenecks. I would like to know from him what steps he propose to take to remove these bottlenecks? I have not got the reply in this regard that whether that order will be rescinded?

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the present 'Textile Control Order (Amendment)' has been issued in view of the plight of the weavers and to ameliorate the lot of the handloom weavers as per the Supreme Court Order. This control order is in the light of the implementation of that order that to give facilities to the powerloom and textile workers.

SHRI RATILAL VARMA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I hail from the weavers' community. The hon. Minister has stated that he is striving hard to ameliorate the lot of the weavers. The weavers living in villages neither get cotton nor yarn and nor any assistance. Others are prospering in the name of the weavers. The hon. Minister has invited the representatives of the weavers.

MR. SPEAKER : Is this a question? Please ask your question.

SHRI RATILAL VARMA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, What assistance Government intends to provide to the weavers in the rural areas so that they are able to keep their ancestral profession alive? Besides many mills are not on the verge of closure, people are

forced to seek voluntary retirement under mandatory retirement scheme. In such a situation, I would like to know from the hon. Minister how the production of cloth would increase?

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have already given reply to this. I repeat it for the convenience of the hon. Member. Keeping in view the problems of weavers a scheme is being formulated for improving their lot..

(Interruptions)

SHRI BRISHIM PATEL : What is that scheme, please enlighten us. We have been hearing about it for a long time that a scheme is being chalked out... .. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government is formulating a number of schemes for improving the condition of weavers and to bring them above the poverty line. In order to ensure that yarn and dyes etc. are supplied to weavers in time we are chalking out schemes so that they are at least able to earn minimum wages while working in the Handloom sector. State Governments will have to ensure their implementation. We are holding talks with them. A scheme is being formulated for ensuring minimum wages. The schemes would not be implemented successfully unless the State Governments cooperate. The State Governments have to be convinced. Once the scheme is given final shape, the detailed information would be placed in the House.

SHRI SANDIPAN BHAGWAN THORAT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that Sholapur city is famous for the production of towels and bed sheets, however its production is reducing gradually. 22 items which have been banned for powerloom sector include towels and bed sheets also which are lot foreign exchange for us. I would like to know from the hon. Minister that keeping in view the fact that Sholapur is famous all over the country for manufacture of best

quality of Jacquard sheets and towels of export quality, which the hon. Minister may also be having in his house, whether the Government propose to lift the ban on these items.

MR. SPEAKER: Is this question related to it?

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, perhaps the hon. Member is referring to the Supreme Court's order under which 22 items have been reserved for exclusive manufacture in the Handloom sector and he wants these two item to be excluded from this list. No decision to this effect has so far been taken. The Government propose to implement the order of the Supreme Court.

MR. SPEAKER : We have already spent half an hour on this question. Now we will take up the next question.

[English]

Small Scale Sector

*303. SHRI *MANORANJAN BHAKTA:
DR. CHINTA MOHAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the growth rate of the small scale sector is expected to fall sharply during the current financial year, as reported in the Pioneer dated February 16, 1993;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the growth rate registered by this sector during 1992-93 vis-a-vis 1991-92;

(d) whether the Government are still working out the sectoral performance of this sector;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the remedial steps proposed to boost the growth of small scale sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) (a) to (f). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Office of the Development Commissioner (Small Scale Industries) computes the Index of Industrial Production for Small Scale Sector on quarterly basis. On the basis of this Index, the rate of growth in small Scale Sector during the year 1991-92 was 2.4% over the previous year. It is estimated that the growth rate in the small scale sector during the 1991-92 was 2.4% over the previous year. It is estimated that the growth rate in the small scale sector during the 1992-93 will be about 5% growth of industrial production in Small Scale Industrial Sector in particular.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) As per the index of the industrial production for the year of 1991-92, the sectoral growth rate of production over the previous year was 23.3% in transport equipment, 17.3% in leather and leather products, 13.3% in basic metal industries and 12.1% in non-electrical machinery group, negative growth rate of -10.5% in metal and metal products, (-) 3.3% in footwear and wearing apparel was observed.

(f) The Government has always safeguarded the interest of Small Scale Sector. The important steps taken to boost the Small Scale Sector by the Government of India are :-

(i) Exemption from concessional excise duty.

(ii) Concessional rates of interest on loans upto Rs. 2 lakhs.

(iii) Marketing facility of their products through NSIC, SSIDC's.

(iv) Reservation of items for exclusive manufacture in the Small Scale Sector.

(v) Reservation of items for Government Purchase.

(vi) Price preference in purchase from SSI.

(vii) Transport subsidy.

(viii) Scheme for Self-Employment for Educated- Unemployed Youth.

(ix) Enhancement in the investment limit of plant and machinery in respect of tiny units from Rs. 2 lakhs to Rs. 5 lakhs and inclusion of business and industry related services as tiny units and modification in definition of woman enterprises.

(x) Simplification of rules and procedures regarding registration.

(xi) Insurance of Ordinance entitled "The Interest of Delayed Payment to Small Scale and Ancillary Undertakings Ordinance".

(xii) Widening of the scope of National Equity Fund Scheme.

(xiii) Equity participation by order Industrial Undertaking in small scale units upto 24%.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is really surprising to know as to how the Minister has declined or refused to reply. If the census conducted during 1987-88 is any indication, then 40 per cent of such units will be non-functional or untraceable and about 2,21,000 will be the sick industries. In view of the above, 7,00,00 units will be functioning, out of the registered 14,96,000 units.

If that so, I cannot understand how the Government has denied about the possible decline of growth in the small scale sector

during the current financial year. In view of the new liberal industrial and economic policy and unrestricted import policy, what is the growth in index registered by the Development Commissioner (Small Scale Industries) for the last nine months on sectoral basis?

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Sir, the growth rate in the small scale sector during 1991-92 was 2.4 per cent against the negative growth rate witnessed in manufacturing sector.

As far as the sectoral performance for the last quarter is concerned, the growth rate was about 5 per cent as given by the DC(SSI). We have 14 sectoral industries. There are only two areas where we have shown negative growth rate. I will pass on the information about this to the hon. Member.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government has announced a number of concessions to safeguard the interests of the small scale units in the country. The list of 13 steps mentioned in the statement is appreciated. But to avail these concessions, the small scale units have to run from pillar to post. The benefits are not reaching the units in time thereby defeating the very purpose.

So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether Government would like to introduce a single window system to get the desired benefits by these units.

Secondly, sometimes for want of adequate budgetary allocation, the concessions, such as transport subsidy, capital subsidy, are not available in time. Does the Government consider taking adequate action in this regard?

Thirdly, even the interest has to be paid. But the public sector organisations are not paying it to the small scale industries for years together. So, you are mentioning that interest has to be paid. But even when the original money is not paid, how does the question of interest come? There should be

some legislation so that payment by such units is made compulsory in due time. What is the reaction of the Government?

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Sir, one of the basic policy measures announced for small scale sector on 6th August, 1991 is de-reservation, de-regulation of the sector. Hon. Prime Minister has suggested that instead of frequent meetings, the emphasis should be on voluntary compliance. The Union Minister of Labour has already written to the State Government to implement it. The Environment Ministry has given a direction relating to environment clearance. Except a few periodically exempted from the environmental clearance. The process of registration has been completely simplified.

In this direction, hon. Prime Minister has advised us to convene a meeting of State Ministers of Industries very shortly. We will be getting the feedback from the State Ministers. The Act has to be implemented by the State Governments. That aspect has to be discussed with the State Governments. They have to implement these directions.

Coming to the capital subsidy, we have stopped it in 1988. There are 16 pending cases. We have to clear it.

About interest payments to the small scale sector, an Ordinance has been issued. A Bill is pending in the House. It has to be passed in this month.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Nawal Kishore Rai.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: What is the budgetary allocation for transport subsidy? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: About transport subsidy, of course, this scheme is still in existence. We are giving transport subsidy. If there is any delay, so far as your State is concerned, I am prepared to clear

it. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: No, no, please.
(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Naval Kishore Rai.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You will talk to the Minister in his Chamber now. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: This is the fourth question you are asking.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: According to the rules, you are allowed to ask only two questions. I have allowed the third question. You want to ask the fourth question. Other Members are also there.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not argue. You meet the Minister, please. He will help you. Please sit down now.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to ask the Hon. Prime Minister a question with regard to the unemployed persons. It has been mentioned in the statement that to boost the small sector scheme for Self-employment for the educated unemployed youth will be implemented. There are about four crore people unemployed in the country. Under the self-employment scheme the Central Government provides financial assistance of Rs. 15,000 for starting a business, Rs. 25,000 to set up industry and Rs. 35,000 for investment in small scale industry. I would like to know from the Hon. Prime Minister that keeping in view the increasing inflation whether small scale industrial unit can be set up with this amount in the country? If, in the real sense....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You please ask the question.

SHRI NAVAL KISHORE RAI: Does the Hon. Prime Minister propose for increase this loan limit to two lakh rupees so that more and more unemployed persons are benefited. Will the proposal to increase the loan limit to rupees seventy five thousand be taken into consideration?.... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Sir, the scheme of self-employment for the educated youth is being in operation since 1983. The hon. Member has suggested to increase the loan limits. It is a good suggestion; we will take into the Finance Minister to find out as to what can be done.

MR. SPEAKER: If you say that it is a good suggestion, then it becomes an assurance.

SHRI SARAT CHANDRA PATTANAYAK: In order to improve the growth rate in small scale sector, is the Government considering to constitute Small Scale Industries Board and if so, I want to know the details.

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: We have the National Small Industries Advisory Board. We have already constituted and it is functioning.

[*Translation*]

SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDLWAL: We are giving encouragement to women entrepreneurs and we are giving special training through special entrepreneurial development schemes.

SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Sir, certain small scale units are very much in difficulty. But there are so many SSI industries which are export oriented. Has the Government any proposal to encourage them specially in views of the present foreign exchange position?

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM : Modernisation, upgradation of technology and quality improvement are the basic objectives of the Government and we are working in that direction. WE are extending facilities to the export oriented units; we have allowed 24 per cent participation from the large scale sector into the small scale sector to improve quality.

MR. SPEAKER: Virender Singh, you should ask question about large scale industries and not small scale industries.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRENDRASINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister in his reply has stated that the Government has taken a number of steps to boost the small scale sector and have formulated schemes for self employment to provide employment to the unemployed youth. Small Scale industrial units in the rural areas are being set up only with the assistance being provided by the Government. The items manufactured in small scale industries are also being manufactured in the large scale industries wide publicity of their items overshadow the items produced in small scale industries and thus they suffer setback and the small industries cannot even pay back their loan. I would like to know whether the Government proposes to reserve certain items for exclusive manufacture in large scale industries as is being done in the case of small scale industries.

[English]

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Sir, there are 836 items reserved for the small scale sector and large sector cannot enter there.

They commit 75 per cent for exports.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: A number of efforts by the Government have been listed in the answer. The most important reason why small scale industry has not been able to flourish in this country is that the arrangements for financing either through small industries financing corporations or Banks,

have been inadequate. Even though they may have funds, they are very wary in giving loans to applicants and they take a very long time. If the small scale industry were to flourish, Government must see that the loan application is quickly disposed of and loan is given within a short time, whether it is required initially to start the industry or to survive, when the working capital needs go up. To do this, Government have to come up with rules and even statutes to see that the small industries corporations and the Banks give priority to the financing needs of the small industries. They should also see to it that a certain time limit is set. Is the Government prepared to give this kind of priority with the help of rules and enactment if necessary and set a time limit within which this must be done?

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM : As far as the credit to this flow sector is concerned, I agree with the hon. Member that it is not as we expect it to be. On the recommendation and suggestion of the Industry Department, a committee has been constituted headed by Shri Naik, the then Deputy Governor of the RBI. The RBI is examining this aspect of credit flow to the small scale sector. We are awaiting the decision of the RBI on this.

KUMARI MAMTA BANERJEE: It is a fact that the Government's policy is to encourage unemployed youth and women especially in the small sector. But in reality, what we see is that after getting training in the industrial institutes, women and unemployed youth are much harassed and they do not get proper attention.

Secondly, in West Bengal, 23,000 small scale industries have been closed down. They are totally closed. I do not know the figures about other States, but according to my information, it is 23,000 in West Bengal. Will the Minister make a survey to find out as to why these industries have been closed when lakhs of unemployed youth are on the streets? I would request the Minister to make a survey and encourage unemployed youth and women so that they can stand on their own feet.

MR. M. ARUNACHALAM: I do not know about the harassment of women entrepreneurs. We have called the Industry Ministers of various States for a conference. We will discuss this issue with them. Most of the issues have to be dealt with by State Governments themselves.

As regards the survey, I will go back and discuss with my officers to find out whether a survey is already being conducted. If not, we will discuss the issue in detail.

[Translation]

Civil Amenities Scheme

*305 SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government and the Housing and Urban Development Corporation have approved any scheme for providing better civic other facilities in small and medium towns in various States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of projects launched under this scheme in Orissa;

(d) the total amount earmarked for the purpose; and

(e) the amount spent in Orissa on this account during 1992-93?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SHELA KAUL) (a) to

(e). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). Provision of civil facilities is the responsibility of the local bodies concerned. These local bodies formulate their schemes in consultation with the State Governments concerned. State Governments on their part render assistance to the local bodies under various schemes and also through borrowing from financial institutions like HUDCO, LIC etc. The Government of India plays only a nodal and catalytic role. Financial support is given through a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT) being implemented from 1979-80. Upto 31.3.1992, central assistance amounting to Rs. 176.17 crores has been sanctioned and 517 small and medium towns covered.

(c) and (d). Based on various proposals received from the Government of Orissa under the IDSMT. Schemes have been sanctioned in 22 towns and central assistance of Rs. 710.75 lakhs released from 1979-80 to 31.3.1992. A list of towns alongwith the amounts sanctioned for each town is given in the enclosed ANNEXURE.

(e) No releases have been made from Central Government under the scheme for Orissa during the financial year 1992-93.

Town -wise details of Central assistance released under IDSMT Scheme to the State of Orissa during the period 1979-80 to 31.3.1992

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.	Name of the town	Amount
(1)	(2)	(3)
<i>6th Plan</i>		
1.	Puri	40.00
2.	Sambalpur	37.50

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.	Name of the town	Amount
(1)	(2)	(3)
	<u>Total</u>	<u>120.00</u>
3.	Balasore	40.00
4.	Rourkela	40.00
5.	Jaypore	40.00
6.	Bhenkanal	40.00
	Total	237.50
	<i>7th Plan</i>	
7.	Keonjhar	46.525
8.	Baipada	46.00
9.	Bolangir	46.00
10.	Paradeep	36.00
11.	Koraput	40.00
12.	Phulbani	37.725
13.	Bhawanipatna	41.00
	Total	293.25
	1990-91	
14.	Kendrapara	10.00
15.	Angul	25.00
16.	Jaipur Road	25.00
17.	Baragarh	25.00
18.	Rayagada	15.00
19.	Gopalpur	20.00
	Total	120.00

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.	Name of the town	Amount
(1)	(2)	(3)
	1991-92	
20.	Bhadrak	20.00
21.	Sundergarh	20.00
22.	Jagatsinghpur	20.00
	Total	60.00
	Gound Total	710.75

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: I would like to know the role of Government of India. It has been explained in the reply that the Government of India plays only a nodal and catalytic role. What exactly do you mean by a nodal and catalytic role?

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: This nodal role is a very important role because all the States look upto this nodal role of the Central Ministry. Increased urban population has created pressures on the already weak infrastructure of the cities. So, a centrally sponsored scheme of integrated development of small and medium towns was introduced in 1970-80 to achieve balanced urban development and to provide infrastructure facilities in different States. If you want to know the names of the States which looked up to the nodal Ministry for their requirements, I can give you the names of all these States. I think there are about 25 of them. To begin with, the various States are: Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat and so on. If you want me to read all the names, I can read it.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: No, I do not want but my question was different altogether.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: You wanted to know the nodal role being played by the

Centre.

SHRI Shikanta JENA: And also the catalytic role.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: The catalytic role is being played by the Centre in the sense that Centre provides funds to all these States for different schemes being run under the Integrated Development Programmes. We have the schemes like, Sanitation, Roads, Terminals, parks and housing in the small and Medium towns. For all such schemes they again look to the Central Government, to the Urban Development Ministry for the fund.

SHRI SHRIKANTA JENA: We all know that financial support is given, through a Centrally Sponsored scheme of IDSMT, for the various schemes of different local bodies of small and medium towns. As per that scheme the Government of India has already spent nearly Rs. 376 crores. But, so far as the State Orissa is concerned no money was released for the financial year 1992-93. May I know the demand made by the Orissa Government and also why did you not release any money in the year 1992-93?

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: Sir, I had sorry to say that in spite of my best efforts to the extent that I want to Orissa also in the

last January and requested the Chief Minister we have not yet received the reports of different scheme that are already there. A certificate to the effect that the money which was allocated for a particular scheme, that is the Utilisation Certificate, has to be sent to the Central Government. But, so far that Certificate has not come to us. I would be grateful to you if you could use your influence and get us the Utilisation Certificate. We are waiting for it.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Is it possible to give the money if the certificate is made available to you before 31st March?

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: Let it come, then we will see.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Sir, I would like to know from the Minister the amount that the Government of Orissa sought from Government of India by way of financial support under the IDSMT Scheme. This scheme is in operation since 1979-80. Some 15 years time has elapsed since then. But the Orissa State has got a merge amount of Rs. 7 crores as against the total allocation of Rs. 176 crores for the whole scheme. How much is the Government of India's shortfall?

Secondly, I want to know whether it has come to the notice of the Government that even in spite of giving money to these 22 towns, which have been mentioned in the statement, all these schemes have not yet been completed either because of improper implementation or because of dearth of funds. So, whether the Government of India know that these schemes remain incomplete; and if so, may I know whether the assistance will be provided to complete the schemes. Together with this, I want to know whether there has been SOS from different urban bodies and the Government of Orissa, to help these small towns for providing drinking water. So, I want to know whether the Government of India will give any financial support to small and medium towns of Orissa through a drinking water scheme.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: Sir, we want to give maximum assistance to different States and specially Orissa. The hon. Member has asked about the supply of water.....

MR. SPEAKER: Why specially Orissa?

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: Because other States keep on implementing their schemes. I do not want to say this because you know the reason.

We have water supply schemes for Greater Sambalpur, Jaipur Road, Jeypore, Cuttack, Kendrapada and Bhubaneswar. We have not got about three for Cuttack, there for Bhubaneswar and some others which I have just now mentioned.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: One point has not been answered. Whether financial support would be given to complete...

MR. SPEAKER: No, that is not going on record.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: You should respect the other Members also. Please sit down. I am asking you to please sit down. Don't make me to say so many things on one point.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, signs of urban decay and degradation of the urban environment are visible all over the country. They call for a very massive effort on the part of both the Central and the State Governments.

Now, Sir, I find here that since the inception of this scheme Rs. 176 crore have been sanctioned for 517 small towns. That comes to roughly Rs. 30 lakh over the years for each town taken up. I assume that because it is a Centrally-sponsored scheme, a certain quantum has to be put in also by the State Governments and perhaps by the

Municipalities-how much I do not know. The proportion may be 50:50. Even assuming that, that comes to route an expenditure of about Rs. 50 lakh for curing the cities of their urban decay. My question to hon. Minister is this. Has she made a national survey of the level of urban decay and the quantum of resources required for containing it and for improving the situation in the towns and compared to that, whether she considers that his outlay is adequate or not?

MR. SPEAKER: This is not the urban decay only.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Sir, I am only asking whether she, in her Judgment, considers that this outlay is adequate for controlling the urban decay that we see in our country.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: Had the hon. Member asked me this question separately, it would have better and I would have given more details. This relates to Orissa.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, 300 families migrate to Bombay city everyday. Today the population of Bombay has crossed one crore mark. The Government earns a revenue of Rs. 17,944 crore from Bombay and we had been provided with an allocation of Rs. 9 crore for the development of the city. I would like to ask the hon. Minister through you whether the Government propose to increase that allocation? Secondly, the Shiv Sena Chief, Shri Bala Saheb Thakre had sent you a scheme about providing a house free of cost to the slum dwellers. I have also presented a scheme before the Urban Development Committee. Are you going to implement it?

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I said that this question is concerned with Orissa and if the hon. Member wants to get information about Bombay and about slum clearance, it will be proper if he gives separate notice.

Supply of Yarn to Handloom Weavers

306. SHRI NITISH KUMAR : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the total estimated number of handlooms functioning during 1992-93?

(b) whether any assessment has been made by the Government regarding the quantity of yarn required to run these handlooms for all the year round;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether as per the assessment the type of yarn required for the handloom industry is not being produced in the country;

(e) if so, the average annual quantity of this yarn manufactured during the last three years; and

(f) the details of schemes formulated by the Government to ensure the availability of this yarn as per the requirement of handloom industry in future?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY) (a) to (f) . A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Stagement

(a) there are about 20.5 lakh commercial handlooms functioning in the country.

(b) & (C). requirement of yarn depends on the demand pattern of cloth and also weaving patterns in which there are regional and seasonal variations. Broadly, the Requirement of yarn for the handloom sector is assessed at around 400 million kgs per annum.

(d) No, Sir. There are no reports of

shortage of yarn in the handloom sector.

[*Translation*]

- (e) The civil deliveries of hank yarn during the last three years had been as under:-

Further, the Government states that

[*English*]

Year	Quantity (in million kgs)
1989-90	332
1990-91	362
1991-92	383"

"The civil deliveries of hank yarn during the last three years had been as under:-

[*Translation*]

The above figures, do not include silk, jute, woollen and man-made filament yarn available to the handloom sector.

According to the broad assessment of the Government, there is requirement of 400 million kgs of yarn per annum. Besides, the reply further states that civil deliveries of hank yarn of 332 million kgs in the year 1989-90; 362 million kgs in 1990-91 and 383 million kgs in 1991-92 were made. Further it has been stated that-

- (f) Government are implementing the following schemes for increasing availability of yarn for the handloom sector:-

[*English*]

"There are not reports of shortage of yarn in the handloom sector."

- (i) Scheme regarding assistance for setting up new Weavers Co-operation spinning mills and expansion modernisation of the existing mills in order to increase the production of yarn for the handloom sector.

[*Translation*]

- (ii) Scheme regarding supply of Yarn to Handloom Weavers at Mill-gate Prices.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, when a question is asked here, it is asked for breaking information. If we are listened and replies given properly, there remains no scope for supplementary. I would like to ask a single supplementary question through you. Since the reply to my question is contradictory, I am asking a supplementary question. When the Government has stated that there are no reports of shortage of yarn in the handloom sector, I would like to know whether it is true that at the weavers meeting in February last, which was addressed by the Hon. Prime Minister, the main demand was that the handloom industry and the weavers do not get the required quantity of hank yarn for a year, 20 they should get it?

[*Translation*]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has given a contradictory reply to my question. The Government has stated that

[*English*]

"Broadly, the requirement of yarn for the handloom sector is assessed at around 400 million kgs per annum."

Secondly, the hank yarn price monitoring committee has stated that hank yarn producing companies, units, such as N.T.C. are not fulfilling their commitments. According to the hank yarn obligation scheme, all such units should give 50 percent of their hank production to the handloom sector.

But they are not able to fulfill this commitment and are producing less than requirement. There is low production in co-operative sector also. So, what the Government is going to do to increase the production to the desired quantity as per commitment. Besides, what the Government is going to do about the demand placed by the weavers before the Hon. Prime Minister.

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: Hon. Member seems to be satisfied with the work that the Government is doing for weavers. At least 50 per cent of the total produced yarn will be in the effort of hank yarn for civil consumption. This is obligatory for each yarn producing mill. We have enacted such law and it is being implemented. Those, who do not abide by this law are booked. FIRs have been lodged against 428 mills which are not producing yarn. Similarly, those who market yarn have to reserve 50 per cent of it as hank yarn. So, we are giving serious thought to this provision and are making all efforts to implement it, so that hank yarn can be made available to weavers.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the second point the hon. Member has raised is that there is inadequate supply of hank yarn. But this is not so. There is no problem in supplying hank yarn. Rather, weavers are being supplied hank yarn to their requirement. The problem faced by weavers is that the rates of yarn fluctuate, due to which they are not able to buy yarn. When the rates of the yarn increase, they cannot buy it. The Government of India is making efforts to bring the price of yarn to a particular level and the efforts is still on. The Government is also making efforts to make hank yarn easily available to weavers.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: If you do not have a second supplementary, I can ask other hon. Members to put questions.

[Translation]

SHRINITISH KUMAR: I have a second supplementary, but I am ready to drop it for

others.

[English]

SHRI MUNTAZ ANSARI: Mr. Speaker Sir, it was proposed by Government to set up certain spinning mills in the cooperative sector in order to replenish the yarn to the weaver. It was proposed to set up 5 cooperative spinning mills in Bihar but the work has remained half-done. Whether the Government contemplates to complete the work of the spinning mills or not?

Secondly, the Government has proposed to create weavers villages in the Eighth Five Year Plan. I would like to ask from the hon. Minister whether such type of Yarn Bank will be created or not.

[Translation]

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: The setting up of spinning mills has been taken up during the Eight Five Year Plan. All efforts have been made to set up such mills in the cooperative sector.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTION

[Translation]

Drinking water in Rajasthan

*302. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any comprehensive survey has been conducted regarding availability of drinking water in Rajasthan, particularly the desert areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government have formulated any effective scheme for solving the problem of drinking water per-

manently in these desert areas; and

[English]

(d) is so, the details thereof?

Promotion of Tanneries

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL : (a) Yes Sir.

*304. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHARS : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(b) The final results are awaited from the State Government.

(a) the details of tanneries in the organised sector in the country, State-wise;

(c) Drinking Water problem is being solved under the normal programme of Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission, Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP). Mini-Mission and sub-Mission schemes and State Sector minimum Needs Programme (MNP). The Central Government has been giving special assistance since 1987-88 without matching contribution under MNP for drinking water supply in the desert districts.

(b) the total annual requirement of leather both for domestic and export purpose;

(d) About 2000 villages in the State are likely to be covered with safe drinking water facilities in 1993-94. Apart from normal plan assistance of Rs. 27.91 crore, Rs. 13.92 crore will be provided for desert districts to the State Government in 1993-94. The State Government has formulated certain projects for drinking water supply in these districts for seeking bilateral assistance.

(c) whether there is any proposal to promote joint sector tanneries in the country to increase the export of leather goods and garments; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The estimated total annual requirement of leather for both domestic and export purposes is 1804 millions square feet for the year 1994-95.

(c) and (d). There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to promote joint sector tenures in the country.

STATEMENT

Details of Tanneries in the Organised Sector- State wise

ANDHRA PRADESH

S.No	Name	Location	Installed Capacity (In lakh Pieces)	
			Hides	Skins
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh Tanneries Limited, 10-2/99, Hukumpeta, Vizianagram	Nallimarla, Vizianagaram	2.00	-
2.	Avanti Leathers Ltd, 10, Cenotaph road, madras - 100018	Chittoor Dist.	1.50	18.00
3.	Decan Leather Ltd. 6-6-66/A, Panjagutta, hyderabad-4.	Patnachery Medak Dist.	-	6.00
4.	Hyderabad Tanneries, Durga Hussain Shawali, Hyderabad 500 008	Rajadung Village	1.80	3.00

S.No	Name	Location	Installed Capacity (In lakh Pieces)	
			Hides	Skins
1		3	4	5
5.	Shree & Co. Warrangal, A.P.		-	18.00
6.			-	7.10
Hyderabad				
Total			5.30	52.10
M.HAR				
1.	Bata India Ltd. Mokamaghat-803301	Mokamghat	3.06	-
2.	Bihar Finished Leather Ltd. New Patlipura Colony, Patna-800 013	Barauni Dist. Begusarai	-	6.00
Total			3.06	6.00

S.No	Name	Location	Installed Capacity (In lakh Pieces)	
			Hides	Skins
1	2	3	4	5
		GUJARAT		
1.	Gujarat Leather Industries Ltd. 3000, Gidc Indl. Estate, Ankleshwar	Ankleshwar	1.80	3.00
		HARYANA		
1.	Haryana, Hansi	Jind	1.50	7.20
		KERALA		
1	Vaniyad Leather Ltd., XIV/670, P. P. Neundayil Lane, P. O. No. 1751, Cochin-682 016	Kuttiapuram Kerala	1.50	3.00
		KARNATAKA		
1.	M/s. Bangalore Leather & Leather Craft Private Limited, 55/1, Tannery Road, Nagawara, Bangalore.		-	6.50

S.No	Name	Location	Installed Capacity (In lakh Pieces)	
			Hides	Skins
1	2	3	4	5
		<i>Madhya Pradesh</i>		
	Tata Exports Ltd. Block- A, Shivsagar Estate, Worli, Bombay-400 018	Dewas	3.60	18.00
		<i>Maharashtra</i>		
1.	Godhawari Brothers 132, Jolly Maker, Chambers No. 12, 255, Narman Point, Bombay-21	Bhiwandi, Dherd, Maharashtra	0.08	21.03
2.	Leather Inds. Corpn. of Maharashtra Ltd. Vikas Bhawan, Dr. Rajender Pd. Road, Aurangabad-1	Beed	0.75	9.00
3.	Maharashtra Leather Limited Aurangabad	Aurangabad		12.00

S.No	Name	Location	Installed Capacity (In lakh Pieces)	
			Hides	Skins
1	2	3	4	5
4.	Western India Tanneries, 2-A, Dharavi Road, Bombay-17	Dharavi	2.60	1.44
5.	Brooke Bond India Ltd. 9, Shakespeare Street, Calcutta- 700 016	Aurangabad	5.00	-
6.	Raj Leather (F) Ltd. 10, East High Court Road, Ramdas Path. Nagpur-10	Bandara Dist.	7.5	-
7.	Bharat Tanneries Sanhakari Karkhana Ltd. Prof. Colony Road, Deopur, Dhule - 424002	Deopur Dist, Dhule Maharashtra	1.20	3.00
Total			17.13	47.47
PUNJAB				
1.	Punjab Tanneries Ltd. Nakodar Road, P.B. No..602, Jullundur-3	Jullundur	1.36	2.88

S.No	Name	Location	Installed Capacity (In lakh Pieces)	
			Hides	Skins
1	2	3	4	5
2.	Bawa Shoes (P) Ltd. Industrial Complex, Shri Goindwal Sabib, Dist. Amritsar, Punjab	Taran Taran	2.25	-
3.	Bawa Skin Company P.O. Ramdasapura, Jullundur City Punjab	Jullundur	3.52	1.34
Total			7.13	4.22

RAJASTHAN

1. Rajasthan State Tannery Tong
Limited,
P-6, Tilak Marg "S"
Scheme,
Jaipur-6.

1.36 12.60

TAMIL NADU

1. M/s. MRF Ltd.,
Tarapore Tower, 826
Anna road, PB, 350,
Madras-600 002

Ranipet

0.60 3.00

S.No	Name	Location	Installed Capacity (In lakh Pieces)				
			Hides	Skins			
1	2	3	4	5			
2.	A. Rafeeq Ahmed & Co., Habib Mansions, 163, Broadway, Madras-1	Vellore, TN	25.95				
3	A. Abdul Shakoor & Company, Babib Mansions, 163, Broadway, Madras-1	Vaniyambadi, TN	-	25.00			
4.	Rumania Leather Co., 936 Periyar, E.V.R., High Road, MADRAS 84.	Kasba Road, Ambur, TN	-	5.41			
5.	Benil Leather Corpn., 2nd Floor, 5, Naval Hospital Road, Periamet, Madras	nagalkeri, TN	0.63	9.97			
-							
6.	Bharath Skins Corpn., 113, Vepery High Road, Periamet, Madras.	Nagalkeri, TN	-	9.00			
7.	Bokiyu Tanneries Ltd., 29, East Venue, Kesvaperumalpuram, Off Greenways Road, Madras- 28.	Pudupakka, TN	-	15.00			

S.No	Name	Location	Installed Capacity (In lakh Pieces)	
			Hides	Skins
1	2	3	4	5
8.	Chrome Leather co., Ltd., 7, Works Road, Madras	Chromepet TN	4.80	3.00
9.	Coromodel Leather (P) Ltd., 20, Perianna Maistry Street, Periamet, Madras.	Ranipet, TN	-	9.00
10.	C. Abdul Rehman & Co, 29 & 30, V.V. Koli Street, Periamet, Madras-3.	Ambur, TN	-	5.41
11.	E. K. Hajee Mohamad Mera Shaih & Sons, 9, Vepery High Road, Periamet, Madras-3.	Erode, TN	2.15	0.77
12.	Eastern Chrome Tanning Corpn., 31, Maddex Street, Madras-112.	Ambur, TN	-	7.20

S.No	Name	Location	Installed Capacity (In lakh Pieces)	
			Hides	Skins
1	2	3	4	5
13.	Farida Prime Tannery, Thuthipet, 28, V.V Koli Street, Periamet, Madras - 3.	Thuthipet Ambur, TN		
14.	Gordon Woodroffe & Co. (P) Ltd., 36, Rajaji Road, Madras - 1.	Pallavaram, TN	4.80	12.00
15.	Inter Continental Leather, Madras	Ranipet	-	9.00
16.	K.M. Mohd, Abdul Kadir 40-A, V.V. Koli Street, Periamet, Madras-3	Dindigul, Madurai, TN	-	14.50
17.	M.A. Khizar Hussain & Sons, 26, V.V. Koll Street, Periamet, Madras-3.	Ranipet	8.46	1.72
18.	M.S. Mohd. Siddique Ltd., 19, V.V. Koli street, Periamer, Madras-3.	Tiruchirappali	-	10.56

S.No	Name	Location	Installed Capacity (In lakh Pieces)		
			Hides	Skins	
1	2	3	4	5	
19.	Mayar Leather, 100, Poonalee High Road, MADRAS-10.	Pallavaram	-	6.50	
20.	M.M. Khalilullah & Co., 2, Wuthucattan Street, Periamet, Madras-3.	Ambur, TN	-	21.00	
21.	Mallack Leathers 19/B, High Mosque Street, Melvisharam-9.	Ranipet, TN	-	3.00	
22.	N.M. Zaccleri & Co., 24, V.V.Koli street, Periamet, Madras-3.	Thuthipeet, Ambur, North Arcot	-	1.80	
23.	Presidency KIQ Leather Pvt. Ltd., 378, NSC Boase Road, Madras.	Guduancheri	-	5.00	
24.	Ranipet Leather Finishing (P) Ltd., 22, Vepery High Road, Periamet, Madras-3.	Ranipet TN	-	6.00	

S.No.	Name	Location	Installed Capacity (In lakh Pieces)	
			Hides	Skins
1	2	3	4	5
25.	S.K.S.C., 17, Commander-in-Chief Egmore, Madras-8	Vaniyambadi	1.46	-
26.	South East Tanning Co., 1-C, Naval Hospital Road, Periamet, Madras-3.	Ambur, TN	-	40.00
27.	Sreenivas & Co., 44, Sydenhams Road, Perlamet, Madras-3.	Madhawaram	-	7.00
28.	T. Abdul Razak & Sons, 18, Vapery High Road, Periamet, Madras-3.	Ambur, TN	0.50	1.25
29.	T. Abdul Razak & Sons, 26, Vapery High Road, Periamet, Madras- 3.	Ambur, TN	3.00	26.00
30.	V. Guruvaih Naidu & Sons, 11., V.V.Koli Street, Periamet, Madras-3.	Athupalam	-	4.47

S.No	Name	Location	Installed Capacity (In lakh Pieces)	
			Hides	Skins
1	2	3	4	5
31.	T. Abdul Wahid Tanneries Pvt. Ltd., 19, Vepery Road, Periamet, Madras.	Thutipet, TN	-	30.00
32.	Waczech Leather Industry, 49, DC Dey Road, Calcutta-15	Chromepet, TN		2.76
33.	Zabaida Tanning Industries, 15, Kumarappa, Chetty st., Periamet, Madras -3.	Thutipet, TN	-	4.00
34.	K.A.K. Anwar, 64, Sydenhams Road, Periamet, Madras-3.	Vaniyambadi	-	5.50
35.	Akbar Leathers Ltd., 13, Vepery High Road, Madras-3.	Solur, Vaniyambadi	-	5.83

S.No	Name	Location	Installed Capacity (In lakh Pieces)				
			Hides	Skins			
1	2	3	4	5			
36.	Khizarja Leathers, 9, Kumarappa Chetty St Periamet, Madras-3.	North Arcot	4.23	0.86			
37.	C.A. Akhtar & Co., 64, sydenhams Road, Periamet, Madras-3.	North Arcot	2.68	-			
38.	South East Tannery Pvt. Limited, 1-C, Naval Hospital Road, Perimet, Madras-3.	Ambur, TN		9.00			
39.	Shafique Leather Malack Nagar, Ranipet.	Ranipet	1.73	-			
40.	Mohd. Ismail & Co., 1, Kumarappa Chetty St., Periamet, Madras.	North Arcot	6.00	-			
41.	Jai Bharath Tanners, 8 Am thyagarajapuram Vellor, North Arcot-632001.	North Arcot	-	2.75			

S.No	Name	Location	Installed Capacity (In lakh Pieces)	
			Hides	Skins
1	2	3	4	5
42.	The Pernambut Small Tanners Leather Finishing Service Indl. Co-op Society Ltd., Gudiyatham Road, North Arcot Distt., Pernambut.	Gudiyatham, North Arcot	4.5	-
43.	The Ranipet Leather Finishing Service Industrial Co-operative Society Ltd., Ind. No. 943, M.B. Road, Ranjiei-632401	North Arcot	5.25	-
44.	Dindigul Leather Finishing Service Industrial Co-operative Society Ltd., Indl. No. 938, Dindigul, Madurai Distt., Tamil Nadu-624002.	Madurai	1.50	7.50

S.No	Name	Location	Installed Capacity (In lakh Pieces)	
			Hides	Skins
1	2	3	4	5
45.	Ramco Super Leather Ltd., Sethu House, 28, Dr. Alagappa Road, Madras- 600084	Vellore	-	10.66
46.	Shafeeq Shameel & Co., 29 EVK Samrath Road, Vepery, Madras- 60007	Ambur, Teh, Vaniyambadi N. A. Distt., TN	-	25.00
47.	A.S. Nisar Ahmed & Co., 7, nabiki Subedan St., Periamet, Madras	Ambur, North Arcot, TN	-	12.60
48.	Aadil Ashfaq & Co., 12, Rama Street, Periamet, Madras-600 003	Ambur, North Arcot	-	5.40
Total			52.29	440.37

S.No	Name	Location	Installed Capacity (In lakh Pieces)	
			Hides	Skins
1	2	3	4	5
UTTAR PRADESH				
1.	Prima Tanneries Cifotola, Calcutta-73.	Faizabad	9.00	-
2.	Tannery & Footwear Corpn., 13/400, Civil Lines,	Kanpur	9.60	-
3.	Hazi Manzoor Alam Industries Sultan Valley, Jajmau, Kanpur	Jajmau, Kanpur	5.0	2.5
4.	Zam Zam Tanners 90/254, Purwa Har Hairaman, P.B. No. 383, Kanpur	Unnao, UP	0.99	19.10
5.	M/S. Wasan & Co., Post Box No. 42, Old Bharatpur Road, Bodla, Agra.	Agra	1.64	-

S.No	Name	Location	Installed Capacity (In lakh Pieces)	
			Hides	Skins
1	2	3	4	5
6.	Super Tannery (India) Jajmau Road, Kanpur-208110	Jajmau	-	-
7.	Aminsons Limited 15/288 Civil Lines, Kan pur	Unnao, Kanpur	1.16	-
Total		27.39	21.60	

S.No	Name	Location	Installed Capacity (In lakh Pieces)	
			Hides	Skins
1	2	3	4	5
WEST BENGAL				
1.	Alam Tannery (P) Ltd. 187 Park Street, Calcutta- 700017	Calcutta	0.55	6.50
2.	Bata India Ltd., 24 Pargans, Calcutta-17 West Bengal.	Calcutta	3.60	.
3.	CRC Tannery (P) Ltd., 129, Motheswartola Road, Hyderabad-46	Calcutta	0.32	.
4.	Fab Leather Ltd., Crossing of High road and sonapur road, Calcutta-27	Calcutta	1.38	.
5.	International Tanning Ins, 4, Gaulam Jillani Khan Road, Calcutta-39	Calcutta	.	1.44

S.No	Name	Location	Installed Capacity (In lakh Pieces)	
			Hides	Skins
1	2	3	4	5
6.	Mysore Chrome Tanning Company Limited, Mysore Road, Bangalore-560 026	Pagladang Calcutta	1.5	9.00
7.	National Tannery Co. Ltd. Canal South Road, Pagladang, Calcutta.	Pagladang Calcutta	1.84	13.20
8.	Savera & Co. Ltd., 18, Tangara Road, Calcutta-46.	Calcutta	0.60	2.40 †
9.	Webta Pvt. Ltd., 24-A, Bright St., Calcutta-17.	Calcutta	0.60	11.64
10.	West Bengal Leather Dev. Corpn., 2& 3, Black lane (4th Floor), Calcutta-12	Calcutta	1.80	9.00
Total			12.19	53.18

Utilisation of foreign aid by Industrial Sector

*307. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Industrial Sector has been able to utilise only 21 per cent of the foreign aid as reported in the Economic Times January 22, 1993;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the other sector & which could not utilise this aid; and

(d) the remedial steps proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Against a Budget provision of Rs. 1800.98 crores for 1992-93, the amount disbursed in multilateral and bilateral externally aided projects in the industrial sector was Rs. 634.60 crores, i.e., 35.23% as on 1.12.1992.

(b) to (d). The slow overall disbursements for the industrial sector was due to the non-performance of three specific projects, viz, Export-II (Loan No. 3059-IN) Electronics Industry (Loan No. 3094-IN and 3095-IN) and petroleum Transport Project (Loan No. 3044-IN). In the first two, the interest rates to the sub-borrower become too high, while in the petroleum Transport Project, the revised cost turned out to be much higher than the original cost estimate. It was, therefore, decided to cancel them. The figure of Rs. 1800.98 crores, mentioned above includes an amount of Rs. 547.00 crores in respect of these cancelled projects. Upto 28.2.1993, the latest figure available, the

tentative disbursement figure is Rs. 905.44 crores or 72.23% excluding the canceled amount.

Drug Price Equalisation Account

*308 SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have recovered any amount from drug companies towards the Drug Price Equalisation Account under the Drug price Control Order, 1979;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount yet to be recovered; and

(d) the steps taken to recover the remaining amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) and (d). Government have so far recovered an amount of Rs. 1789 crores from 29 companies.

(c) to (d). The amount to be recovered is yet to be finally determined. In most of the cases the companies have challenged the competition made so far and have either got stay orders/specific directions of various courts or have asked for personal hearings which are being given.

Poverty Alleviation Programmes

*309. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated by the Union Government for poverty alleviation programmes in the country during 1992 and the actual amount released;

(b) the names of the agencies through which the allocated/released financial assistance is distributed for rural development;

(c) whether the Government have made any evaluation to know the actual amount that reaches the poor;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the measures taken by the Government to ensure that the total released amount reaches the poor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and Jawahar Rozagar Yojana (JRY) are the two major poverty alleviation programmes. Under IRDP, the Central allocation made for various States/ Union Territories during 1992-93 is Rs. 331.65 crores and as against this the amount released so far is Rs. 298.36 crores. Under JRY, the Central allocation for the year 1992-93 is Rs. 2046.00 crores and against this the amount released to the States so far is Rs. 2032.18 crores.

(b) Poverty alleviation programmes are being implemented at District level in the States through the District Rural Development Agencies/Zilla Parishads. Under IRDP, financial assistance allocated to the States is distributed to District Rural Development Agencies/Zilla Parishads.

In the case of JRY, the programme is implemented in the States by District Rural Development Agencies/Zilla Parishads at the District level and the Village Panchayats at the grassroots level. 204 of the total allocation under JRY is earmarked for Millions Wells Scheme and allocated to the States. Similarly, 66 of JRY funds are

earmarked for Indira Awaas Yojana at the National level. Not less than 80% of the funds allocated under JRY for a District after providing for the two earmarked sectors of Millions Wells Scheme and Indira Awaas Yojana is allocated to the Panchayats in the District and the remaining 20% are utilised at the District level for inter-block/village works.

In addition, assistance is given to CAPART in the form of grants for implementation of Project under JRY and IRDP through Voluntary organisations.

(c) to (e). Government has been conducting the concurrent evaluation of poverty allocation programmes regularly with the objective of assessing the effectiveness of the programmes and to take appropriate measures for effecting improvements in the implementation of the programmes, through reputed, independent non-governmental/ research organisations. As per the latest round of concurrent evaluation of IRDP conducted during January-December 1989, the benefits under the programme reached eligible beneficiary families in 84% of the cases. The evaluation also revealed that the assets provided under the programme had generated additional income or more than Rs. 2000/- per annum in 42% cases, between Rs. 1001-2000/- in 18% cases and between Rs. 501/- 1000/- in 9% cases. About 83% of the beneficiaries had found the assistance provided sufficient for acquiring the assets. The 4th Round of Concurrent Evaluation IRDP is now in progress since September -October, 1992.

The concurrent evaluation of JRY was undertaken during January, 1992 - December, 1992 and the are being processed.

Government has evolved a system of effective monitoring of the programmes at Central, State, District and lower levels through field inspections, submission of

periodical reports and review meetings. A schedule of inspections has been prescribed for different functionaries at District level. Corrective measures are suggested to the States wherever necessary by the Centre to ensure that programmes are implemented in accordance with the guidelines and the benefits reach the poor. Such monitoring covers both physical and financial aspects.

Use of Science and Technology for Upliftment of Poor

* 310 SHRI K.P. REDDAIAH YADAV:
SHRI TEJSINGH RAO
BHONSLE:

(a) whether any schemes for upliftment of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes any other weaker sections through application of Science and Technology are in existence at present ;

(b) if so, the progress made under these schemes;

(c) the details of programmes checked out during the current year; and

(d) the total budget allocation and estimated expenditure thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJANKUMARAMANGALAM): (a) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Science and Technology has several schemes under its science & society activities, biotechnology and ocean development wherein Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections are benefited.

(b) to (d). Under the Science & Society Programme, some of the major activities were initiated as long as in the Sixth Plan and were augmented during the Seventh Plan. These activities pertain to the application of science and technology to weaker section women (especially from the weaker sections), and rural development. A number of significant projects have been supported such as those on vegetable tanning of hides, flaying and full carcass utilization, leather product making, fish seed and carp-raising in small water ponds, design and installation of fish aggregation devices in the coastal areas, cultivation and propagation of wild variety of edible plants and bee-keeping. In addition to these, a Tribal Sub-Plan has been initiated during 1991-92 and a Special Component Plan was started in 1992-93.

Specific programmes under bio-technology have been initiated in 1990, for the upliftment of scheduled castes/scheduled tribes communities. They include such programme as on mushroom cultivation, bio-fertilisers, poultry breeding and composting and improvement of health status of tribals.

Under ocean development., the programme on coastal zone and islands have direct relevance to the management of the coastal areas and hence provide economic benefit to people living in those areas. The marine satellite information system provides potential fishing zones information to the fishing community through cooperative societies. Similarly the project for the development of vessel-to-shore communication system using walks-talkies is intended to provide communication facilities to coastal fisherman.

The following table presents information on budget allocation:

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Budget Allocation 1992-93 Rs. lakhs</i>
Science & Society Activities	440
Biotechnology Programmes	50
Vessel to Shore Communication System	45
Marine Satellite Information Service	390
Total	925

The Budget allocated amounts have been utilised.

Sick units

*311 DR. D. VENKATSWARA RAO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sick units in the country as on December 31, 1992, State-wise;

(b) the total amount involved in these sick units, State-wise;

(c) the number of such units revived during the last three years, State-wise; and

(d) the steps being considered to overcome the Sickness of the remaining units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) The Reserve Bank of India compiles data on sick industrial units assisted by banks in the country. According to the latest RBI date, 2,21,472 industrial units in the small scale sector and 1,461 industrial units in the non-small scale sector were sick as at the end of March, 1991. The State-wise details of the sick units are given in Statement.

(b) According to the Reserve Bank of India, the total outstanding bank credit of the sick units amounted to Rs. 7897.61 crore as at the end of March, 1991. The State-wise details are given in Statement.

(c) Viability studies are undertaken by Financial Institutions/Banks for all units identified as sick or weak. Out of 2,21,472 sick units in the small scale sector, 16,140 units were found potentially viable, and 2,02,998 units non-viable. Viability in respect of 2,334 units is not decided. Out of 16,140 potentially viable units in small scale sector, 13,224 were put under nursing programmes as at the end of march, 1991.

Out of the 1,461 sick units in the non-small scale sector, 534 units were found to be potentially viable and 703 units non-viable. Viability in respect of 224 units is not decided. Out of 534 potentially viable units in the non-small scale sector, 374 units were put under nursing programmes as at the end of March, 1991. The State-wise details are given in Statment -II and Statement -III.

(d) Government has taken a number of steps for revival of sick industrial units. Some of the important ones are given in Statement -IV

STATEMENT-1

Statewise break-up of SSI and Non-SSI sick industrial units in the country as at the end of March, 1991.

(Rs. in crores)

SI.No	State/Union Territories	No.of Non-SSI sick units	Amount Outstanding	No.of SSI sick units	Amount Outstanding
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Assam	7	9.83	4892	26.84
2.	Meghalaya	1	1.14	66	0.50
3.	Bihar	38	105.18	5171	70.46
4.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	-	-	22	0.03
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	10	0.24
6.	WEst bengal	185	725.62	30748	257.11
7.	Nagaland	1	2.35	47	1.22
8.	Manipur	-	-	2278	1.36
9.	Orissa	35	115.43	7443	42.17
10.	Sikkim	1	2.92	75	0.44

		(Rs. in crores)					
Sl No	State/Union	No. of Territories	Amount Non-SSI sick units	No. of Outstanding	Amount SSI sick units	Outstanding	
1	2	3	4	5	6		
11.	Tripura	-	-	-	605	1.74	
12.	Uttar Pradesh	94	255.48	27477	230.94		
13.	Delhi	20	67.29	4364	176.61		
14.	Punjab	32	68.86	5288	91.79		
15.	Haryana	49	151.46	2720	64.53		
16.	Chandigarh	16	30.39	305	9.52		
17.	Jammu & Kashmir	2	9.15	720	7.08		
18.	Himachal Pradesh	15	29.16	848	11.36		
19.	Rajasthan	52	125.26	12196	61.42		
20.	Gujarat	154	584.22	6240	211.14		
21.	Maharashtra	301	1342.05	20332	561.86		
22.	Goa	14	38.23	1148	15.56		

Sl. No/State/Union	No. of Territories	Amount Non-SSI sick units	No. of Outstanding	Amount SSI sick units	Outstanding
1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	Daman & Diu	1	4.04	70	1.52
24.	Dadra & Nagar Havelli	2	2.09	7	0.63
25.	Madhya Pradesh	48	126.39	17146	111.34
26.	Andhra Pradesh	135	409.27	29487	236.64
27.	Karnataka	93	308.49	12858	173.26
28.	Tamil Nadu	127	382.59	10757	260.73
29.	Kerala	34	205.13	17973	159.42
30.	Pondicherry	4	3.55	179	4.58
	Total	1461	5105.57	221472	2792.04

STATEMENT -II

Statement Showing Viability of Sick SSI Units

S.No	States.U.T.s	Total No. of Sick SSI units	No. of Potentially viable units	No. of Non-Viable units	No. of units whose viability is yet to be decided	No. of Viable unit put under Nursing Programmes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Assam	4892	624	4229	48	618
2.	Meghalaya	66	22	44	-	19
3.	Bihar	5171	418	4679	74	330
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	10	-	10	-	-
5.	West bengal	30748	5751	24662	335	5666
6.	Nagaland	47	-	47	-	-
7.	manipur	2278	70	2208	-	70
8.	Orissa	7443	298	7058	87	242
9.	Sikkim	75	-	75	-	-

S.No	States.U.T.s	Total No. of Sick SSI units	No. of Potentially viable units	No. of Non-Viable units	No. of units whose viability is yet to be decided	No. of Viable unit put under Nursing Programmes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10.	Tripura	6005	3	600	2	3
11.	A & N Islands	22	-	22	-	-
12.	Uttar Pradesh	27477	326	27086	65	249
13.	Delhi	4364	147	4181	36	87
14.	Punjab	5288	337	4913	38	284
15.	Haryana	2720	86	2632	2	55
16.	Chandigarh	305	20	284	1	14
17.	Jammu & Kashmir	720	12	706	2	9
18.	Himachal Pradesh	848	83	714	51	26
19.	Rajasthan	12196	187	11945	64	67
20.	Gujarat	6240	426	5770	44	214
21.	Maharashtra	20332	2132	17997	203	1721

S.No	States.U.T.s	Total No. of Sick SSI units	No. of Potentially viable units	No. of Non-Viable units	No. of units whose viability is yet to be decided	No. of Viable unit put under Nursing Programmes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
22.	Daman & Diu	70	1	69	-	1
23.	Goa	1148	179	960	9	162
24.	D&N Haveli	7	-	6	1	-
25.	Madhya Pradesh	17146	273	16801	72	198
26.	Andhra Pradesh	299487	830	28320	337	299
27.	Karnataka	12858	831	11606	421	478
28.	Tamil Nadu	10757	1842	8719	196	1470
29.	Kerala	17973	1232	16496	245	935
30.	Pondicherry	179	19	166	1	7

STATEMENT III

Statement showing viability of Non-SSI Sick Units

S.No	States/U.T.s	Total No. of sick units	No. of viable units	No. of Non-viable units	No. of units whose viability is yet to be decided	No. of Viable units put under Nursing Programme
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Assam	7	2	2	3	2
2.	Meghalaya	-	-	1	-	-
3.	Bihar	38	17	19	2	9
4.	Arunahcal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-
5.	West Bengal	185	51	107	27	35
7.	Orissa	35	18	10	5	8
8.	Sikkim	1	-	-	1	-
9.	Uttar Pradesh	94	32	48	14	16
10.	Delhi	20	4	10	6	4
11.	Pun-jab	32	10	17	5	8

S.No	States/U.T.s	Total No. of sick units	No. of viable units	No. of Non-viable units	No. of units whose viability is yet to be decided	No. of Viable units put under Nursing Programme
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12.	Haryana	49	17	29	3	9
13.	Chandigarh	16	5	9	2	9
14.	Jammu & Kashmir	2	-	1	1	-
15.	Himachal Pradesh	15	8	5	2	5
16.	Rajasthan	52	21	19	12	14
17.	Gujarat	154	52	88	14	31
18.	Maharashtra	361	106	142	53	66
19.	Daman & diu	1	-	1	-	-
20.	Goa	14	2	10	2	1
21.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2	1	1	-	1
22.	Madhya Pradesh	48	17	21	10	9

S.No	States/U.T.s	Total No. of sick units	No. of viable units	No. of Non-viable units	No. of units whose viability is yet to be decided	No. of Viable units put under Nursing Programme
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23.	Andhra Pradesh	135	67	43	25	42
24	Karnataka	93	35	42	16	24
25.	Tamil Nadu	127	52	63	12	40
26.	Kerala	34	15	11	8	14
27.	Pondicherry	4	2	1	1	2
	Total	1461	534	703	224	344

Steps taken by Government for revival of sick industrial units

The Government have enacted a comprehensive legislation, namely 'The Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985'. A quasi-judicial body designated as 'The Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR)' has been set up under the Act to deal with the problems of the sick industrial companies in an effective manner, which has become operational within effect from the 15th May, 1987.

(2) The Reserve Bank of India have issued guidelines to the banks for strengthening the monitoring systems and for arresting industrial sickness at the incipient stage so that corrective measures are taken in time.

(3) The banks have also been directed by the Reserve Bank of India to formulate rehabilitation package for the revival of potentially viable units. The banks and financial institutions evolve rehabilitation packages for the revival of sick units.

(4) Reserve bank of India have also issued guidelines separately to the banks indicating parameters within which banks could grant relieves and concessions for rehabilitation of potentially viable sick units without reference to RBI both in the large and small scale sector.

(5) Revival of sick industrial units is also done by amalgamation/merger of sick units healthy units. Tax benefits are given under Section 72 (A) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 to the health company for revival of the amalgamating sick unit.

(5) Government has set up the National Renewal Funds which would, inter-alia, provide for payment of compensation to workers affected by industrial restructuring.

(7) On the advice of the Government of India, Reserve Bank of India has set up State Level Inter-Institutional Committees (SLIICs) in all States under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Industries Department of the concerned State Governments for working out of a rehabilitation packages for revival of viable sick small scale units.

(8) Financial assistance in the form of long term equity type assistance upto Rs. 1,50,000/- to unite with a project cost not exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs at a normal services charge of one per cent per annum is also available to potentially viable sick small scale industrial units from the National Equity Fund set up in August, 1987.

(9) The Union Ministry of Industry is also operating a Centrally sponsored Margin Money Scheme for revival of sick small scale units, under which quantum of assistance per unit is upto Rs. 50,000/-.

(10) Small Industries Development bank of India (SIDBI) has been established to function as an Apex Bank tiny and small scale industries.

A separate Refiraod Scheme for Rehabilitation (RSR) is being managed by SIDBI for revival of potentially viable sick small scale industrial units.

Integrated Rural Energy Programme

*312 SHRIMATI DIPIKA H. TOPIWALA: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME pleased to State:

(a) the total outlay for the Integrated Rural Energy Programme during the Eight Five Year Plan period;

(b) the major components of IREP during the Plan period; and

(c) the total amount allocated and

spent on IREP during the Seventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) A provision of Rs. 250 crores has been indicated for the Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP) in the Eight Plan document to be utilised mainly for developing capabilities for planning and implementation for the IRBP in the States and Union Territories. Another provision of Rs. 500 crores has been indicated in the Eight Plan document for the minimum domestic energy need of the economically weaker sections in IREP blocks.

(b) The major components of Integrated Rural Energy Programme in the Eight Plan as stated in the Five Year Plan document are as follows:-

(i) Extension of the programme to

cover at least 100 blocks per years;

(ii) Provision of minimum needs of cooking, heating and lighting in IREP blocks so as to ensure 100% coverage for the economically weaker sections;

(iii) Provision of the most cost-effective mix of various energy sources and options for meeting, to the extent possible, the requirements of sustainable agriculture and rural development;

(iv) Ensuring large scale people's participation in the planning and implementation of the programme;

(v) Setting up and strengthening of mechanisms and coordination arrangements that would effectively link micro-level planning and programmes for energy and economic development.

(c) An outlay of Rs. 5.91 crores was

STATEMENT

Type of Scheme

Shelter upgradation
under NRY since
inception

Night
Shelter
since May, '90

1	2	3	4
1.	Total Number of Schemes sanctioned	60	3
2.	Total Project cost	Rs. 5269.22 lakhs	Rs.73.78 lakhs
3.	Total amount of Central	Rs. 1016 lakhs	Rs.10.58 lakhs
4.	Total subsidy released	Rs. 876.16 lakhs	Rs.9.83 lakhs
5.	Amount of HUDCO loans	Rs. 3999.54 lakhs	Rs. 34.18 lakhs
6.	Amount of HUDCO loan released	Rs.3453.58 lakhs	Rs.4.08 lakhs
7.	No. of dwelling units to be upgraded	1,26,968	658 seats

[Translation]

Production of Alcohol

*314 SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government have been directed to increase the provision of alcohol through their jaggery industries by making use of the molasses;

(b) if so, the details of the progress made in the matter;

(c) whether the Union Government are aware of the large scale progress in the field of molasses and; alcohol and

(d) if so, the measure adopted in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b) No direction has been issued to State Governments to increase the production of alcohol through molasses arising out of these jaggery industry.

(c) and (d). There has been steady increase in the production of molasses and alcohol over the last three years and some quantities of molasses and alcohol have been regularly exported.

[English]

Basic Research in Pharmaceutical Industry

*315. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the basic research being done at present in the Pharmaceutical Industry is inadequate as compared to the

Research and Development;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the incentives proposed to be provided by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICAL AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Basic research is a long term programme requiring large investment as compared to Applied Research and Development for a solving day to day problems. As such, there is a tendency to give preference to the latter.

(c) In addition to the existing incentives, a number of other suggestions are under examination as a part of the Review of the Drug Policy, as mentioned in the Background Note laid on the Table of the House on 12.8.1992.

Assessment of Mou in Public Sector Undertakings

*316 SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made of the newly practised system of Memorandum of Undertaking (MOU) between public sector enterprises and administrative Ministers to see how far it has succeeded to instill a culture of accountability throughout the organisation and performance improvement;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the ultimate goal of MOU Policy; and

(d) whether the Government propose

to continue it after having experienced its utility from the performance criteria?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Department of Public Enterprises has made an assessment of the MOU System. The performance of 15 out of 23 Public Sector enterprises (PSEs) in 1990-91 and 31 out of 700 PSEs in 1991-92 was rated as "Excellent". Another survey of 70 MOU-signing PSEs by an independent body of experts found that 64% of the respondents thought that the MOU had made a positive impact in instilling the culture of accountability.

(c) The ultimate goal of the MOU Policy is to improve performance of PSEs by simultaneously increasing accountability and autonomy.

(d) Yes, Sir.

[*Translation*]

Cooperation in Management Consultancy

*317. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to establish cooperation with some countries in the field of management consultancy;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the same of the countries/companies to be invited to set up joint ventures in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

[*English*]

Turbines for Micro-Hydel Projects

*318 SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Science and Technology has developed a series of high efficiency cross-flow turbines for use in micro-hydel projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether many types of prototypes have been fabricated any successfully tested;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the technology has been transferred to the industrial sector; and

(f) the proposal installed capacity thereof during the Eight Five Year Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI KUMARAMANGALAM RANGARAJAN) : (a) Yes Sir,

(b) cross-flow turbine has many advantages like free from aviation, performance over a flat efficiency curve, easy to fabricate, minor civil works, less capital investment, lower maintenance cost. These characteristics make it suitable for power generation under low heads encountered in

remote hilly areas. Keeping these aspect in view, the Department of Science and Technology sponsored & R&D project on design and development of a cross flow turbine at ISc, Bangalore. The objectives of the project were to design cross-flow turbines and seek to improve their operating characteristics and produce a few prototypes to be installed as demonstration units. The turbines have been standardied in terms of runner diam-

eter and width, material and manufacturing details for capacities ranging from 10 KW to 100 Kw.

(c) and (d). So far units of capacities 10 Kw, 20 and 50 Kw have been installed in three States viz. UP, Kerala and Mizoram, 100 Kw units one in UP and two in Arunachal Pradesh, are under installation. Table 1 and 2 below present the list of these projects.

Table -1
Projects Completed

Location	Capacity	Completed in
Kemti Falls near Mussorie U.P.	10 KW	March 1990
Sahasradhara, U.P.	10 KW	February 1991
Dabru, U.P.	50 KW	November 1991
Sugandhagiri, Kerala	10 KW	October 1991
Poot, Kerala	10 KW	October 1991
Darkhuang, Mizoram	20 KW	Trial run completed and tested. The set would be commissioned as soon as water canal work is completed by the state agency.

Table No -2
Projects Under Installation

Location	Capacity	Scheduled for
Khokta, U.P.	50 KW	June, 1993
Kedamath, U.P.	100 KW	July, 1993
Rupa, Arunachal Pradesh	2 X100 KW	October 1993
Tirbin, Arunachal Pradesh	50 KW	November 1993
Kalaktang, Arunachal Pradesh	50 KW	January 1994

The demonstration phase has lead to the standardization of material and manufacturing process. Refinement of these aspects will be an ongoing effort.

(a) and (f). The technology is yet to be transferred to the industrial sector. However, two industries have been involved in fabricating the prototypes of different capacities already installed. About six industries have expressed their willingness to commercialise the technology. A meeting is proposed to be held in April with these industries to discuss issues of technology transfer. These steps are essential prerequisites to large scale use of this indigenous technology.

Compensation to Bhopal Gas Victims

*319 SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state;

(a) whether the Government have received objections against the guidelines issued by them regarding compensation to Bhopal Gas Victims;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(c) the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Government have revised the range of compensation for the death claims from Rs. 1 to 3 lakhs to Rs. 1 to 5 akhs.

Seminar of Efficiency in Public Sector Undertakings

*320. DR. LAXMINARAYAN
PANDEYA:
DR. A.K.PATEL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether several senior managers of Public Sector Undertakings participated in a seminar on 'Strategy for Success in Managing in a Competitive Environment' held in Delhi in January 1993;

(b) if so, the details of the views expressed therein;

(c) the reaction of the Government in this regard; and

(d) the Programme chalked out, if any, to implement the views/suggestion so expressed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The views expressed during the discussion in the Seminar are given in the Statement attached.

(c) and (d) Views expressed have been noted.

STATEMENT

(i) the need for review of corporate plans of PUSs was stressed keeping in mind the fast and dynamic changes that are taking place in the business environment both within the country and outside;

(ii) it was felt that the policy changes and liberalisation have not really been brought in much of benefits to the public sector and in fact it has exposed the public sector companies to competitive environment for which they had to gear themselves up;

(iii) the need was felt for constant frank and transparent communication between the Govt. and the PSUs. This should lead to positive interventions only when needed;

(iv) it was felt that in spite of all round changes in the business environment there is a need for the government and PSUs relationship to be reviewed in as much as the Government's interference in day-to-day management of PSUs should be reduced and restricted only to the Annual General Meeting and the Board meetings. This should really lead to distancing of the public sector companies from the Government in the day-to-day management;

(v) the need was felt to take steps to retain competent manpower within the public sector as there is an apprehension of this asset being taken away by the private sector in the years to come;

(vi) it was felt necessary to provide performance linked incentives at all levels including the senior managers and the Board level appointees;

(vii) the emphasis was laid on integrating the public sector business with the domestic and global market by reviewing the business strategies and entering into strategic alliances with other players in the market. Emphasis was also laid on quality and cost effectiveness;

(viii) it was felt that MOU is a good instrument for performance measurement and this mechanism has to be strengthened by various means by ensuring proper norms being fixed and evaluation being realistic;

(ix) it was felt that the disinvestment should be followed by other changes like giving more autonomy having professionally competitive persons appointed to the boards decentralising decision making.

[Translation]

Contract for Construction of Roads in Allahabad

3061 DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of contracts awarded for the construction and repair of roads in Allahabad during the last three years and in 1993 till date;

(b) details of the contractors, who have been awarded the contracts of the said works;

(c) whether sub-standard material has been used in the construction and repair of these roads;

(d) whether the Government propose to constitute a high level committee to enquire into the matter; and

(e) if so, when and if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) As per report received from Government of Uttar Pradesh, the number of contracts awarded in Uttar Pradesh, PWD for road works in District Allahabad during the period was 24&0.

(b) Names and addresses of contractors are given in the lists attached at statement 'A', 'B' and 'C'.

(c) No such case has come to notice.

(d) and (e). Not necessary in view of reply to (c) above.

STATEMENT-A

List of Registered Contractors of Gr. 'A' and 'B' who have been Awarded contracts during the last three years in Allahabad

Class- A

1. M/s N.K. & co. Allahabad.
2. M/s Baruna and Co., Varanasi.
3. M/s. Harim Const. Co., Netia Kot, Champa Devi Railway Bridge, Rai Barreilly.
4. M/s. shakti Construction, Kacheri Road, Civil Lines, Rai Barreilly.
5. M/s. Lalluji & Sons, Ram Bagh, Allahabad.

Class-B

Nili

List of Registered Contractors in Circle V, P.W.D. Allahabad

S.No	Regd.No & Date	Name & Address	Date upto which Regd.
1	2	3	4
1.	114/5Cdt.27.12.92	Sh. Satya Prakash, 296 Mamfordganj, Allahabad.	30.6.95
2.	113/5C 28.12.92	M/s. Sriram & Co., 86, Naya Berhana Allahabad.	-do-
3.	112/5C, 23.12.92	M/s. Babu Lal & Sons, Daraganj, Allahabad	-do-
4.	111/5C, 23.12.92	M/s. Syed Enterprises, 12/13, Mamford Ganj, Allahabad.	-do-
5.	110/5 C 3.11.92	Sh. Amarnath Jaiswal, 263, Purana Katra, Allahabad	-do-
6.	109/5C, 3.11.92	Sh. Satish Kumar, 263, Purana Katra Allahabad.	-do-
7.	108/5 C, 3.11.92	M/s. Satish & Co. 90 A, 10/7, Baghambri Gaddi, Allahabad.	-do-

S.No	Regd.No & Date	Name & Address	Date upto which Regd.
1	2	3	4
8.	107/5 C 17.11.92	Sh. Hassangram Haidri, A-127, Mehdori Colony, Allahabad.	-do-
9.	106/5 C 9.10.92	Sh. N.C. Ahuja, 43, Ashok Nagar, Allahabad.	-do-
10.	105/5 C 29.9.02	Sh. Mishri Lala Singh, 385, Muthiganj Allahabad.	-do-
11.	104/5 C 15.9.92	M/s Vishwa & Co. 170/1 Colonel Ganj Allahabad.	-do-
12.	103/5 C 8.9.92	M/s Vikas & Co., 95/84 Para Patel, Allahpur, Allahabad.	-do-
13.	102/5 C 8.9.92	Sh Gurcharan Singh, Shankar Ganj Allahabad.	-do-
14.	101/5 C 8.9.92	Sh. Yogender Narain Singh, Vill & P.o. Patoli, Mauzatoad Allakanad	30.6.95
15.	100/5 c 14.8.92	M/s. Singh Vahini Const. Co., 468, Tilloi Koshi Daraganj, Allahabad.	-do-
16.	95/5 C 20.7.92	Sh. Vyasmani Pandey, V& P.O. Pattoli Bassi, Karchhana Allahabad.	-do-

S.No	Regd.No & Date	Name & Adress	Date upto which Regd.
1	2	3	4
17.	98/5 C 17.92	Sh. Rajbali Singh, 23/47/13 Matiara Rd. Aslapur, Allahabad.	-do-
18.	97/5 C 17.8.92	Sh. Ajun Pratap Singh, Vill. Pure Foujsah Dhinpur, Allahabad.	-do-
19.	95/5 C 8.9.92	Sh. Om Prakash Srivastav, 23 Nai Bazar, Naini, Allahabad.	-do-
20.	94/5 C 6.3.92	Sh. Raindra Pd. Yadav, S/o Sh. Durganath Yadav, Vill. Telor, Pas Harya, Allahabad.	30.6.94
21.	93/5 C 21.3.92	Sh. Harish Ch. S/o Sh. Ram Samer WARD N.10, Mouripur, Hadia, Allahabad.	-do-
22.	92/5 C 15.1.92	M/s Narayan & Co., 6 A Beli Rd. Allahabad.	-do-
23.	91/5 C 11.12.91	Md. Ariz, V&P- Parkhas, Sarai Vokili, Allahabad	-do-
24.	90/5C 27.11.91	M/s Gulab Trading Co., 512 A Muthigunj, Ald.	-do-
25.	89/5 C 27.11.91	M/s S. Kumar Enterprises, 10/82 A Malviya Nagar Allahabad.	-do-

S.No	Regd.No & Date	Name & Address	Date upto which Regd.
1	2	3	4
26.	88/5 C 3.10.91	M/s SK Construction, 478 Nai Vasti Kitganj Allahabad.	-do-
27.	87/5 C 4.9.91	M/s Ashok & Co. 28 B 38/1 Shobatiabaf, Ald.	-do-
28.	86/5C 6.8.91	Sh. Arvind Kumar, 23/47/119Ahillapur, Ald.	-do-
29.	85/ 5 V 30.7.91	M/s M/sRajkumar & Co., 16/1 Labour Colony, Ald.	-do-
30.	84/ 5 C 25.1.91	Sh. Vishma Singh, Pro. shati Builders, 10/51 Shivnagar Colony, Ald.	-do-
31.	83/5 C 19.1.91	Sh. Gopidas, S/o late Sangamlal, Purani Dhusi Ald.	30.6.93
32.	82/5 C 4.12.90	Sh. Dinesh Kumar Pal, 81 Jawaharganj, Dharhania Ald.	-do-
33.	80/5 C 4.12.90	M/s Rahul enterprise, 1/10 Praya Street, Ald.	-do-
34	79/5 C 17.11.90	Sh. Chandan Singh, Viksha Garg Ka Pura, Kasombi, Allahabad.	30.6.93
35.	78/5 C 7.11.90	Sh. alok Shukla, s/o Sh. s.P. Shukla, 17 Rajendra Nagar, Bulwaghat, Ald.	39.6.93

S.No	Regd.No & Date	Name & Address	Date upto which Regd.
1	2	3	4
36.	77/5 C 26.10.90	Sh. RB Singh, 41 C/A-Shivkuti, Ald.	-do-
37.	76/5 C 9.10.90	M/s Javed Aktar Siddiqui, 76 Sayedbada, Fatehpur	30.6.92
38.	74/5 C 31.8.90	Sh. Sudama singh Proprietor M/s SS Associate 6/8 Shrivnagar Colony, Allahpur, Ald.	30.6.93
39.	72/5 C 7.3.90	M/s mahima Trading Co. 174 Chak, Allahabad.	30.6.92
40.	70/5 C 26.8.89	M/s Singh Construction Co., Hariharganj, Fatehpur.	-do-
41.	69/5 C 28.6.89	M/s AK Agarwal, 542 Mamfortganj Ald.	-do-
42.	68/5 C 28.6.89	M/s kalidas, 542 Mamfortganj, Ald.	-do-
43.	64/5 C 20.8.89	Sh. Ramesh Ch. Verma, 14/1 Chhota Bagada, Ald.	-do-
44.	63/5 C 14.8.89	Sh. Mohd. Ali, 2 Saukat Ali Marg, Ald.	-do-
45.	62/5 C 7.8.89	Sh R P Srivastav, near Rly. Station, Ajamgarh	-do-
46.	61/5 C 7.8.89	Sh. RS Satyarthi Ahirai Sikendra Voharia, Allahabad.	-do-
47.	59/5 C 24.6.89	Sh. Pannalal, Bhartipura, Phaphamau, Ald.	-do-
48.	58/5 C 24.6.89	Sh Ravinder Nath Singh, 119 New Mamfortganj Allahabad.	-do-

*List of Registered contractors of Group Worked Last 3 Years**Distribution Zone, P.W.D. Allahabad*

S. No.	Name of the Contractors	Address
1	2	3
1.	Ram Manohar	Karchana, Allahabad.
2.	Hridaya Naraiyan	95/28, Sarvodaya Nagar, Allahabad.
3.	Lalta Prasad Pandey	Bhunta meja, Allahabad
4.	M/s Prasad Enterprises	437, Namford Gunj, Allahabad
5.	Asarfi Lal	384 Kot Gunj, Allahabad.
6.	Tara Singh Jaiswal	384 Kot Gunj, Allahabad.
7.	Krishan and Singh	426/4D/1 Bakshi khurd Dara Gunj Allahabad
8.	Satish Chandra Jaiswal	43/ 3 C Col. Gunj, Allahabad.
9.	Balram Prasad Towari	Loghara, Allahabad.
10.	Bharat Singh	341/16 B/1 Shastri Nagar, Allahabad
11.	Basant Lal	62 C Rajpur, Allahabad
12.	Raj Kishore	46/1A Teliargunj, Allahabad.

*Name of the Contractors**Address*

3

2

1

13.	M/s Ashish General Order Suppliers	47 North Malaka, Allahabad.
14.	Narendra Singh	23/47/79 Kidwi Nagar, Allahabad.
15.	Lal Ram Pandey	Meja Koraon, Allahabad.
16.	Lal Mani Singh	Belha Manda, Allahabad.
17.	Kanhaiya Lal	Ukharisaha Meja, Allahabad.
18.	R.d. Tiwari	5/4 Karela Bagh, Allahabd.
19.	M/s Ome Construction Co.	296 Mamford Gunj, Allahabad.
20.	Mukesh Singh	9/2 Shiv Nagar Colony, Allahabad.
21.	Ram Raj	490 Col. Gunj, Allahabad.
22.	Azaad Ali	Meja Road , Allahabad.
23.	Amrish Kumar	263 Purana Katra Allahabad.
24.	Ram Sumer Tiwari	Nari Bari Allahabad.
25.	M/s Survhara Shram Samvida Sankari Samittee	Urkha, Allahabad.

S.No. *Name of the Contractors**Address*

1

2

3

26.	Santhosh Singh	288/26 G Allahapur Allahabad.
27.	Uma Sanker Singh	10 A Shahrara Bagh, Allahabad.
28.	Lallan Singh	Meja road, Allahabad.
29.	Virender Kumar Singh	Purvass Karchhna, Allahabad.
30.	Sheetla Prasad Tripathi	Sahili, Barot, Allahabdd.
31.	Lalji	263 Puran Katra, Allahabad.
32.	Bhai Lal	Devi Khurd karchna, Allahabad.
33.	Chinta Mani Sukla	Holarrh, Allahabad.
34.	Kamlesh Kumar Pandey	Jasra Bazar Railway Crossing Allahabad.
35.	Thakur Prasad	Karchhna, Allahabad.
36.	Roshan Lal Chowla	527/6A Kakkar Nagar, Allahabad.
37.	Shailendra Singh Chauvhan	528 Mamfordgunj, Allahabad.

S.No.	Name of the Contractors	Address
1	2	3
38.	Rajesh Kumar	155 A Allopo Bagh, Allahabad.
39.	Vibhakar Rai	Devkali Bailya.
40.	Bhawani Prasad Singh	Sikri Unchdih Bazar Meja Allahabad.
41.	M/s Sunny Construction Corporation	840 Dadra Gun, Allahabad.
42.	Dinesh Pratap Singh	Karchhna, Allahabad.
43.	Desh Raj Singh	Meja, Allahabad.
44.	M/s Mishra Construction & Co. Suppliers	288/55 Allapur, Allahabad.
45.	Hari Prasad Singh	170/1 Col. Gunj, Allahabad.
46.	M/s Raj Enterprises	170/2 Col. Gunj, Allahabad.
47.	M/s Nepal metals	Mian Bazar, Gorakhpur.
48.	Kuldeep	28B/29/C Ramanand Nagar Allapur. Allahabad
49.	M/s Unkita Construction	196 Alanfunj, Allahabad.

S. No.

Address

Name of the Contractors

1

2

3

50.	Sant Lal	Tilak Nagar Allahabad.
51.	Mahender Singh	Karchhna, Allahabad.
52.	M/s Rabi Enterprises	Raj Pur, Allahabad.
53.	Arjun Singh	28/B 7 Allpur Allahabad.
54.	Rajinder Pradhan	842 Dadra Gunj Allahabad.
55.	Vijanand Upadhyay	Pati, Allahabad.
56.	Sidh Nathi Mishra	Saidabad, Allahabad.
57.	M/s Shneh construction	67/47 North malaka, Allahabad.
58.	Lalender Pratap Singh	Phoolpur, Allahabad.
59.	M/s Shneb Construction	Keetgunj, Allahabad.
60.	M/s Shivan enterprises	459 Col, Gunj, Allahabad.
61.	M/s Suman Traders	27 F/3B Chack Dodi Nagar Naini, Allahabad.
62.	Ajay Kumar Shrivastava	1K Tilak Nagar , Allahabad.

S. No.	Name of the Contractors	Address
1	2	3
63.	J.K. Builders	85/2 Myorabad, Allahabad.
64.	M/sJay Durga construction	Bakshi Khurd, Allahabad.
65.	Vineet Kumar Tripathi	7/4 Handiya, Allahabad.
66	Shiv Shanker Prasad Shukla	Karchhna, Allahabad.
67.	Ram Yatan Shukla	Karchhna, Allahabad.
68.	Surender Kumar Pandey	52/326 Alengunj, Allahabad.
69.	Promod Kumar Sharma	Mahdori Colony, Allahabad.
70.	Tribhovan Singh	Rasoolpur, Allahabad.
71.	Krishan Bshahadur Shrivastava	Bahariach Road Ghonda
72.	M/s N.K. & Co.	Allahabad A Class
73.	M/s Varna & Co.	Varanashi A Class.

List of Contractors of Group "D" who worked for last three Years

Departmental Construction Unit (ROAD) Allahabad

S.No	Name of Contractor	Address
1	2	3
1.	Aklakh Hussain	Bhanamou, Nasratpur, Allahabad.
2.	Sant Lal	nai Abadi Shahganj, Jonpur
3.	Ram Kinkar Misra	Dhardidhar Ka.Pura, Atrampur, Allahabad
4.	Daya Sankar Singh	23/47/13 Allahapue, Allahabad
5.	Yogesh Pratap Singh	170 Colonelganj Allahabad
6.	Akhtar Ali	Keshavraipur, Chandapur Handia, Allahabad.
7.	Panna Lal	Bharti Ka Pyra Phagphagamu, Allahabad
8.	Sidha Nath Misra	Wazaha Mishran Sadhabad Allahabad
9.	M/s Binayak & Co.	6 A Bali road Allahabad
10.	M/s. Matiyara Shram Savida Sahkari Samiti Ltd.	matiyara, Ismileganj, Karondi, Allahabad
11.	Mahinder Singh Arora	232 HIC Pritamnagar, Allahabad
12.	M/s Vimal & Company	258/13 B New Basti Sohahityabagh Akkahabad

S.No	Name of Contractor	Address
1	2	3
13.	Vijay Engg. Company	598 Mapganj Allahabad
14.	Upendra Nath Pandey	Sarita Pura Kashturipur, Holabagh, Sorab
15.	Amarjit Morya	Basmuha Sakmo Allahabad.
16.	Chandra Pal	45 Pyra Garariya Allahabad.
17.	M/s. Singh Associate	254 Mampangard, Allahabad.
18.	Chandra Shekher Upadhya	Kirondipur, Atrampur, Allahabad
19.	Yogesh Chand Jain	34 Pandariba Allahabad
20.	Raghendra Prasad	47 Baghanbri Housing, Allahabad
21.	Shiv Prasad Misra	Babupur Sathar, Allahabad
22.	Gulam Ahmed Jafri	Bhanimau Nashratpur, Allahabad
23.	Hari Lal	Andava, RAsipur, Kathara, Allahabad
24.	Vijay Kumar Jayaswal	65 Mundera Bazar, Allahabad
25.	Murlidhar	556 Mampgard Ganj Allahabad

S.No	Name of Contractor	Address
1	2	3
26.	Dal Bahadur Singh	Prithvipur India Allahabad
26.	Dal Bahadur Singh	Prithvipur India Allahabad
27.	M/s Krishan Const. Co.	90A/612 Baghambai gaddi Allahapur, Allah.
28.	Asvini Kumar Mishra	28B/8A-F Allahapur, Allahapur.
29.	Santosh Kumar	23/47/55 Bai Baghampari Rd. Allahapur Allah.
30.	Rama Singh	Kamlanagar Sikandra, Allahabad
31.	Vinod Kumar Singh	Gram & Post Mayoahar, Allahabad
32.	Naizmurrahman	149 Purana Katra, Allahabad
33.	Durga Prasad	Ramgarh Kothari, Allahabad
34.	Lalta Prasad Dubey	Barhari, Goraj, Allahabad.
35.	Narinder Kumar Tripathi	45 Rajinder Nagar Balawaghat, Allahabad
36.	M/s Abbas Trader	D 29 G.T.B. Karalli Allahabad
37.	Subhah Chand Chorasia	161/12 Kashiraj Nagar Katghar, Allahabad
38.	Ram Lakhan Tripathi	45 Rajinder Nagar Balawaghat, Allahabad

S.No	Name of Contractor	Address
1	2	3
37.	Subhah Chand Chorasia	161/12 Kashiraj Nagar Katghar, Allahabad
38.	Ram Lakhnan Tripathi	95/29 Sarovoda Nagar, Allahapur, Allahabad
39.	Vishambar Dyal	Lohada Kirbi Bada
40.	Arun Kumar	Malpur, Thurhana, Allahabad
41.	Sahabuuddin	45 Garhi Kala, Allahabad
42.	Yogender Pratap Singh	Baroda Chata, Allahabad
43.	Baki Bihari Singh	Gorpur, Sikandra, Allahabad
44.	M/s Ganesh & Co.	Nai Katra, Allahabad
45.	M/s Strong Construction Co.	7/8 Shivrager Colony, Allahapur Allahabad
46.	Kanthiya Lal Pandey	Jogpur Kapura, Atrampur, Allahabad
47.	M/s Birhman Bilde	247 A/6G/1 Om Gayatri Nagar Allahabad.
48.	Shriram Yadav	Allahappur, Allahabad.
49.	Sunil Pratap Singh	1B/4 Baghambri Gaddi, Allahpur, Allahabad.

S.No	Name of Contractor	Address
1	2	3
50.	Bhupender Rai Sukla	14 E Pura Baldi, Kotganj, Allahabad
51.	Shiv Barn Morya	Pura Sarafi, Akil Allahabad
52.	Mumtaz Ahmed	25 Gulabbari Mansoorpark, Allahabad.
53.	Inderjit Singh	Sherdijhulli Allahabad.
54.	Sanjey Sinha	108 2 A Malviya Nagar Allahbad
55.	DEvi Sankher Pandey	Chibbiya Allahabad
56.	Pursottam Pandey	Chibbiya Allahabad
57.	M/s Ganga Shram Savida Sahkari Samiti	14 University Road, Allahabad
58.	Rajinder Nath Tripathi	868 Purana Katra Allahabad
59.	Sarik Imtiaz	21 Dodipur Allahabad
60.	Vinod Singh	385 Badshahi Mandi Allahabad
61.	Dan Bhadur Singh	Udaipur, Ramgarh, Kothari, Allahabad.
62.	Ram Raj Yadav	Neka Mahin Zushi, Allahabad

S.No	Name of Contractor	Address
1	2	3
63.	Mo. Lakaik	Gram & Post Mehraboad, Allahabad
64.	Awnish Mishra	Karma Bazar, Lalganj Raibarali
65.	M/s Sakti Traders	552 Chotha Marg, Smith Road, Allahabad
66.	Surender Kumar Misra	Nivi Choraha, Lohgara, Allahabad
67.	M/s Laha Enterprises	406 Badlapur Allahabad
68.	Harishchander Pahari	110/2 Bai K lag, Allahabad
69.	S.S. Singh	23/49 Matiyarroad Allahapur, Allahabad
70.	Ramesh Singh	Morahau Pagpagmau Allahabad
71.	Vinod Kumar Singh	30 Tashkand Marg Civil Line, Allahabad.
72.	Anand Prakash	67 Phagphagmau Allahabad
73.	Jitender Kumar Tiwari	Chanda-pur Basmahu sashso, Allahabad
74.	M/s Pappi Construction	436 Hashimpur Road, Allahabad
75.	Sudhama Singh	6/8 Shivanagar Colony Allahabad
76.	Mohammed Zuber	14 Ansar Nagar Pulpur Allahabad

S.No	Name of Contractor	Address
1	2	3
77.	M/s Bhuwan Construction	267 C Tularam Bagh Allahabad
78	Jagatdhar Tripathi	46 Rajinder Nagar Balaughat Allahabad
79.	Badri Singh	23/47/13 Matiyara Rd. Allahapur Allahabad
80.	Rajbali Singh	23/47/13 Matiyara Rd. Allahapur Allahabad
81.	Liyakat Ali	24 B Sultanpur Bhava Allahabad
82.	Me. Ali	2 Sokhat Ali Road Allahabad
83.	Rajesh Kumar	1500A Olipibagh Allahabad
84.	Virender Kumar Singh	Madhopur Allahabad
85.	Jagdish Prasad Pandey	Barot, Allahabad
86.	M/s Sanjay Trading Cor.	337/420 Old Katra Allahabad
87.	V.P. Bhagavan	Baniganj Allahabad
88.	Shehnath Singh	7/8 Shiv Nagar Colony Allahapur Allahapur
89.	Basant Lal	Mahin Zushi, Allahabad
90.	Bharamdev Tripathi	641 Coloneganj Allahabad

S.No	Name of Contractor	Address
1	2	3
91.	Kalakant Tiwari	11 Dilkush Naya Katra Allahabad
92	Tanvir Ahmed Pagruki	138 Narulla Road Allahabad
93.	Parmanand	59 Mamfordganj Allahabad.

*List Of Group 'D' contractors who have completed the work during the last three years.**Temporary Divn. No 2 Allahabad*

Sl. No	Name of the Contractor	Address
1	2	3
1.	Shri Tejinder Pratap Singh	468 Raja Tilai Ke Kothi Darya Ganj, Allahabad
2.	M/s Banroli Const Ltd.	12, New Market Bamroli Allahabad
3.	Shri Krishna Murti Diveedi	Variapur Sarai Circle Allahabad.
4.	M/s A.A. Builders & Suppliers	Sainni Sarayu Allahabad.
5.	Shri Phul Singh	Gharvasipur Khekra Saga, Fatepur
6.	Shri Mathura Prasad	Gulamipur (Ganeya) Saini, Allahabad.
7.	Shri Anand Kumar Singh	Hallyapur Haveli, Jonepur.
8.	Shri Anand Kumar Singh	Halyapur Haveli, Jonepur
9.	M/s Amar Jyoti enterprises Allahabad	Shankergarh Allahabad
10.	Shri Shyam	311 Mampagaganj Allahabad

Sl. No	Name of the Contractor	Address
1	2	3
11.	Shri Nathuram Divedi	Mahilla Maganpur, Allahabad
12.	Asantosh Kumar	23/47/53, Y Allahapur Allahabad
13.	Shri Parmanand	69 Mampagunanj Allahabad
14.	Shri Sewa Lal Yadav	Vill Fatehpur Shahpur Varseda Allahabad
15.	Shri Surender Kumar	1082 Mlaviya Nagar Allahabad
16.	Shri Ram Sagar Singh	Shansa Magnpur allhabad
17.	Shri Vjay Shanker Rai	18-D Belangar, Allahabad
18.	Shri Ghanshyam Tripathi	Gorali Virosa, Allahabad
19.	Shri Shakti Const.	904, University Rd. Allahabad
20.	Shri Satya Narayan	Raxpara Maganpur, Allahabad
21.	Shri Rajinder Prasad Tripathi	Guroli, Virocha Maganpur Allahabad
22.	Shri So Avaj	380-A, Sultanpur Bhava Allahabad
23.	Shri Badri Singh	23/47/213, Matiyara Rd, Udhapur Allahabad.
24.	Shri Kunj Naryan Tripathi	Dai Ka Pura oshambi Allahabad

Sl. No	Name of the Contractor	Address
1	2	3
25.	M/s Kartika Const. Co.	Charva, Allahabad.
26.	M/s Abbas Tailors	Shakti Ali Marg Allahabad
27.	M/s Amar & Co.	Raxpara, Karari Allahabad
28.	M/s Shinda & Co.	103/297, Kanaiganj, Allahabad
29.	Shri Sanntosh Kumar Mishra	95/110, Sarvodaya Nagar, Allahabad
30.	Shri Salik Ram	Makanpur Tkri Allahabad
31	Ragvender pd.	127, Badhambri Housing Scheme Allahapur, Allahabad.
32.	Shri Ramashanker Tripathi	42/2, Tilak nagar, Allahabad
33.	M/s Dava Const. Co.	George Town, Allahabad. Pursans Chayal, Allahabad.
34.	M/s Strong Const.	Shivnagar Colony, Allahapur Allahabad
35.	Shri Vinod Kumar	22, Balujaghat, Allahabad.
36.	Shri Sant lal	143 C, New Colony Jajopi Bagh Allahabad.

<i>Sl. No</i>	<i>Name of the Contractor</i>	<i>Address</i>
1	2	3
37.	M/s Apjal	12/16, New Market Bamoli Allahabad
38.	Shri Chuni Lal Niahak	64, Morari Gate Daraganj, Allahabad.
39.	Shri Sushil Chander Tripathi	Dhoshapur Bajha Miyan Saidabad Allahabad
40.	Shri Rajjinder Pradhan	842, Daragannj, Allahabad
41.	Shri Krishna Kumar	RAxwara Allahabad
42.	Shri Hera Lal	Alamchand , Allahabad.
43.	Shri Ramesh Chander	751, Shankerghat Colony Tejiyar Ganj Allahabad.
44.	Shri RAvinder Shanker Misra	67 New Laskar Purana Berhana., Allahabad.
45.	M/s Shirani Const. Co.	380/1 Sultanpur Bhava Allahabad.

STATEMENT "B"

List of Contractors who have been awarded work for construction of National Highways Allahabad.

S.No.	Name of the Contractor	Grade	Address
1	2	3	4
1.	Ms. Nai Basti C.C.S	A	161 Keetgunj, Allahabad
2.	Abbas Traders	B	2 Saukat Ali Rd., -do-
3.	Raj Kumar	A	25 B. Darbhanga Colony, Allahabad
4.	Sanjay Trading Corp.	D	337-8/420, Purana Katra, Allahabad
5.	Mohd. Yusuf	C	2 Saukat Ali Rd., Allahabad
6.	K.K. Builders	C	423, Muthigunj, Allahabad
7	R.B Singh	C	Bhatiara Rd., Allapur, Allahabad
8.	Anil Kumar Jain	C	263 Naya Mamford Gunj, Allahabad
9.	Ramesh Chandra Verma	B	155 NumfordGunj, Allahabad
10.	Shri Ram Mishra	D	12 Tularam Bagh, -do-
11.	Gujal Kishore	C	84/8 Tilak Nagar, Daragunj, Add
12.	Jaffri Builders	B	Magbunba, Allahabad

S.No.	Name of the Contractor	Grade	Address
1	2	3	4
13.	Oriental Const. Co.	A	26 Sulem Sarai, Allahabad
14.	Amar Nath Singh	D	Pharpur, Gajatpur, -do-
15.	Continental Const. Co.	B	689, Paltan Bazar, Sultanpur
16.	Maruti Const. Co.	D	Paltan Bazar, Sultanpur
17.	Ram Raj Yadav	D	Jhunsi, Allahabad
18.	Ashwini Kumar Mishra	D	28 B/84 F, Allapur, -do-
19.	M/s Shri Ram and Co.	C	86 Naya Berhana, -do-
20.	K.P. Singh	D	17 Mumford Gunj, -do-
21.	Lalta Prasad Singh	C	28 /A Allapur -do-
22.	N.C. Ahuja	C	43, Ashok Nagar, -do-
23.	Sudama Singh	C	6/8 Shiv Nagar, Allapur, Allahabad
24.	M/s. N.K. & Co.	A	527 B/6A Kakkar Nagar, Allahabad
25.	M/s. Chandan & Co.	A	Shandarghat, Breleourr Gunj, Allahabad
26.	Madan Mohan Mishra	C	Shri Patti, Mobaya, Mirzapur

S.No.	Name of the Contractor	Grade	Address
1	2	3	4
27.	A.K. Garg, Technical Advice	-	D-7 South Extn. Part I, New Delhi
28.	M/s. Vikki Moraya	A	14/1 Chota Kanara, Allahabad
29.	M/s. Brij Enterprises	A	Mal Road Varanasi
		Year- 1991-92	
1.	Amar Nath Singh	D	Paharpur, Jagatpur, Allahabad
2.	M/s. Chandan & Co.	A	Shankarghat, Teliargunj, Ado
3.	Shri Ram Mishra	D	12 Tularambagh, Allahabad
4.	Nai Basti c.c.S	A	161 Keetgunj, -do-
5.	Monkey Const. Co.	A	Civil Line, Rai Bareli
6.	Rakesh Kumar Sukla	D	4/2 Tilak Nagar, Allapur, Allahabad
7.	Madan Mohan Mishra	C	Shri Patti, Mobeya, Mirzapur
8.	Roshan Lal Chawla	A	%%G/6 A Kakkar Nagar, Allahabad.
9.	Vikki Morya	A	14/ Chota Badhara, Allahabad
10.	Jaffti Builders	B	Village & P.O. Maghgawn, Allahabad

S.No.	Name of the Contractor	Grade	Address
1	2	3	4
11.	Ramesh Chandra	C	155 Mumfordgunj, Allahabad
12.	M/s. N.K. & Co.	A	527 G/6A kakkar Nagar, Allahabad
13.	Oriental Const. Co.	A	26 Sulem Sarai, Allahabad
14.	Mohd. Yusuf	C	2 Shsaukat Ali Road, Allahabad
15.	Raj Balli Singh	D	Matiara Road, Allapur, Allahabad
16.	M/s. Syed Corp.	A	10, Syed bara, Fatepur
17.	Mahendra Pratap Singh	D	Purebikras/mshah, Bibipur, Allahabad
18.	Rajkumar	A	25-B, Darbhanga Colony, Allahabad
19.	Krishna Nand Singh	D	426/4D Basi Khurd, Daragunj, Add.
20.	Mosh. Soyab Khan	C	602 Shahgunj, Allahabad
21.	Banke Bihari Singh	D	Gorapur, Sikandara, Allahabad.
1.	Madan Mohan Mishra	C	Shritai, Mobayam, Mirzapur
2.	Rajkumar	A	23 B Darbhanga Colony, Allahabad

Year-1992-93

S No.	Name of the Contractor	Grade	Address
1	2	3	4
3.	M/s Chandan & Co.	A	49 High Court, Allahabad
4.	M/s.N.K. & Co.	A	527 G/6A Kakkar
5.	Lalta Prasad Singh	C	28 A/2A Allahapur, Allahabad
6.	Ramesh Chand	C	155 Mumfordgunj, Allahabad
7.	M/s. nair basti C.C.S	A	161 Ketgunj, Allahabd
8.	Shri Ram & Co.	C	Berhana, Allahabad
9.	Ram Prasad	D	Behua, Sadar, Mirzapur
10.	Mohd. Yusuf	C	2 Shaukat Ali Rd., Allahabad
11.	M/s. Magnum Enterprisers	D	42 B.S.S. Scheme, Allahapur, Allahabad
12.	Roshan Lal Chawla	A	527 G/6A Kakkarnagar, Allahabad
13.	Ashini Kumar Mishra	D	Daragunj, Allahabad
14.	Kanhaya al	D	Paharpur, Gajatpur, Allahabad
15.	Santosh Kumar	D	23/47/557 Badhambari Rd., Allahabad
16.	Santosh Kumar	D	23/47/557 Badhambari Rd., Allahabad

S.No.	Name of the Contractor	Grade	Address
1	2	3	4
17.	Raj bali Singh	D	Bhatiara Road, Allahabad
18.	Vinod Kumar Singh	D	56 Tilak Road, Allahabad
19.	Alok Kumar Singh	D	15/10 B New Basti Shobtiyabagh, Allahabad
20.	M/s. Kanshi Eng. Works	C	90/A6/2 Badhambari Kardi, Allapur, Allahabad
21.	N.C. Ahuja	C	43, Ashok Nagar, Allahabad.
STATEMENT 'C'			
<i>List of Contractors Under World Bank Project</i>			
1.M/s Cimmco International 22 Kasturba Gandhi Marg, New Delhi, C.B. No. 1/S.E-64th Circle, W&P, Allahabad dated 22-7-91.			

*[English]***Power From Animal Waste**

3062. SHRI GUMAN MALLODHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have prepared any feasibility report regarding generation of power/energy from animal waste; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including its cost factor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) (a) and (b). Feasibility of generation of power from biogas has already been established at many sites where large sized community and institutional biogas plants based mainly on cattle dung have been set up in the country since 1982-83 under a Centrally sponsored scheme "Community, Institutional and Night-Soil Based Biogas community biogas plant including dual-fuel generator is estimated to cost about Rs. 4.00 lakhs and the Central Government is providing financial assistance of Rs. 1,99,800/- per such plant. Further technical supervision and training support is also arranged through State nodal departments, State agencies and Khadi & village Industries Commission.

Schemes for Handloom Sector

3063. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any scheme recently for the handloom sector on the basis of census conducted and the representations received

by the Government from time to time from handloom weavers in this regard; and

(b) if so, the details of the representations/suggestions received in this regard and the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government of India have recently formulated the following Scheme for the benefit of handloom weavers;

(a) Margin Money for Destitute Weavers

(b) Project Packages Scheme

(c) Group Insurance Scheme

(d) Health Package Scheme

(e) Integrated Handloom Village Development Scheme.

The schemes have been formulated on the basis of conclusions drawn from the findings of handloom census and representations revived by the Government from time to time. Greater emphasis has been laid on Welfare Oriented Schemes and for comprehensive development of handloom weavers.

*[Translation]***Coal-Based Fertilizer Plant in Bihar**

3064. SHRI BHOGENDR JHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up coal-based fertilizer plant in Bihar similar to the plant already set up in Talcher (Orissa);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The working of other coal based plants in the country has shown that coal gasification technology for production of ammonia, urea is not cost effective with the type of coal available in the country.

[English]

French Investment in India

3065. SHRI S.B. THORAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals received from private and other organisations from France for investments in India, project-wise;

(b) the names of multinational compa-

nies from France which have shown interest in investment in India; and

(c) the amount of foreign investment likely to be involved therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c). The total direct foreign investment in India proposed by French companies in the foreign investment approvals issued from 1991 to 1993 has been as under:-

Year	Total foreign investment (Rs. in million)
1991	193.3
1992	296.4
1993 (up to Feb.)	39.6

The particulars of these approvals viz. the name of the Indian company, name of the foreign collaborator, item of manufacture are given in the attached statement.

STATEMENT

Sl.No	Name of the Indian Company	Foreign Coollaborator	Item of Manufacture
1	2	3	4
1.	Septu India Pvt. Ltd. Haryana	Septu Ultrafine, France	High Performance Micronizers
2.	Usha Rectifier Corpn. India Ltd., Poona	matra Harris Semiconductor, France	Integrated Chips
3.	H.J. Consultants Pvt. Ltd. Ltd., New Delhi	Pullman International Hotels, France	Setting up of operation hotels etc.
4.	Havells Electronics Pvt. Ltd.,m New Delhi.	Socomec Sa., France	On-load changeover switches
5.	Nasha Toys Pvt. Ltd., Dimapur.	(a) Vullume SA, France (b) Kanga Toys, Netherlands	Toys and educational aids
6.	Rakesh Khanna, Promoter New Delhi	France Cinema Biffusion Paris	To undertake activity connected with cinematography
7.	Trilochan Singh, Bombay	S.N.R. Rouliments, France	Taper roller bearings & ball bearings
8.	Vasant Saps Environmental Systems Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad	Saps Anricorrosion, France	Pollution control machinery and equipment
9.	India Reprographic Co. Systems Ltd., New Delhi	Alcatel CIT	Electric Switching Equipments

Sl.No	Name of the Indian Company	Foreign Cooler	Item of manufacture
1	2	3	4
10.	J.F. Laboratories Ltd., Bombay	Financiere Las Cases France	Aino Acids under 100% export oriented scheme
11.	INDO French Bio-Farm PVT. Ltd., Hyderabad	Agrobio, France	Development & production of paints by Tissue culture
12.	SAF Yeast, Bombay	Leaseffre et Cie, France	Yeast
13.	Balmer Lawire & Co., Calcutta	NYCO S.A., France	Lubricants etc.
14.	Usha Rectifier Co. I. Ltd. New Delhi	Matra Centre Electronique La Chantrelley Rout DC Guebt CD/3098	Aplication soft ware related to CAD & Soft & IC Design
15.	Sports & Leisure Aparell Ltd., New Delhi	La Chemise Lacoste France/ & Devanlay Sa France	Range of Lacoste Apparels for Men, Women & Children
16.	Bhavik Home Products P.Ltd.	BSN SA Group France	Food Processing
17.	Jospaul Electrolytic Industries Pvt. Ltd.	Paul Spender, France	Forming Machines for Aluminium Electrolytic Capacitors

Sl.No	Name of the Indian Company	Foreign Collaborator	Item of manufacture
1	2	3	4
18.	Unicorn Natural Products Andhra Pradesh	Francois Gerald Llestoieric Puze	Plants Reserved in Sugar
19.	Mughal Art Palace (P) Ltd. Rajasthan	J.S Choppius, France	Handicrafts made of Wood etc,
20.	PSI Data Systems Ltd., Bangalore	Bull S A France, France	DP Machines Software
21.	Montex Glass Fibre Ind. Pvt. Ltd. Bombay	Procher Textile SA France	Glass Cloth Silane
22.	Tilaknagar Distilleries & India Ltd., Bombay	Altair, 26, Rue Pascai- Combeau, France	Wine of Fresh Grapes etc.
23.	Indep R J Engg. Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi	Fracne	Machinery for material products
24.	Hindustan Export & Import Corp. P. Ltd., Bombay	Georges Vesselle, France	Wine & Brandy from grapes
25.	ELF Lubricants (India) O Pvt. Ltd., Bombay	ELF Lubricants Tour ELF France	Lubricating Oil/ Grease
26.	O/E/N/ Connectors Ltd., Kerala	Souriau & Cie 145-147	Electrical Appartus
27.	Pierre Cardin, New Delhi	Pierre Cardin 59, France Leather	Fashion Clothes Fashion Jewelleries

Sl.No	Name of the Indian Company	Foreign Coola- borator	Item of manufacture
1	2	3	4
28.	Cegelec India Ltd., Ghaziabad	Cogelac, France	Digital Automatic DPM/C's
29.	Liquid Air Engg. I.P. Ltd., Hyderabad,	Air Liquide Intl. France	Industrial Gases
30.	Mughal Art palace Pvt. Ltd. Jaipur	Jean Charles France	Trading Company
31.	Ptina Exports Pvt. Ltd. Jaipur	Mehmet Iksel France France	Trading company
32.	Synergy Polymers Ltd., Gujarat	Multibase S.A., France Polypropylene	
33.	Indo French Biotech Enterprises Ltd., Bombay	Richter S.A., France	Grapes
34.	Heritage Furniture Ltd., Calcutta	Seribo Group France	Knocked Down Furniture
35.	Schenectady Chemicals India Ltd., Bombay	Schenectady de France Phenolic Resins	

Increasing of Working Hours

3066. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of man-hours lost due to closed of Government offices on public holidays in a year;

(b) whether the Government propose to reduce the closer days to increase working hours; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIVENANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) The working hours and holidays in any organisation are determined by the functional requirements of tat organisation and therefore it is not correct to consider closed holidays as man-hours lost.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Export of Handloom

3067. SHRI SUBASH CHANDRA NAYAK: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the target set and achieved in the export of handloom products during 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93;

(b) the steps taken by the Government to boost the export; and

(c) the target set for the export of handloom products during the Eight Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIG. VENKT SWAMY):

(a) The target and achievements in respect of handloom items during 1990-91 to 1992-93 are as follows:-

	(Fig. in Rs. Crores)	
	Target	Achievement
1990-91	320.00	407.27
1991-92	489.00	692.22
1992-93	916.00	813.88

(Apr.-Jan' 93)

(b) Government have been taking a number of steps to boost exports of cotton handloom products which include sending trade delegations, conducting market studies and market research, participation in fairs in major, markets etc.

(c) The Eight plan objective is that exports should grow at an annual rate of 13.6% in volume terms. Keeping this objective in view, Specific targets are fixed for the handloom sector from year to year.

Indo-Japan Study Committee -Report on Japanese Investment

3068 SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indo-Japan Study Committee for promoting Japanese Investment has recommended relaxation of restrictions for automatic clearance of foreign equity proposals upto 51 per cent, with permission to go upto 100 per cent, and in exit policy while closing down unlivable industrial enterprises;

(b) if so, whether the Government have considered its recommendations;

(c) if so, the action taken by the Government in this regard; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRDHAR GOMANO): (a) In the 22nd Joint Meeting of the India-Japan Study Committee held in New Delhi on 4-5 February, 1993, the Japanese side expressed the view that there was a need to relax the present restriction for automatic clearance of foreign equity proposals upto 51 per cent and to promote foreign equity even upto 100 per cent on an automatic basis and also for easing of the exit of unviable industrial enterprises through appropriate policies and legislation.

(b) to (d). The India-Japan Study Committee is non-official in character. Its joint meetings offer a forum for free discussion of the issues of mutual interest and assessment of the policies and problems.

Development of Non-Conventional Energy resources in West Bengal

3069. SHRI HANNAN MLLAH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government to expand the network of non-conventional energy sources in West Bengal ;

(b) the number of project/schemes/proposals already finalised and are under implementation and the schemes still under

consideration; and

(c) the stages of implementation of each such projects/schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) The Government has taken a number of steps for expanding the network of non-conventional energy sources in West Bengal. For the promotion and utilisation of renewable energy systems & divvies in the State of West Bengal, a full fledged nodal agency, namely, West Bengal Renewable Energy Development Agency (WBREDA) has been established in 1992. Research, development, demonstration and dissemination activities in the area of non-conventional energy sources are being undertaken by the State Government, WBREDA, autonomous institutions and voluntary organisations involved in the NRSE programmes. Financial incentives, such as, subsidy, soft-term loans and fiscal incentives in the form of depreciation allowance and relief in sales tax, excise duty and custom duty are provided to the users and manufacturers. In addition, publicity and awareness campaigns are also being undertaken.

(b) and (c) The number of systems and devices under various non-conventional energy sources programmes/projects already finalised, under implementation & consideration, during the year 1992-93 is given in the Statement 'A'. The Status of cumulative numbers of NRSE systems and devices installed in the State is also given in the Statement.

West Bengal: Status of Achievements and ongoing projects/ schemes in the State of West Bengal

Sl.No.	Programme	Unit	Cumulative Achievement as on 31.3.92	Ongoing Projects/ Schemes during 1992-93
1	2	3	4	4
1.	National Programme for Biogas Development	Nos.	56,297	3,000
2.	National Programme for Improved Chulhas	Nos.	3,39,202	50,000
3.	Solar Thermal Energy Systems	Collector area (M2)	657	640
4.	Solar Cookers	Nos	2,271	700
5.	Solar Street Lighting Systems	Nos.	638	100*
6.	Solar Domestic Lights/Lanterns	Nos.	30	300
7.	Solar Community TV	Nos.	1	16*
8.	Solar PV Power Plant	Nos.	1	5*
9.	Solar PV Water Pump	Nos.	1	40*
10.	Wind Pump	Nos.	15	—
11.	Wind Battery Chargers	Nos.	4	—

Sl.No.	Programme	Unit	Cumulative Achievement as on 31.3.92	Ongoing Projects/ Schemes during 1992-93
1	2	3	4	4
12.	Wind Battery Chargers	Nos.	4	—
13.	Wind Electric Generator	-	20*	
14.	Small Hydro Power Projects	MW	7.46	1.20
15.	Battery Vehicle	Nos.	—	1*

* Under consideration

[Translation]

Constructions by NBCC

3070. SHRI N.J. RATHVA : Will the Minister of Urban Development be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the buildings, roads and bridges being constructed in Gujarat by the National Building Construction Corporation ;

(b) the year-wise details of the expenditure being incurred on such types of

construction works since January, 1990;

(c) the details of the construction work completed so far and the incomplete construction works; and

(d) the reasons for the delay in completion of the said works?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT
AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINIS-
TRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K.
THUNGON):

Name of the buildings, roads and bridges being constructed in Gujarat by NBCC Limited.	b) Year-wise value of work done (expenditure incurred) since January, 1990				c) Details of construction work completed so far and incomplete construction works.	d) the reasons for the delay in completion of the said works.
	1990	1991	1992	1993 Upto Feb. 93		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Construction of 12 Road over Bridges and 7 underpasses on Ahmedabad-Vadodra Expressway Contract-III	151.40	166.00	207.46	10.29	Project completed in February, 1993	Project got delayed for reasons attributable to clients. The clients have accepted and granted extension of time up to 28.2.93.
Construction of 15 Road over Bridges and 4 underpasses on Ahmedabad-Vadodra Expressway Contract-IV	50.00	115.00	209.40	60.50	About 90% works have been completed. In three Road-over Bridges, Superstructure work is in progress, As per the revised programme agreed to by the clients work is likely to be completed by 30.6.1993.	The clients have accepted the delay and granted extension of time upto 30.6.93.
Constn. & maintenance job for development of Kandla (Gandhidham)	103.20	141.00	165.10	33.00	This is a maintenance contract and is being executed as per priorities laid down by the clients from time to time and allocation of funds. The Kandla free Trade zone have appreciated that the physical progress of the works is much ahead than their expectations.	-Nil-

Name of the Buildings, roads and bridges being constructed in Gujarat by NBCC Limited.	b) Year-wise value of work done (expenditure incurred) since January, 1990					(c) Details of construction work completed so far and incomplete construction works.	(d) the reasons for the delay in completion of the said works.
	1990	1991	1992	1993 Upto Feb. 93			
	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Construction of Multistoried office Complex for Gujarat Electricity Board at Vadodra	-	-	27.00	12.00		Project has just commenced and is progressing as per Schedule.	-Nil-
Constn. of Sport Complex for SAI at Gandhi Nagar.	15.00	17.00	12.50	1.70		By and large completed	It is a Cost puls Project and is progressing as per allocation of funds and priorities laid down by the clients from time to time.
Constn. of Navodaya Vidyalaya at Porbander	18.20	-	15.20	6.00		Original work was completed during 1990. Additional work awarded during 1992 are progressing as per Schedule.	-Nil-
Constn. of 7 Nos. bridges over rivers & water ways on Ahmedabad-Vadodara Express way Contract-I	173.00	67.00	50.78			On account of non- acceptance of NBCC's claims by the Gujarat PWDD, NBC withdrew from the contract I & II in Sept., 1991.	Project was delayed as Gujarat PWD insisted deployment of Plant and Machinery (sophisticated) which was against the terms and conditions of the contract. They also changed the soil parameter beyond the original scope of agreement.

Name of the Buildings, roads and bridges being constructed in Gujarat by NBCC Limited.	b) Year-wise value of work done (expenditure incurred) since January, 1990	c) Details of construction work completed so far and incomplete construction works.	(d) the reasons for the delay in completion of the said works.			
	1990 1991 1992 1993 Upto Feb. 93					
	2	3	4	5	6	7
Constn. of 3 nos. major Bridges over river on Ahmedabad -Vadodara Express way contract II	114.00	173.50	64.48		on account of non acceptance of NBCC'S claims by the Gujarat PWD, NBCC withdrew from the contract I&II in Sep., 91	Project was delayed as Gujarat PWD insisted deployment of sophisticated P&M which was against the terms and conditions of the contract. They also changed the soil parameter beyond the original scope of agreement.

[English]

Allotment of Plots in Rohini

3071. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:
DR. C. SILVERA:
SHRI TARA CHAND
KHANDELWAL:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons on the waiting list for allotment of plots in Rohini, category-wise;

(b) the time by which the next draw for allotment of plots is being held;

(c) the number of plots likely to be allotted in this draw, category-wise;

(d) whether the possession of plots has not yet been given to the registrants declared successful in the previous draws held in March, 1991 and November, 1991;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the time by which the allotment is likely to be made to the remaining registrars?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) According to DDA, in Rohini Residential Scheme, there are 39, 679 registrants on the waiting list as per break-up given below:-

EWS/Janta	-	4665
LIG	-	20583
MIG	-	14431
TOTAL	-	39679

(b) According to DDA, the next draw shall be held after the developed plots are available.

(c) according to DDA, the total number of plots to be allotted cannot be ascertained at the pre-development stage.

(d) According to DDA, in the draw in March '91 a total of 5740 plots were allotted. No subsequent draw was held in November '91 Out of 5740 plots, allotment-cum-demand letters were issued to 3635 successful registrants.

(e) The possession to all the successful registrants according to DDA could not be given as the plots were in semideveloped state, and it was decided to charge the premium in three instalments. The handing over of possession is possible in cases where all formalities are completed including payment of last instalment of premium.

(f) According to DDA, a time-bound programme has been drawn up to accommodate the remaining registrants during the 8th Five Year Plan.

Misuse Charges From Gandharva Mahavidyalaya

3072. DR. LAXMINARYANA PANDEYA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3962 on December 17, 1992 and state the progress made in the realisation of the outstanding misuse charges from Gandharva Mahavidyalaya?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): Gandharva Mahavidyalaya had represented for waiver of misuse charges on the ground that the Delhi Devel-

opment Authority allowed them to let out 10% of the area without levy of any charges. Confirmation/clarification from the DDA on the statement of the institution has not been received Hence no final decision has been taken on the request of the institution.

Paper Mills

3073. DR. SUDHIR RAY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of paper mills in the country, State-wise; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to encourage the growth of Paper Industry/ Mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY): (SHRIMATI KRISHAN SAHL): (a) A statement of the details of paper mills in the country, state-wise is annexed.

(b) The Govt. has taken the following

steps to encourage the growth of paper industry:

- (i) Paper units based on use of minimum 75% pulp derived from bagasse, agricultural residues and other non-conventional raw materials have been exempted from the provisions of compulsory licensing subject to locational angle.
- (ii) Manufacture of printing and writing paper and Kraft paper made from bagasse, jute or nesta pulps (atleast. 75% of the total pulp must be one of these or mixture of these) is fully exempted from excise duty. Further in this budget it has been proposed to include pulp made from rice and wheat straws in the scheme of full excise duty exemptions to widen scope for using non-conventional raw materials for the manufacture of paper.
- (iii) Import of waste paper/wood pulp is not in negative or restricted list of EIP and its import is allowed at a law rate of Customs Duty (20%).

STATEMENT

<i>NONE</i>	<i>No. of Unit</i>	<i>Annual Installed Capacity (In Tonnes)</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>North Zone</i>			
Uttar Pradesh	62	3,32, 265	
Haryana	16	1,50,910	
Punjab	19	1,68,980	
Rajasthan	8	38,850	
Himachal Pradesh	15	68, 800	
Chandigarh	1	3,000	

<i>NONE</i>	<i>No. of Unit</i>	<i>Annual Installed Capacity (In Tonnes)</i>	<i>Total</i>
Jammu & Kashmir	1	3,300	7,66,105
<i>South Zone</i>			
Andhra Pradesh	19	4,34,120	
Karnataka	14	2,02,370	
Tamil Nadu	21	2,22,372	
Kerala	3	39,350	
Pondicherry	1	9,000	9,07,212
<i>West Zone</i>			
Gujarat	50	3,24,579	
Maharashtra	53	5,77,320	
Madhya Pradesh	16	1,77,600	10,79,499
<i>East Zone</i>			
<i>West Zone</i>			
<i>West Bengal</i>	21	2,63,830	
Bihar	8	91,500	
Orissa	7	2,21,572	
Assam	4	1,88,000	
Nagaland	1	33,000	7,97,902
Grand Total	340	35,50,718	35,50,718

**Allotment of Plots to Retired Persons
in Rohini**

3074. SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the numbers of retired persons allotted residential plots by the Delhi Development Authority under Rohini Residential Scheme, 1981 during the last two years; and

(b) the steps taken to clear the list of

registrants of retired persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) According to DDA during the last two years, 353 registered retired/retiring persons have been allotted plots.

(b) According to DDA, the allotment to retired persons under Rohini Residential scheme is made in the major draw along with other general registrants as per 12 percent quota reserved for them. According to DDA a time bound programme has been chalked out to accommodate balance registrants during the 8th Five Year Plan peruse subject to availability of land plots.

[*Translation*]

Proposals by Capart from Gujarat

3075. SHRI MAHESH KANODIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether CAPART have received any proposal from the Government of Gujrat;

(b) If so, the nature and the names of the locations; and

(c) whether the Government have taken any action in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBAHI H. PATEL) (a) to (c). No, Sir. No financial assistance is granted by CAPART to the State Governments. The Council provides assistance only to the voluntary organisations registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860.

Financial Assistance for Setting up of Wind Energy Projects

3076. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Energy Development Agency provides financial assistance to various corporations/institutions for setting up of wind energy projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some companies of corporate sector have submitted any proposals to the Government for setting up of some projects for generating energy from wind power;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the World Bank has provided financial assistance for setting up of such project;

(f) if so, the details of project under consideration of the Union Government in Uttar Pradesh with the World Bank assistance; and

(g) the time by which these projects are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREADA) provides loan assistance upto 75% of the project cost for setting up wind energy projects. The minimum contribution from the promoter is 25% of the project cost and 20% in case of SC/ST entrepreneurs. The loan is provided at an interest rate of 12.9%, with 0.5% rebate for timely repayments. The repayment period for the loan is 6 years.

(c) and (d). IREDA has so far received 20 proposals for setting up wind energy projects from the corporate sector. Out of these 14 were sanctioned, 4 dropped/declined and the remaining 2 are under consideration.

(e) the World Bank has agreed to extend a line of credit, comprising US \$ 15 million International Development association Credit and US \$ 13 million Global Environment Trust Fund grant for financing wind power projects through IREDA.

(f) No wind energy project has been received from the State of Uttar Pradesh for World bank assistance.

(g) Does not arise.

[English]

Harnessing of wind Energy in U.P.

3077. MAJ GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have since received the study report on harnessing wind energy for power generation at potential sites in hilly districts of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether there is any proposal to appoint a team to select suitable locations for such projects; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Preliminary investigations and short-term wind surveys undertaken by the State Government at certain locations in the hill districts of Uttar Pradesh have indicated prospects for harnessing wind Energy for power generation. However, in order to assess the wind potential quantitatively and to identify sites for wind power projects, the Non-Conventional Energy Development Agency

(NEDA), Uttar Pradesh have entrusted to the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology, Field Research Unit (IITM, FRU), Bangalore, the task of establishing wind monitoring stations at nine potential locations in the hilly region.

(b) and (c). The selection of suitable sites for wind power projects in hilly districts of Uttar Pradesh will arise after the results of wind monitoring project become available.

Agreement between BHEL and Siemens AG Germany

3078. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has been signed between the Bharat Heavy electricals Limited and the Siemens AG, Germany for technical collaboration for the production of power generation equipments; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). BHEL had entered into a technical collaboration agreement with Krawftwerke Union (KWU) AG (now Siemens AG) in 1976 for the design and manufacture of steam turbines and turbo generators, which expired in 1991. The agreement has been extended for another period of 10 years upto 2001 to enable BHEL to keep pace with the worldwide rapid technological progress in the field. BHEL has also entered into a technical collaboration agreement with Siemens AG in 1989 for the design and manufacture of large size gas turbines valid for a period of 10 years.

[Translation]

Electronic Complex

3079. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme is under consideration of the Government to set up an electronics complex in Agra;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said complex is likely to be set up in Central or State sector;

(d) the extent of amount likely to be incurred thereon; and

(e) the time by which this work is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS, DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJANKUMARAMANGALAM): (a) The Government of India have no such proposal.

(b) to (e). do not arise.

[English]

IRDP Beneficiaries

3080. SHRI UDHAB BARMAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of IRDP beneficiaries during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government have made any assessment of the programme; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) The State-wise number of beneficiaries (families) assisted under IRDP during the last three years is given at statement. I.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Assessment under IRDP is being regularly done on the basis of telegraphic information, monthly key-indicator reports, half yearly and annual reports received from the State Governments.

The Programme is also monitored and reviewed in consultation with the State Governments. Since 1986, a process of concurrent evaluation has been initiated by the Ministry involving a large number of reputed research organisations. Three rounds of concurrent evaluation in 1986, 1987 and 1989 have been completed and the fourth round has commenced from September, 1992. The State-wise details of families crossing the poverty-line under IRDP are given at statement-II.

STATEMENT

Beneficiaries (Families) assisted under IRDP during the last three years.

State	(No of beneficiaries)						
	1989-90		1990-91		1991-92		Achievements
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievements	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1. Andhra Pradesh	214229	255228	174916	263391	165680	222848	
2. Arunachal Pradesh	18275	8532	14922	8423	15022	10888	
3. Assam	58509	61146	43261	50345	45249	46416	
4. Bihar	429239	499033	350469	415814	331578	336972	
5. Goa	3807	3858	3109	3200	3129	2989	
6. Gujarat	88200	102465	72030	72426	68227	72326	
7. Haryana	21110	55657	17236	34179	16326	24756	
8. Himachal Pradesh	7558	30417	6171	17037	5845	11819	
9. J&K	10555	14375	8618	13008	8163	13581	
10. Karnataka	134088	140275	109482	125027	103701	108841	

State	1989-90		1990-91		1991-92		
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievements	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
11.	Kerala	71843	74150	59476	60877	56335	57562
12	Madhya Pradesh	284075	325995	231944	345514	219698	284810
13.	Maharashtra	229475	248059	187364	214199	177472	197967
14.	Manipur	1694	3716	1383	4962	1310	49908
15.	Meghalaya	5082	2320	4149	31344	3930	2874
16	Mizoram	7615	4982	6217	3366	6259	2811
17.	Nagaland	7995	4932	6528	4429	6572	5442
18.	Orissa	140343	185969	114589	149612	108539	111712
19.	Punjab	17852	56128	14576	35944	13806	27453
20.	Rajasthan	136825	159039	111716	135604	105818	131986
21.	Sikkim	1523	1717	1243	1422	1251	1610
22.	Tamil Nadu	192337	221509	157041	181842	148749	161603
23.	Tripura	5994	12275	4894	12222	4635	16343

State	1989-90		1990-91		1991-92		
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievements	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
24.	Uttar Pradesh	573362	630024	468144	508840	443427	462259
25.	West Bengal	239639	291847	195663	226603	185332	201476
26.	A&N Islands	1904	1939	1554	1660	1564	1502
27.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-
28.	D&N Haveli	381	387	311	311	312	313
29.	Delhi	1904	2375	1554	1567	1564	550
30.	Daman & Diu	761	726	622	600	625	482
31.	Lakshadweep	180	209	150	139	150	124
32.	Pondicherry	1523	2089	1243	2078	1251	1343
Total		22908897	3351373	2370575	2897775	2251519	2536566

STATEMENT -II

Statement Referred to in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No.3080 to be answered on 17.3.93.

Percentage of Families crossing the poverty Line under IRDP based on the findings of the 3rd round (1989) of concurrent evaluation of IRDP

State/UT	Poverty Line of Rs. 3500	Poverty Line of Rs. 6400
1	2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh	83.64	23.41
2. Arunachal Pradesh	69.00	24.50
3. Assam	88.32	39.05
4. Bihar	91.34	42.63
5. Goa	94.74	10.53
6. Gujarat	96.49	18.65
7. Haryana	71.25	10.00
8. Himachal Pradesh	90.83	36.67
9. Jammu & Kashmir	92.03	51.09
10. Karnataka	55.59	5.59
11. Kerala	74.91	27.96

State/UT	Poverty Line of Rs. 3500	Poverty Line of Rs. 6400
1	2	3
12. Madhay Pradesh	73.19	10.57
13. Maharashtra	82.09	23.83
14. Manipur	80.00	31.82
15. Meghalaya	54.43	13.92
16. Mizoram	83.05	57.63
17. Nagaland	95.00	45.00
18. Orissa	63.85	11.554
19. Punjab	84.03	43.28
20. Rajasthan	80.42	38.52
21. Sikkim	90.00	20.00
22. Tamil Nadu	60.00	12.37
23. Tripura	96.67	31.67
24. Uttar Pradesh	87.17	39.28

State/UT	Poverty Line of Rs. 3500	Poverty Line of Rs. 6400
1	2	3
25. West Bengal	95.68	18.27
26. A&N. Islands	100.00	85.00
27. Chandigarh	80.00	50.00
28. D&N Haveli	100.00	10.00
29. Delhi	100.00	70.00
30. Lakshadweep	80.00	50.00
31. Pondicherry	80.00	10.00
All India	80.98	27.81

[Translation]

Petro-Chemical Projects in Karnataka

3081. SHRI RAMCHANDRA VEERAPPA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Petro-Chemical Projects operating at present in Karnataka;

(b) the details of the projects under construction and those under consideration; and

(c) the time by which the aforesaid projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MIN-

ISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO):

(a) and (b). The petrochemical industry in India, including in Karnataka, is spread over the organised sector as well as the small scale and tiny sectors. The number of such units is large. Furthermore, petrochemical industry has now, by and large, been de-licensed. Data on all such units in operation is not compiled. However, information relating to major petrochemical projects in Karnataka for which industrial licences/Letters of Intent were issued is given in the attached statement.

(c) The gestation period for major petrochemical projects normally ranges from 2 to 5 years.

Details of major Petrochemical projects in Karnataka for which Industrial Licences/Letters of Intent were issued in the recent past.

S.No	Name of the Company	Item of Manufacture	Remarks
1	2	3	4
1.	M/s. Karnataka State Industrial Development Corpn.	Nylon Filament Yarn	IL
2.	M/s. Vikrant Tyres	Nylon Tyres Cord	
3.	M/s. Carbon Composites	Carbon Fibre Woven fabrics/ Glass fibre prepregs etc.	IL
4.	M/s. Mysore Petrochemicals Limited	Phthalic Anhydride	IL
5.	M/s. Mekaster Petro-chemicals Limited	Spun bonded Geo Textiles 'Typar'	LI
6.	M/s Grasim Industries	Benzene, Toluene, Hydrogen, Paraffin Raffinate, Xylenes and Heavier Aromatics and Fuel Gas	LI

[English]

Allotment of SFS Flats in Vasant Kunj

3082. SHRI MANJAY LAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the Unstarred Question No. 3515 on March 18, 1992 and state:

(a) whether the required information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether DDA has allotted flats under the Self Financing Scheme in Vasant Kunj to applicants of general category after the receipt of 130 applications from SCs/STs; and

(d) if so, the number of persons to whom the flats have been allotted and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table to the Sabha.

Scheme of Kerala

3083 SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has sent some schemes to Planning Commission for the development of Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Apart from the development Schemes already included in the Annual Plan 1993-94 of Kerala, the State Government have not sent any other schemes for approval of the Planning Commission.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Development of Small and Medium Towns Under IDSMT Scheme

3084. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated by the Union Government during 1991-92 and 1992-93 for development of various small and medium towns in Maharashtra under the Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns scheme;

(b) the details of the various developmental projects and names of the towns therefor;

(c) the amount of funds utilised so far for the developmental purpose; and

(d) the amount of funds proposed to be allocated for the year 1993-94?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) Under the IDSMT Scheme, Central assistance amounting to Rs. 147.96 lakhs and Rs. 13.155 lakhs was released to the Government of Maharashtra during 1991-92 and so far during 1992-93 respectively.

(b) In respect of towns covered under the IDSMT Scheme upto 31.3.92, the compo-

nents eligible for Central assistance included the following:-

- (a) Residential area development
- (b) Markets and Mandis
- (c) Traffic and Transportation
- (d) Industrial area development.
- (e) Municipal abattoirs
- (f) Low Cost Sanitation

Plan-wise and town-wise break-up of Central assistance released so far to the Govt. of Maharashtra is given in the statement.

(c) As reported by the State Government upto December, 1992 an amount of Rs. 2909.376 lakhs has been utilised including constitution of the State share for develop-

mental purpose against the total release of Central assistance amounting to Rs.1747.041 lakhs in respect, of 48 towns which have so far been covered under the IDSMT Scheme in Maharashtra.

(d) Under the IDSMT Scheme, no State-wise allocation of funds is made prior to Sanction of project proposals. However, the quantum of funds to be released to the Government of Maharashtra during 1993-94 for covering new towns will depend upon the number of project reports which will be submitted as per the guidelines in force, the categories of the towns for which the project reports are submitted and the availability of funds. Further, the amount of funds to be released in 1993-94 for on-going Schemes of 7th Plan in various town of Maharashtra will depend upon receipt of utilisation certificates for the Central assistance already released as well as progress reports and availability of funds.

STATEMENT

Town-wise details of Central assistance under the IDSMT Scheme released to the Government of Maharashtra during the 6th Plan, 7th Plan and Annual Plans 1990-91 and 1991-92.

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S.No	Plan Period and Name of the Town	Amount released
1	2	3
6th Plan		
1.	Manmad	42.940
2.	Barsi	43.895
3.	Parivainjath	41.800
4.	Yeotal	44.110
5.	Satara	40.00
6.	Ratangiri	40.00
7.	Katol	42.340
8.	Amalner	45.930
9.	Parbhani	42.00
10.	Kamptee	42.00

S.No	Plan Period and Name of the Town	Amount released
1	2	3
11.	Kinwat	40.00
12	Osmanabad	43.030
13	Morshi	41.770
14.	Hinghanghat	42.640
15	Jalna	40.00
16.	Ambejagai	42.810
17.	Selu	42.586
18.	Digras	42.140
19.	Bhandara	42.700
20.	Washin	44.100
21	Ialmpur	42.840
22	Baramati	42.360
Total		932.211

S.No	Plan Period and Name of the Town	Amount released
1	2	3
	7TH PLAN	
23.	Pandharpur	48.000
24.	Remtek	43.860
25.	Nilanga	30.690
26.	Chiplun	31.00*
27.	Aket	54.00
28.	Tuljapur	48.75
29.	Wardha	52.00
30.	Igatpuri	28.41
31.	Pusad	52.373
32.	Karad	46.00
33.	Beed	23.495**
34.	Chandrapur	29.75
	Total	497.33

S.No	Plan Period and Name of the Town	Amount released
1	2	3
1990-91		
35.	Gadchiroli	27.60
36.	Gendia	22.00
37.	Chepdo	15.00
38.	Khemgapn	27.50
39.	Narkhed	27.50
40.	Malkepur	27.50
41.	Nandurbar	27.50
42.	Paithan	18.00
	Total	192.50

S.No	Plan Period and Name of the Town	Amount released
1	2	3
1991-92		
43.	Buldana	25.00
44.	Hingali	25.00
45.	Chalgagnen	25.00
46.	Savner	10.00
47.	Aehalpur	20.00
48.	Nanded	20.00
	Total	125.00
	Grand Total	1777.041

* This includes account instalment of Rs. 12.00 lacs released for Chiplun town during 1992-93.

** This includes final instalment of 155 lacs for Low Cost Sanitation released for Beed town during 1992-93

Installed Capacity for Generation of Solar Energy

3085. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) total installed capacity for the generation of solar energy in the country as on January 1, 1992 and January 1, 1993;

(b) the average generation cost per MW;

(c) whether indigenous technology has been developed; and

(d) the percentage of foreign component in the generation equipment now being installed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Two routes for utilisation of direct solar energy are solar thermal and solar photovoltaic conversion. The solar thermal route is mainly used for applications such as water heating systems, solar stills, solar thermal kilns, solar air heaters and solar cookers. although large scale electric power can also be generated based on this route, no power plant has been established in the country except two experimental power units of 20 KW and 50 KW.

Solar photovoltaic systems which directly generate electricity are being installed by several governmental and non-governmental organisations for variety of applications. The aggregate installed capacity of such systems in the country is estimated to be about 6 MW on January 1, 1992 and about 7 MW on January 1, 1993.

(b) The capital cost of a grid connected solar photovoltaic system is estimated at present to be about Rs. 30 crores per MW.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The solar photovoltaic modules made in the country use some imported materials which contribute to about 40% of the cost on an average.

Schemes of Assam for Capital

3086. SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Assam have submitted some schemes to the Planning Commission for the construction of a permanent Capital of Assam;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (c). In September, 1992 a communication was received from the Chief Minister, Assam recasting that an amount of Rs.200 crores may be included in the Eighth Five Year Plan for the purpose of constructing a capital complex for Assam. He had requested that the entire amount required for the construction of the new capital of Assam should come as grant-in-aid from the Central Government as a Central Sector Scheme outside the general plan scheme of the State. The request has been considered in depth and the resources available may not permit provision of any funds for the purpose.

Flats for EWS under National Housing Policy

3087. SHRI RAMSHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the flats for Economically Weaker Section are being built by the Delhi Development Authority under the National Housing Policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGNON): (a) The DDA has reported that they are building flats for Economically Weaker Sections for its registrants.

(b) The details of flats for Economically weaker sections likely to be completed during 1992-93 and in progress are annexed as per attached statement.

(c) Question does not arise.

STATEMENT

EWS Houses Under Construction

A. likely to be completed during 92-93

North Zone

- | | |
|--|----------|
| 1. Incremental Janta Houses at Narela. | 940 Nos. |
| 2. Ashok Vihar Ph. III | 36 Nos. |

East Zone

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------|
| 1. EWS at Chilla Village (Himmatpuri) | 272 Nos. |
| 2. de-at Kondli Ghareli | 232 Nos. |

South East Zone

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------|
| 1. EWS at Dakshinpuri | 40 Nos. |
| 2. Sarvpriya Vihar | 7 Nos. |

South West Zone

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------|
| 1. Near Village Adchini | 120 Nos. |
|-------------------------|----------|

West Zone

- | | |
|--|----------|
| 1. Community Service Personnel; flats at Nangloi Sayed | 3 2 Nos. |
| 2. EWS in Nasirpur Village Pkt. 10 Dwarka | 224 Nos. |
| 3. EWS houses in Pkt.3, | 64 Nos. |

Total	1967 Nos.
-------	-----------

- B. Likely to Remain in Progress As on 1-4-93

East zone

- | | |
|-------------------|----------|
| 1. Kondli Gharoli | 728 Nos. |
|-------------------|----------|

Grand Total	2695 Nos.
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Support to Phosphatic Fertilizer

3088. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering suitable compensatory support for phosphatic fertilizer industry to off set the impact of full convertibility of rupee on trade accounts;

(b) whether the Government are also considering imposing a suitable import duty on D.A.P.; and

(c) the steps being contemplated to reduce import of fertilizers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to

(c). In order to enable the domestic phosphatic fertilizer industry to reduce their cost of production, customs duty on import of phosphoric acid has been abolished. At present there is no proposal for any other relief to the phosphatic industry.

Since imports are arranged to bridge the gap between the demand and supply, no steps are contemplated for restricting imports.

Shortage of Water in South Delhi

3089. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is acute shortage of unfiltered water in government colonies in South Delhi, such as R.K. Puram, Shrinivaspuri;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the steps taken to overcome the situation;

(c) whether the government propose to install shallow tubewells to augment the unfiltered water supply;

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) the number of tubewells installed to supply potable drinking water in each of the last three years in R. K. Puram, Shrinivespuri, Moti Bagh etc.;

(f) the number out of these in working condition; and

(g) the steps taken to reactivate the idle tubewells?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K.

THUNGON): (a) to (g). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Construction of Under-Bridges and over-Bridges

3090. DR. C. SILVERA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of under-bridges and over-bridges undertaken for construction in Delhi during the last three years;

(b) the location of these bridges, locality-wise;

(c) the amount spent so far on each such project;

(d) whether any target for completion of work of each project has been fixed;

(e) if so, the details thereof along with progress made on each project as on February 28, 1993;

(f) whether the Government have taken/proposed to be taken some steps to ensure completion of these project during 1993; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has reported that two road under bridge projects and construction of two additional openings have been undertaken by them during the last three years. The Public Works Deptt., Government of National Capital Territory has reported that one rail under

bridge and one road under bridge project have been undertaken during the last three years.

(b) to (e). As per statement attached.

(f) and (g). Delhi Admn, has reported that proper monitoring is being done to ensure timely completion as per target/ revised target. However, completion of these bridges is linked with the availability of funds.

STATEMENT

S.No.	Location of the Project	Amount spent so far	Target date for completion	Progress made on each project upto February 28
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Rail Under-bridge connecting Ashok Vihar with Wazirpur Industrial area.	No.200.00 lacs	18.1.1990 revised date 31.03.1944	60% work completed
2.	Construction of two addl. openings on either sides of Rail Under-bridge 12.	No. 400.00 lcs	10.08.1992	Work is in progress by railways.
3.	Rail Under-bridge near Madhuban	Rs. 106.32 lacs	Not yet started	Work yet to be started
4.	Near Yamuna Basar crossing (Money Bridge)	Rs. 113669 lacs	Dec. '92. Revised target date June '93	Progress as on 28.2.1993 is 21%
5.	One Road Under-bridges located near I.P. Estate flyover on Vikas Marg.	Rs. 87750/	May, 1996	Construction work yet to be started
6.	One Rail Under-bridge near I.F. Estate flyover on Vikas Marg.	Rs. 1.98 Crore	May 1996	Construction work yet to be started

Upkeeps of Parks in Chandigarh

3091. SHRI PAWANKUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on the development of parks and other open spaces in different sectors of Chandigarh during the last three years; and

(b) the details thereof including the specific parks undertaken for the purpose and the works executed and facilities provided therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Awareness of Science Polices Among M.P.s

3092. SHRI P.P. KALIAPERUMAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to formulate a strategy to foster better understanding and awareness of Science policy issues among Members of Parliament; and

(b) if so, the arrangements proposed to be made to ensure liaison of Members of Parliament with Scientific institutions and Scientists so as to enable them to understand the performance of Science and Technology plans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b). Mechanism to enhance understanding and awareness of science policy issues amongst Members Parliament include the following; Consultative committee of Parliament on science and technology; Committee on Science and Technology of Parliament comprising Members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha; presentation of Annual Reports of the Departments and Autonomous organisations containing perspectives on policies and programmes; reports of Comptroller and Auditor General on Scientific Departments and various other Science and technology related programmes promoted by the Government in the media like All India Radio, Doordarshan.

Alternative Plots to Farmers

3093. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
SHRI SHANKERSINGH VAGHELA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether land from farmers of Palam area was acquired by the Government at the rate of about Rs. 11 per sq.yd. in mid-80's for the purpose of development of Delhi;

(b) whether under the scheme of allotment of alternative plots to farmers, the first batch was given plots @ Rs.730 per sqm., the new farmers were asked to pay Rs. 1650 per sqm.,

(c) if so, what are the facts and the reasons thereof;

(d) whether the farmers of Palam area demanding adequate compensation for their land, if so, the response of the Govt., thereto; and

(e) the action-plan in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). The compensation payable to persons affected by acquisition is decided by the award of the Land Acquisition Collector taking into account, among other things, the value of the land on the date of notification, the claims filed by the land owners etc. The land owners may accept the compensation awarded or prefer an appeal against the award in the court of appropriate jurisdiction. Any enhancement in the compensation, is and when allowed by the appropriate court, is payable to the claimants. Therefore, it would not be possible to state either that land was acquired at the rate about Rs. 11 per sq.mtr. or that all affected farmers are demanding higher compensation. In cases where higher compensation is allowed in accordance with law, the same is payable.

(b) and (c). Alternative plots are allotted as per guidelines of Delhi Administration to such persons whose lands are acquired under the Large-scale Acquisition Development and Disposal Scheme who applied for the same and they are charged on the basis of pre-determined rates fixed from time to time. Those who have been allotted alternative plots and paid for the same prior to 1.4.92 were charged at the then prevailing pre-determined rates of Rs. 730 per sq. mtr. while on other cases subsequent to 1.4.92 the rates charged by DDA is Rs. 1650.65 per sq. mtr. being the prevalent pre-determined

Loss Suffered by Powerloom Sector

3094. SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government and the

powerloom sector have suffered a heavy production loss due to recent disturbances in Surat;

(b) if so, the amount of loss suffered by the Government and powerloom sector separately; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to meet such losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIG. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) to (c). Powerloom units in Surat were also affected during recent disturbances in Surat like other industry. However due to the decentralised nature of the Powerloom Industry, it is difficult for the Central Government to make exact assessment of the loss suffered. Govt. of Gujarat has announced scheme for providing interest subsidy on loan to the persons affected during these riots.

Abusing of Authority by Government officials

3095. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any rules under which the Government officials are liable for action for abuse of the authority vested in them;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of such cases noticed during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). A Government official abusing the authority vested in him renders himself liable for action for

violation of, among other things, Rule 3 of the CCS (Conduct) Rules, 1964.

(c) Action in such cases is to be taken by the appropriate disciplinary authority at various levels in Government and the required information is not, therefore, centrally available.

[*Translation*]

Glucose under Drug Prices control Order, 1987

3096. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to have its control on the production of Glucose;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether the Government propose to bring glucose under the purview of Drug Prices Control Order, 1987; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (d). A Background Note on Review of Drug Policy, 1986, which inter-alia deals with the pricing aspects, including the extent of price control, has been placed on the Table of both Houses on 12-8-1992 for discussion.

[*English*]

Medical Education

3098. SHRI KODIKKUNIL SURESH:
SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL:

Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be

pleased to state:

(a) whether the high profits Sub-Committee on medical education set up by the National Development Council has submitted its report to the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this Committee has recommended for establishment of any more medical colleges in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANMGO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Poverty alleviation Schemes

3099. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have decided to execute various poverty removing schemes for the most backward classes for different States;

(b) if so the details thereof; and

(c) the State-wise break-up of this assistance to the States in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) to (c). The two major Poverty Alleviation Programmes being implemented in Rural Areas are (i) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) & (ii) Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY). The beneficiaries under both these programmes are families living below poverty line. Under IRDP, assis-

tance is provided to the poor families for taking up self-employment activities. It is stipulated that 50% of the families covered under the programme should belong to SC/ST categories. Other group of beneficiaries include small and marginal farmers, artisans, agricultural labour etc.

In the JRY Programme, wage-employment is given to the families living below poverty line and specific safeguards are provided for SC/ST categories, freed bonded labourers, landless labourers and women.

It is expected that people belonging to backward classes in the above mentioned categories are assisted under both the above poverty alleviation programmes. However, details of assistance provided to backward classes are not available.

Per Capita Income

3100 SHRI SHRAVANKUMAR PATEL:
Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether per capita income has increased in real terms during 1992-93;

(b) if so, the details thereof State-wise; and

(c) the comparative figures for 1990-91 and 1991-92?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The per capita income (per capita not national product) in real terms is likely to increase by 2.2 per cent during 1992-93 over the previous year according to the Advance Estimates of National Income released by Central Statistical Organisation in January, 1993.

(b) and (c). According to latest available information, only four States have attempted advance estimates. Per Capita Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at constant (1980-81) price and corresponding growth rates for all the States for the years 1990-91 to 1992-93 is given in the statement below:

STATEMENT

Per Capita Net State Domestic Product at Constant 91980-81) prices and corresponding Growth Rates (State Series)

Sl.No	State/U.T	Per Capita NSDP (Rupees)					Growth Rate over Previous Year			(As on 11.3.93)
		1990-1991	1991	1992	1993	1991	1992	1993		
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1831	1848			0	.93			
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2377				4.07				
3.	Assam	1799	1915			14.15	6.45			
4.	Bihar	1189	1142			12.7	-3.95			
5.	Goa	4082	4105			-2.44	.56			
6.	Gujarat	2613	2526			.8	-3.33			
7.	Haryana	3499	3456			6.65	.2			
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2190				1.72				
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1662							.36	

Sl.No	State/U.T	Per Capita NSDP (Rupees)			Growth Rate over Previous Year		
		1990-1991	1991-1992	1992-1993	1991-1991	1992-1992	1992-1993
1	2	3	4	5	7	8	9
10.	Karnataka	2055	2171	2226	-5.86	5.64	2.53
11.	Kerala	1886	-	-	18.17	-	-
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1729	1588	-	10.71	-8.16	-
13.	Maharashtra	3522	-	-	3.19	-	-
14.	Manipur	1650	2002	-	5.05	8.22	-
15.	Meghalaya	1697	1756	1810	7.68	3.48	3.08
16.	Nagaland	2388	-	-	5.8	-	-
17.	Orissa	1615	1652	-	2.28	2.29	-
18.	Punjab	3744	3864	3932	3.2	3.21	1.76
19.	Rajasthan	1898	1717	1886	13.11	-9.54	9.84
20.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-
21.	Tamil Nadu	1965	-	-	-1.5	-	-
22.	Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sl.No	State/U.T	Per Capita NSDP (Rupees)			Growth Rate over • Previous Year		
		1990- 1991	1991 1992	1992 1993	1991 1991	1992 1992	1992 1993
1	2	3	4	5	7	8	9
23.	Uttar Pradesh	1628	1606		3.83	-1.35	-
24.	West Bengal	1979	-		1.96	-	-
25.	A& N Islands	2295	-		-15.25	-	-
26.	Delhi	-	-		-	-	-
27.	Pondicherry	3314	3272		2.76	-1.27	-

-: Not made available by the concerned State Governments.

Source: Directorates of Economics & Statistics of respective State Governments.

Note:1 : Owing to differences in source material used the figures for different States/ UTs are not strictly comparable.

Note 2: The state of Mizoram prepares these estimates at current prices only.

Note 3: The UTs Chandigarh, Dadra& Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep do not prepare these estimates.

Proposals from NRIs

3101. SHRI HARISH NARYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of NRI proposals considered and cleared by the Special Committee for Approval during the current year upto January, 1993 and the investment involved in each of these proposals, Sector-wise;

(b) the proposals cleared during 1991-92 and investment involved in each of these proposals;

(c) the areas and States where NRIs have shown their interest for investment; and

(d) the anticipated response of NRI investment during the current year and the strategy for attracting their investment and package of incentive provided proposed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHAN SAHI): (a) and (b). During the year 1992 and upto January, 1993 the Govt. have approved proposals involving a total NRI investment of RS. 4946. 3 millions for setting up of Industries in various sectors like Engineering, Automobiles, Chemicals, Electronics etc., as against total NRI Investment of Rs. 197 millions approved during 1991.

(c) and (d). The overall response from NRIs for setting up industries in the country has been, by and large encouraging with the liberalisation of economic policies. With a view to attract more NRI/Foreign Investment, condition regarding Balancing of Dividend Payment through export earning, except for Industries in Consumer Goods Sector, has been dispensed with: it has also

been decided to permit 100% NRI Investment on full repatriation basis in Export/Trading/Star Trading Houses at Par with High Priority Industries. Recently Govt. have permitted NRIs to invest foreign equity upto 100% in housing and real Estate on repatriation basis, subject to certain conditions.

Linking of War Services with Civil Services for Pensions purposes

3102. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received representations regarding counting of war period of service with the period in civil services for the purpose of pension calculation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENT AFFAIRS (SHRI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (c). No general representations regarding counting of period of war service with the period in civil service for the purposes of pension calculation have been received in the recent past. Provision exists in CCS (Pension) Rules, 1972 for counting of war service, subject to specified conditions, with the period of civil employment for the purpose of pension calculation.

[Translation]

Employment to SCs/STs in Khadi and Village Industries

3104. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI: DR. CHINTA MOHAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Khadi and Village Industries Commission provides employment to rural youths by setting up of various small and rural industries there;

(b) if so, the total number of youths provided employment during 1990-91 and 1991-92 and proposed for the year 1992-93; and

(c) the number of SCs/STs youths out

of them provided employment during the period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). During the last three years the employment provided to rural artisans under KVI programmes throughout the country was as follows:-

(No. of persons in Lakhs)

Year	Khadi	V.I.	Total
1990-91	14.15	34.42	48.57
1991-92	14.20	35.96	50.16
1992-93(R.E.)	14.50	36.55	51.05

The share of SC/ST in the overall employment provided under KVI Programmes was over 15 lakhs which is about 30%.

Approval to Foreign Investment proposals for Fast Food Centres

3105. PROF. RITA VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have approved some proposals for foreign investment in the chain of Fast Food Centres in the country; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposals so approved in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHAN SAHI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. M/s McDonald's Corporation, USA have been given approval on 15th February, 1993 to set up a wholly owned subsidiary in

India, for setting up McDonald's restaurants. The restaurants will be developed and operated primarily through:

- (i) Joint Venture between the McDonald's subsidiary and Indian partners;
- (ii) Indian licensees; and
- (iii) A limited number of restaurants will be operated directly by the subsidiary.

The proposal envisages investment in the equity capital of the Indian subsidiary of US \$ 1, 00, 000 which will be increased to US \$ 20 million over the initial seven years.

[English]

National Renewal Fund to Check Migration of Labour

3106. SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some amount has been set apart from the National Renewal Fund to check the migration of labour from the rural areas;

(b) if so, the amount given to Bihar so far;

(c) whether the amount so given has actually been utilised; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHAN SAHI): (a) to (d). The Employment Generation Fund (EGF), which is a component of the national Renewal Fund, is meant to provide funds for employment generation activities in the organised and unorganised sectors. The Employment Generation Fund will be applicable to rural areas also. However, no allocation under this head was made in the fiscal year 1992-93, nor in the Budget Estimates for year 1993-94.

National Water Drinking Mission

3107. SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have sanctioned the district laboratories under National Water Drinking Mission and also with assistance from Netherland during the Eighth Plan period;

(b) the amount sanctioned to various States for the above scheme;

(c) whether provision is also made for water quality surveillance; and

(d) provision of the amount, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) Following water quality testing laboratories have been sanctioned under Rajiv Gandhi national Drinking Water Mission during the first year of the Eighth Five Year Plan i.e. 1992-93:

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of State/UT</i>	<i>District/Area</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Nalgonda 2. Cuddapah 3. Srikakulam
2.	Daman & Diu	4. Daman 5. Diu

No Water Quality Testing Laboratory has been sanctioned in the country with the assistance of Netherlands during 1992-93.

(b) An amount of Rs. 5,59,500/- has been released to Andhra Pradesh during 1992-93 for the laboratories at Nalgonda, Cuddapah and Srikakulam Districts. A sum of Rs. 4,48,000/- was also released to the Union Territory of Daman and Diu during 1992-93

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) State-wise allocation is not made in advance for water quality surveillance. Assistance is released on the basis of specific proposal approved and phasing of progress and expenditure.

Hindustan Cable Limited

3108. PROF. MALINI BHATTACHARYA:
SHRI BASUDES ACHARIA:
SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:
SHRI HARADHAN ROY:

SHRI HARISH NARYAN
PRABHU ZANTYE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the transformation plan for the Hindustan Cable Limited is progressing as per schedule;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the World Bank has also suggested any radical reformation of H.C.L.; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHAN SAHI): (a) and (b). In order to meet the challenges of fast product obsolescence, Hindustan Cables Limited has already undertaken certain product re conversion schemes the implementation of which is progressing satisfactorily. Hindustan Cables Limited is also contemplating to diversify its products by taking up certain new projects. Necessary steps are being taken towards this end.

(c) and (d). The World Bank has suggested restructuring and corporate studies for Hindustan Cables Limited to precede implementation of needed reforms.

[*Translation*]

Scientific Writings

3109. SHRI REJENDRA KUMAR SHARAMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the issues connected with the Scientific writings discussed recently by the Scientific writers Association in its first national convention; and

(b) the reaction of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONIC AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) Based on what has appeared in the press, the main issues discussed at the First National Convention of the Indian Science Writer's Association, held on February 12-13, 1993, related to accessibility of scientific information to science communications; popularisation of science by the private sector; information of a special paper on 'Science Communication' in science degrees courses, the Press and Parliament devoting 15% of their time/space is science and technology related issues; and the question of formulation of a science communication policy.

(b) The Government of India already has a body called the National Council for Science & Technology Communication (NCSTC), with a Secretariat in the Department of Science and Technology, which is seized of these issues and has been making efforts to address them and related problems, through a number of activities and programmes. NCSTC is being asked to specifically look into the issues brought out at the Convention and take steps to address these problems, if necessary, after discussions with the Indian Science writer's Association.

[*English*]

Circular Railway

3110. SHRI K.H. MUNIAPPA:
SHRI C.P.
MUDALAGIRIAPPA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have sanctioned the funds for the construction of circular railway in Jaipur and Bangalore City;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the progress made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) No Sir. No funds have been sanctioned by the Central Govt. for the construction of Circular Railway in the city of Jaipur and Bangalore.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Urea Plants

3111. SHRIMATI BHAVANA
CHIKHLIA:
SHRI N.K. BALIYAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which the three urea plants which are under construction are likely to start their production;

(b) the estimated production capacity of each of these plants;

(c) the reasons for the delay in starting these plants;

(d) whether the Government have formulated any scheme for increasing the production of fertilizer and reducing its import' and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). The production capacity and the expected date of commissioning of the three urea plants under implementation on the HBJ pipeline are given below:

<i>Location</i>	<i>Annual Urea Production capacity (In lakh tonnes)</i>	<i>Expected date of commissioning</i>
-----------------	---	---

Gadepan	7.42	End 1993.
---------	------	-----------

Babrala	7.42	During 1994-95
---------	------	----------------

Shahjahanpur	7.26	During 1994-95
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(c) The above projects have been delayed mainly due to reasons given below:

Gadepan The original location viz. Sawai Madhopur was not found acceptable from environmental angle and, therefore, new location had to be found out.

Babrala: The promoters were

undercided about product pattern and later about the corporate entity for implementing the project.

Shahjahanpur. The earlier promoter did not show sufficient interest in project implantation had hence and new promoter had to be selected, which took some time.

(d) and (e). Besides the above three projects in the private sector, National Fertilizers Ltd. and IFFCO are also planning to double the existing capacity of their gas-based plants at Vijaipur and Aonla, respectively. Gas availability has also been indicated for a medium-sized ammonia/urea plant in Krishna Basin Andhra Pradesh)

**Capacity of IFFCO, fertiliser factory.
Aonla**

3112. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which the existing capacity of the IFFCO fertilizer factory, Aonla is proposed it;

(b) whether the said proposal has been sent to the Public Capital Investment Board; and

(c) if so, the time since when the above proposal is under consideration and the reasons for delay to accord the approval;?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (SHRI EDUARDO FAIRO):

(a) The proposal of IFFCO is to increase the existing capacity of their Aonla plant by 7.26 lakh tons per annum of urea.

(b) and (c). First-stage clearance for preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) for aonla expansion was given on 13th January, 1992. The DPR was received on 15th October, 1992. Clearance for project of such magnitude inevitably takes time since several Departments/agencies have to appraise the project from various angles.

[English]

India Divorce Act

3113. SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Christian organisations have agreed to the repeal of the Indian Divorce Act of 1869;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to repeal the said Act in the near future; and

(c) if so, the stage at which the matter stands at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ):

(a) to (c). It is a fact that certain Christian Organisations have demanded the repeal of the Indian Divorce Act, 1869 (4 of 1869). It will be possible for the Government to take a decision on the issue involved only after ascertaining the views of the Christian Community as the policy of the Government is to introduce amendment in the personal law relating to any minority community only when the community concerned agrees to the same and there is broad consensus among the community for it.

Vacant Reserved Posts in IDPL

3114. SHRI ANADI CHARANDAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes laying vacant in the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited upto January 31, 1993, category-wise;

(b) the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken for filling up those posts immediately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS & FERTILISERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) The back-log of vacancies in Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Limited. for candidates

belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, upto January, 1993, is given in the statement attached.

(b) and (c). IDPL is a sick company which has been referred to the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR). One of the major reasons for sickness is excess manpower. Qualified and experienced SC/ST candidates in sufficient

numbers are not internally available to clear the back-log. The company is not resorting to outside recruitment as it already has excess manpower. The company had, in 1990 and 1991, undertaken Special Recruitment Drive. As a result, 18 candidates belonging to the SC/ST could be recruited. In view of serious sickness and gross over-manning, the company has no immediate plans to go for fresh special recruitment drive at this juncture.

STATEMENT

<i>Groups</i>	<i>Scheduled Castes</i>	<i>Scheduled Tribes</i>	<i>Total</i>
(A)	26	18	44
(B)	37	22	59
(C)	86	117	203
(D)	15	47	62
Total	164	204	368

[*Translation*]**Production of jute in Bihar**

3115. SHRI LAL BABU RAI:
SHRI MOHAMAD ALI SHRAF
FATMI:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state the total quantity of jute produced in

Bihar during the last two years and the quantity out of it purchased by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): The estimated production of raw jute in Bihar & its procurement by Jute Corporation of India, alongwith its agents, during the last two years is as follows:

(in lakh bales)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Production (Estimated)</i>	<i>Procurement (by JCI and agents)</i>
1991-92	11.50	1.60
1992-93	7.70	6.80

Selling of Haldia Fertilizer unit to Private Sector

3116. SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to sell out the Haldia Fertilisers Plant to a private sector company;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount spent by the Government on this plant so far since its inception?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Upto January, 1993, an amount of about Rs. 700.00 crores has been booked on the Haldia Fertilizer Project.

[*English*]**Land Settlement and land Records of Lakshadweep**

3117. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the land settlement and land records have not so far been prepared/maintained in Lakshadweep Islands (Island-wise);

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (c). Information is being collected from the Lakshadweep Administration and it will be laid on the Table of the

House.

[*Translation*]

Small Scale Industries in Uttar Pradesh

3118. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of small scale industries set up in Uttar Pradesh during the year 1990-91 and 1991-92, location-wise;

(b) whether the State Government has sought any financial assistance from the Union Government to set up Small Scale Industries in the State;

(c) if so, the extent of financial assistance likely to be provided to the State to set up more small scale industries during the year 1992-93; and

(d) the steps taken or propose to be taken to encourage small scale industries in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) According to the information furnished by the State Govt. 30246 and 33046 (provisional) small scale units

were registered on permanent basis with the State Directorate of Industries, Government of Uttar Pradesh during the years 1990-91 and 1991-92 respectively. Location-wise (District-wise) details of these register units are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) and (c). Small scale industries units are set up in private sector with the help of finances raised by the entrepreneurs themselves. The facilities and incentives given by the Union Government for setting up small scale industries include excise benefits, marketing support through reservation of items for exclusive production in the small scale sector, reservation of items for purchase from small scale units, supply of machinery on hire-purchase basis by National Small Industries Corporation, provision of technical/managerial/economic consultancy services, provision of industrial accommodation, testing facilities and common facility services.

(d) The primary objective of the policy measures for promoting and strengthening small, tiny and village enterprises laid in Parliament on 6.8.1991 is to impart more vitality and growth-impetus to small scale sector to enable it to contribute its mite fully to the economy in all States/UTs, including Uttar Pradesh.

STATEMENT

Statement showing number of small Scale Industries set UP in Uttar Pradesh during the Year 1990-91 and 1991-92.

S.No.	Name of the district	No. of Small Scale Industries set up during the year	
		1909-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4
1.	Hardwar	314	337
2.	Saharanpur	700	745
3.	Muzaffar Nagar	965	1129
4.	Meerut	1235	1488
5.	Ghaziabad	980	1224
6.	BulandshahAr	908	1224
7.	Agra	598	733

S.No.	Name of the District	No. of Small Scale Industries set up during the year	
		1909-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4
8.	Aligarh	694	684
9.	Mathura	528	553
10.	Mainpuri	260	348
11.	Etah	383	369
12.	Firozabad	334	477
13.	Bareilly	719	805
14.	BadAUn	579	629
15.	Pilibhit	442	484

S.No.	Name of the District	No. of Small Scale Industries set up during the year			
		1909-91	2	3	1991-92
1					4
16.	Shahjanpur	594			616
17.	Moradabad	884			969
18.	Rampur	457			498
19.	Bijnore	460			504
20.	Jhansi	552			555
21.	Lalitpur	377			372
22.	Jalaun	365			370
23.	Banda	301			311

S.No.	Name of the District	No. of Small Scale Industries up during the year			
		1909-91	2	3	4
24.	Hamirpur	288			327
25.	Lucknow	775			830
26.	Rai Bareilly	418			445
27.	Lakhimpur Kheri	293			334
28.	Sitapur	389			337
29.	Unnao	577			613
30.	Hardoi	433			472
31.	Allahabad	915			981

S.No.	Name of the District	No. of Small Scale Industries set up during the year			
		1909-91	3	4	1991-92
1	2				
32.	Fatehpur	471			514
33.	Pratapgarh	314			302
34.	Kanpur City	532			510
35.	Kanpur Dehat	532			510
36.	Etawa	454			497
37.	Farukhabad	459			511
38.	Varanasi	985			997
39.	Mirzapur	292			483

S.No.	Name of the District	No. of Small Scale Industries set up during the year			
		1909-91	2	3	4
1		1991-92			
40.	Sonebhadra	253		304	
41.	Jaunpur	377		378	
42.	Gazipur	465		446	
43.	Ballia	450		415	
44.	Gorakhpur	350		450	
45.	Basti	250		280	
46.	Deoria	415		416	
47.	Azamgarh	281		311	

No. of Small Scale Industries set up during the year

1991-92

1909-91

4

3

2

S.No. Name of the District

1				
48.	Siddhar Nagar	218	219	
49.	Mau	162	166	
50.	Mahaganj	200	221	
51.	Bahraich	316	362	
52.	Gonda	341	365	
53.	Faizabad	585	655	
54.	Barabanki	476	543	
55	Sultanpur	470	489	

S.No.	Name of the District	No. of Small Scale Industries set up during the year			
		1909-91	2	3	1991-92
1					4
56.	Dehradun			483	489
57.	Pauri			228	254
58.	Tehri Garwal			219	237
59.	Chamoli			225	218
60.	Uttar Kashi			226	191
61.	Nainital			565	694
62.	Almora			428	355

S.No.	Name of the District	No. of Small Scale Industries up during the year		
		1909-91	1991-92	
1	2	3	4	
63.	Pithoragarh	278	281	
64.	Noida	261	268	
	Total	30246		

[English]

Training to Youths for Setting up of Tiny Units

3119. DR. PARSHURAM GANGWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any policy/programme involving private sector and voluntary agencies for imparting training to youths willing to set up tiny units in rural areas;

(b) if so, the details of the policy/programme and

(c) the time by which this policy/programme is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES): (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per Policy Measures announced on 6/8/91 for promoting and strengthening of Small, Tiny and Village Industries, the Govt. will continue to support first generation entrepreneurs through training and will support their efforts. Industry Associations would also be encouraged to participate in this venture effectively.

(c) Towards implementation of the Policy Measures announced, it has been decided to recognise EDP Institutes established by voluntary organisations/non-Govt. organisations for getting registration with the Directorate of Industries in the category of small scale (industry related) service/business enterprises. They will be entitled to avail the benefits available to small scale industries unties their investment in fixed assets excluding land and building exceeds Rs. 5.00 lakhs. This decision has been

communicated to all the State Governments for implementation.

Small/Medium Industries with Foreign Collaboration

3120. SHRI ACHARLES: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have signed any agreements with some foreign countries for starting of major, medium and small scale industries in the country after the declaration of new economic policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total amount of foreign investment involved/expected thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c). Technical/Financial collaboration agreements for setting up of industries are generally signed at the Industry level, and it is an on-going process. However, during the period from August '91 to land '93 a total number of 2237 foreign collaborations (both technical and financial) involving an investment of Rs. 5110 cross have been approved.

Production and Sale of Cotton

3121. SHRI SOBHANADRESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the production of cotton in Andhra Pradesh during 1992-93;

(b) the quantity of cotton sold by the farmers; and

(c) whether the Cotton Corporation of

India propose to purchase cotton in Andhra Pradesh to help the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) The production of cotton in Andhra Pradesh during 1992-93 cotton season has been estimated in the range of 16 to 17 lakh bales.

(b) and (c). As per the information available, there have been arrival of 12.25 lakh bales of cotton in the market in Andhra Pradesh till 11th March, 1993. The Cotton Corporation of India has so far purchased near one lakh bales and the purchase is in progress.

Development Schemes of West Bengal

3122. SHRI HARADHAN ROY: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to formulate new development schemes for West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by the which these are likely to be implemented;

(c) the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

(d) State Development Schemes are formulated by the States.

Marketing Facilities for Handloom Sector in Kerala

3123. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the handloom sector in Kerala is facing any marketing problem;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) steps taken by the Union Government to help this sector and solve marketing problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government of Kerala has informed that increase in input costs has resulted in the cost of production of handloom items and consequently facing severe competition with the powerloom and mill made textile items.

(c) The ongoing Plan schemes implemented during the Seventh Plan have been suitably revised wherever necessary and a number of new schemes like margin money for destitute weavers, integrated handloom village development scheme, Group insurance scheme and new project package scheme have been approved for implementation during the Eighth Plan.

In order to solve marketing problems, the Union Government provides Market Development Assistance to handloom agencies. National Handloom Exports are held every year in metropolitan cities to boost marketing of handlooms. The Government is also implementing National Designs Collection Scheme which has three main components viz., documentation and commercialisation of traditional and contemporary designs and organisation of exhibition-cut-sale of the products. The National

Handloom Development Corporation has set up four marketing complexes including two complexes in Kerala at Cochin and Quilon.

**Central Institute of Tool Design,
Hyderabad**

3124. SHRIDATTATRAYABANDARU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to wind up the Central Institute of Tool Design at Balanagar, Hyderabad;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the quantum of grant given to the Institute during each of the last three years; and

(d) the reasons for drastic cut in the grant for the current year, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Grants given to the Institute for each of the last three years are as follows:

(Rupees in Lakhs)

	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
Grants (Plan)	41.33	65.00	75.00	Nil
Grants (Non-Plan)	60.00	62.00	55.00	30.00*
Additional grant of Rs. 30.00 Lakhs is under consideration				

(d) (1) The projected expenditure - revenue gap was Rs. 30.00 lakhs hence the non-plan grants was proposed to be limited to that extent.

(2) Plan Grant is given according to modernisation and expansion plan, and therefore, varies from year to year.

Development of Industrial Technology

3125. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated a programme to ask the industrial sector to contribute a percent of its annual turnover for developing technologies;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the concrete steps proposed to be taken to make the industry agree to such a proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) to (c). Draft Technology Policy Statement envisages providing incentives and other measures to stimulate contributions from industry based on the annual turnover for technology development. The draft statement has been thrown open for public debate and comments. The details of the measures referred to above will be formulated in the light of the

comments and reactions received including those from industry.

[Translation]

Organisation for Rural Development Duties

3126. DR. K.D. JESWANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any organisation for the rural development studies;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the functioning thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR):

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), Hyderabad, undertakes and promotes rural development studies.

(c) NIRD is an autonomous organisation under the Ministry of Rural Development. It is a national apex organisation for training, research and consultancy in the field of rural development.

The main functions of NIRD are to:

(a) promote rural development studies;

(b) organise training, study courses, conferences, and seminars;

(c) undertake research;

(d) analyse specific problems of implementation of rural development programmes to identify areas of intervention;

(e) collaborate with other institutions in India and abroad; and to

(f) bring out publications.

Criteria for Appointment of C.M.Ds.

3127. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the norms adopted for appointing the Chairman, Managing Directors and other Directors of the public enterprises;

(b) the role played by the Public Enterprise Selection Boards in making these appointments;

(c) whether some of the appointments were made in the public enterprises without consulting the selection boards during the last three years;

(d) if so, the number of such appointments made during each of the last three years; and

(e) the reasons behind each case of such appointments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) The policy of the Government is to appoint through a fair and objective selection procedure outstanding professionals to Level-I (Chairman, CMD & MD) and Level-II (Functional Directors) posts in Central Public Sector Enterprises. As per the policy, unless markedly better candidates are available from outside, internal candidates employed in the Public Sector Enterprises will be preferred for appointment to Board Level posts. If internal candidates are not available, preference will be given to candidates working in other Public Sector Enterprises. In special cases, recruitment may be made from the organised services under the Government. Selections

to Board Level posts in Central PSUs is made on the basis of job specifications and requirements of such posts, which inter-alia include the norms adopted for consideration of candidates-eligibility criteria, age, scale of pay, qualifications and experience.

(b) The PESB is entrusted with the responsibility of making recommendations for appointment to the posts of Chairman, CMD, MD and Functional Directors in Public Sector Enterprises. The PESB is not merely an interview Board but it also constitutes itself into a search committee to look out and identify suitable persons, who can be appointed to Board Level posts in Central Public Sector Undertakings.

(c) to (e). The appointments to the Board level posts are generally made on the basis of recommendations made by the PESB. However, as per available information, during the years 1990, 1991 & 1992, the competent authority, in exercise of its discretion, made appointments in 14 cases, without the recommendations of the PESB.

[English]

Export of Readymade Garments

3128. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed for the export of readymade garments during 1993-94;

(b) the steps being taken to achieve this target; and

(c) whether the Government have formulated any schemes to encourage garment exporters of Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) and (b). The target

for export of garments during 1993-94 is yet to be fixed.

(c) Government have taken several steps to increase garment exports from the country which apply for exports from Andhra Pradesh also.

[Translation]

Investment in Small Scale Readymade Garment Units

3129. SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to increase the limit of capital investment in the small scale units of readymade garments;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which a notification is likely to be issued in this regard; and

(d) the details of various other liberal steps taken by the Government in order to encourage the export of readymade garments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) and (b). It is proposed to raise the permissible investment limit in plant and machinery in respect of export oriented small scale garment manufacturing units from the existing level of Rs. 75 lacs to Rs. 300 lakhs, provided the unit undertakes an export obligation of 50%.

(c) The Department of Industrial Development, Ministry of Industry, in consultation with the Department of Small Scale Industries and Agro and Rural industries, Ministry of Industry is the competent authority to issue the Notification.

(d) Government have taken several steps to boost garment exports like full convertibility of Rupees, allowing import of Capital Goods at concessional duties for export production, making available international quality raw material participation in Buyer-Seller Meets, Fairs and exhibitions abroad etc.

[English]

Closed/Sick Textile Mills in Ahmedabad

3130. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of closed textiles mills in Ahmedabad and since when they are lying closed;

(b) the number of textiles mills out of them classified as sick;

(c) the number of workers affected by the closure of these textile mills; and

(d) the number of closed textiles mills proposed to be revived?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIG.VENKAT SWAMY): (a) A Statement is attached.

(b) Out of 25 closed mills of Ahmedabad 12 mills are registered with Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction as on 31st December, 1992.

(c) Number of workers affected due to closure of Textile mills is 53732.

(d) Government have set up Nodal Agency/BIFR to evolve and Manage Rehabilitation package in respect of sick/closed textile mills.

STATEMENT

As on 31.1.93, there were 25 closed mills in Ahmedabad. Names of closed mills and date of closure of each mills are given below:-

Name of Mill	Date of closure
1. Fine Knitting Co. Ltd.	10.07.70
2. Ahmedabad Jubilee Mills Ltd. (Ahmedabad Man.Calico Co. Ltd. No. 2)	10.03.87
3. Omex Investors Ltd.	01.08.86
4. Ahmedabad Sri Ramakirshna Mills Co. Ltd	19.03.87
5. Ajit Mills Ltd.	21.11.87
6. The Aruna Mills Ltd.	28.11.91
7. Aryodaya Gng & Mfg Co Ltd.	24.07.87
8. Aryodaya Spg & Wvg Co.Ltd.	10.11.86

Name of Mill	Date of closure
9. Prasad Mills Ltd	20.11.86
10. Bharat Susryodya Mills Co. Ltd.	28.10.86
11. Commercial Ahmedabad Mills Co Ltd.	26.10.85
12. New Gujarat synthetics Ltd. No. 1	10.08.86
13. New Gujarat Synthetics Ltd No.2	01.09.86
14. Shree Bansidhar Spg & Wvg Mills P Ltd.	16.09.85
15. Continental Textile Mills Ltd.	02.02.92
16. The Nutan Mills Ltd.	20.01.92
17. Shree Ambica Mills Ltd No.1	20.09.91
18. Shree Vivekananda Mills Ltd.	20.02.88
19. Vijaya Mills Co Ltd.	22.01.88
20. Shri Amruta Mills Ltd.	03.11.90
21. Bhalakia Mills Co Ltd.	12.03.82
22. Tarun Commercial Mills Ltd.	07.03.84
23. Manchchowak & Ahmedabad Mfg Co. Ltd.	14.12.76
24. Marsden Spg & Mfg Co Ltd.	10.01.82
25. Abhay Mills' Ltd (New Asahwa Mills)	01.04.84

[Translation]

Setting Up of Spinning Mills

3131. SHRIMATI KESHARBAI SONAJI
KSHIR SAGAR: Will the Minister of TEX-
TILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up any spinning mills in the cotton producing under-developed areas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) and (b). The Government, on its own, does not propose to set up any spinning mills in the cotton producing under-developed areas. However, as per the information made available by National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC), there are proposals to set up 40 cooperative spinning mills in the country during the 8th Five Year Plan period. The tentative State-wise break-up is as under:-

Andhra Pradesh - 4, Maharashtra -8, Haryana-2, Rajasthan-2, Kamataka-4, Tamil Nadu-2, Uttar Pradesh-2, Kerala-2, Assam-2, Orissa-2, Bihar-1, Tripura-1, Madhya Pradesh-4, Punjab-2, West Bengal-2.

Development of Cities Under UBSP

3132. SHRI KHELAN RAM JANGDE:
DR. (SHRIMATI) K.S. SOUNDARAM:
SHRI SRIKANTA JENA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the names of cities developed in Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Orissa under the Urban Basic Services for the Poor and the funds allocated for the purpose during the year 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): The Scheme of Urban Basic Services for the Poor (UBSP) is being implemented in the following towns of Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Orissa:

MADHYA PRADESH

1. Bhopal

2. Berasia
3. Jabalpur
4. Kathi
5. Raigarh
6. Kharsia
7. Rajnabdgaoon
8. Mandasaur

9. Khandwa
10. Burhanpur

TAMIL NADU

1. Tiruppur
2. Thanjavur
3. Mettupalayam
4. Villupuram
5. Chidambaram
6. Theni Allinagaram
7. Bodinaya Kanur
8. Dindigul
9. Palavi
10. Kumbakunam
11. Mayiladuthura
12. Nagapattinam
13. Virudhunagar
14. Rajapalyam

15. Sivakasi
16. Coimbatore
17. Cuddalore
18. Madurai

ORISSA

1. Kendrapara
2. Jaipur
3. Talcher

4. Chatrapur
5. Bripada
6. Koraput
7. Jagatsinghpur
8. Balasore
9. Bhanja Nagar

The Central funds allocated to the aforesaid states for the UBSP scheme for the years 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93 are given below:-

<i>State</i>	<i>Year</i>		
	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1991-92</i>	<i>1992-93</i>
	<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>		
Madhya Pradesh	164.20	143.80	82.75
Tamil Nadu	234.90	200.00	118.00
Orissa	45.60	47.80	23.30

Power Generation by Nuclear Power Plants

3133. SHRI SATYNARAYAN JATIYA:
PROF. ASHOK ANANTRAO DESHMUKH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of electricity generated by Nuclear Power Plants during each of the last three years separately and the cost of setting up each of the Nuclear Power Plants;

(b) the comparative average generation cost per kilowatt hour (K.W.H.) of power under nuclear, hydel, gas and coal based power plants; and

(c) the details of the future schemes in respect of setting up of Nuclear Power Plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI BHUVENESHCHATURVEDI): (a) The gross generation expressed in million units (MUs) during the last three calendar years from nuclear power stations in commercial operation are as follows:

Year	Generation in MUs
1990	5979
1991	5443
1992	6328

The capital costs of the nuclear power plants in commercial operation are as follows:

Project	Project cost (Rs. Crores)
Tarapur Atomic Power Station Unit 1 & 2	92.99@
Rajasthan Atomic Power Station Unit 173.27	
Rajasthan Atomic Power Station Units 2	102.54
Madras Atomic Power Station Unit 1	118.83
Madras Atomic Power Station Unit 2	127.04
Narora Atomic Power Station Unit 1 & 2	645.00* + 100.00 IDC

@ Includes initial fuel charges

*Estimated cost under approval

IDC - Interest During Construction

(b) The tariffs for generation from nuclear power stations in commercial operation as of April 1992 are as follows:

Tarapur Atomic Power Station	55.32 paise/KWh
Rajasthan Atomic Power Station	59.71 paise/KWh

Madras Atomic Power Station 75.04 paise/KWh

Narora Atomic Power Station 140.96 paise/KWh

As per available information average cost of generation of a unit electricity from thermal, hydel and gas based stations based on annual accounts of the State Electricity Boards for the year 1990-91, was as under:

Thermal 76.31 paise/KWh

Hydel -14.10 paise/KWh

Gas -70.43 paise/KWh

(c) The projects under construction are:

Kakrapar Atomic Power Project Unit 1 (1x220 KWe) (expected to be commercial in near future)

Kakrapar Atomic Power Project Unit 2 (1x220 MWe)

Kaiga Project Unit 1&2 (2x220 MWe)

Rajasthan Atomic Power Project Unit 3&4 (2x220 MWe)

New proposals envisaged for construction in the 8th Five Year Plan, subject to availability of funds, are the following:-

Tarapur Atomic Power Project Unit 3 & 4 (2x500 MWe)

Kaiga Project Unit 3 to 6 (4x220 MWe)

Rajasthan Atomic Power Projects Unit 5 & 6 (2x 500 MWe)

Kudankulam Project Unit 1 & 2 (2 x 1000 MWe)

[English]

Paper Development Council

3134. SHRI SARAT CHANDRA PATTANAYAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to activate the Paper Development Council; and

(b) if so, the steps contemplated for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). The Development Council for Paper, Pulp and Allied Industries was re-constituted under Department of Industrial Development Notification dated 25.10.1991 for a period of two years. The said Development Council held its first meeting on 13.3.92 and it was decided to form the following Sub-Committees:-

- (i) Internationalisation of the Indian Paper Industry
- (ii) Marketing Strategy for Paper Industry
- (iii) Human Resource Development in Paper Industry
- (iv) Future investment vis-a-vis modernisation in Paper Industry.

Apart from above Sub-committees, it was decided that the Bagasse Sub-Committee formed under earlier Development Council would continue and function as a Raw

Material Sub-Committee. The work done by the Sub-Committee was reviewed by the Chairman of the Development Council in a detailed meeting on 23.2.1993.

Cement Factories in Gujarat

3135. SHRI HARIBHAI PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of cement factories in Gujarat location-wise;

(b) whether the Government propose to set up new cement factories in the State during 1993-94 and during the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(c) if so, the location of these plants and the estimated expenditure involved therein; and

(d) the number of persons likely to get employment in these new plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) A list of large units is attached statement-I. Details of the mini-cement units are not centrally maintained.

(b) to (d). No, Sir, Under the New Industrial Policy, the cement industry has already been delicensed and prospective entrepreneurs are free to set up cement factories anywhere in India subject to clearance from locational and environmental angle. 15 IEMs have been filed in respect of Gujarat State as per the list attached statement-II.

STATEMENT - I

List of Cement Factories (Large Units) in Gujarat State

S.No	Name of the firm	Location	Capacity (MT)
1	2	3	4
1.	H.M.P. Cements Ltd.,	Porbandar	2,00,000
2.	Saurashtra Cements	Ranavav	8,63,180
3.	Shree Digvijay	Jam Nagar	10,25,000
4.	Shree Digvijay (Grinding Unit)	Ahmedabad	1,00,000
5.	Narmada Cement	Jafrabad	Clinkerisation Unit
6.	Narmada Cement	Magdalla	6,60,000
7.	Gujarat Ambuja	Amreli	7,00,000
8.	CCl of Gujarat	Junagarh	10,00,000
9.	Dwarka	Dwarka	2,77,252
10.	Sevalia Cement Works	Sevalia	2,15,227

STATEMENT - II

List of Industrial Entrepreneurs Memorandum (IEM) filed from 1.8.91 to 31.1.93

S.No	Name of Undertaking	Location	Proposed Annual Capacity	Proposed Investment (Rs. in crores)	Proposed Employment (NOs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	M/s. Gujarat Ambuja Cements Limited	Amreli	7,00,00	159	900
2.	M/s. Gujarat Ambuja Cements Limited	Amreli	9,40,000	187	900
3.	M/s. Gujarat High Tech Industries Ltd.	Amreli	1,98,000	22	110
4.	M/s. Larson & Toubro Ltd.	Amreli	15,00,000	288	402
5.	M/s. Balaram Cement	Banaskantha	1,98,000	11	360
6.	M/s. Tata Chemicals Ltd.	Jamnagar	4,40,000	75	143
7.	M/s. Saurashtra Cement & Chemical Industries Ltd.	Junagadh	5,15,00	73	400
8.	M/s. Gujarat Heavy Chemicals Ltd.	Junagadh	66,000	8	162

S.No	Name of Undertaking	Location	Proposed Annual Capacity	Proposed Investment (Rs. in crores)	Proposed Employment (NOs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	M/s Saurashtra Cement & Chemical Industries Ltd.	Junagadh	2,66,000	2	190
10.	M/s. Sanghi Cement Industries Limited	Kutch	25,00,000	602	500
11.	M/s Modern Cement Industries Limited	Panchamahals	52,800	4	150
12.	M/s Somani Cement Company Ltd.	Panchamahals	60,000	5	150
13.	M/s Ravi Cement Limited	Panchamahals	600,000	4	40
14.	M/s Dhawal K Patel	Sabarkantha	66,000	1.6	140
15.	M/s DCW Limited	Surendranagar	30,000	3	110

'Cold Fusion' Developed by Scientists of USA

3136. SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of research being conducted by the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre or by the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research or any other research institute of the country into the process known as "Cold Fusion" developed by the Scientists of Utah University of USA; and

(b) whether the Government have taken any steps to encourage the research or to obtain the views of Scientists abroad and in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) and (b). The Government is aware of the so called phenomenon of cold fusion which was first revealed in 1989 by two scientists of the University of Utah. Following this announcement some scientists of Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research and Tata Institute of Fundamental Research have carried out experiments to investigate and understand this phenomenon. Preliminary results of these studies to suggest that some small anomalous effects may be occurring in deuterated metallic samples of palladium and titanium. However, the evidence gathered so far is inadequate to pinpoint the exact nature of the processes occurring. Our scientists are in contact with their contemporaries abroad and are following their work closely.

Top Industrial Houses

3137. PROF. ASHOK ANANDRAO
DESHMUKH:
DR. A.K. PATEL:
DR. LAXMINARAYAN
PANDEYA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the assets and income of top twenty Industrial Houses during 1989-90, 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93 separately;

(b) the profit earned by these houses during the above period;

(c) the extent of rise in their assets which these houses had ten years ago;

(d) whether the profit before tax has remained disproportionately low in relation to the steep rise in assets and incomes; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and the remedial steps proposed to be taken in that regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) to (c). A statement showing the house-wise break-up in respect of assets, total income (including turnover) and profit before tax in 1989-90 (Latest year) and assets in 1980 of the top twenty Industrial Houses ranked according to their assets in 1989-90 is given in the attached statement.

The assets of the top twenty Industrial Houses increased from Rs.6,547 crores in 1980 to Rs. 41,523 crores in 1989-90 (including assets of two new groups) i.e. during the last 10 years.

(d) The profit before tax as percentage of assets and income during the period 1980 and 1989-90 was as follows:

	1980	1989-90
Profit percentage to Assets (excluding new group)	8.07%	5.32%
Profit percentage to total income including turnover (excluding new group)	5.79%	4.95%

(e) The lower percentage of profit in relation to assets in 1989-90 may be due to

installation of assets which were not fully utilised in production during the year.

STATEMENT

Assets, Total Income (including Turnover) and Profit Before Tax in 1980-90 and Assets in 1980 of Companies Registered under section 26 of the MRTP Act and belonging to the top twenty Industrial Houses ranked according to their assets in 1989-90.

Sl. No	Industrial House	(Rs. in Crores)			
		1989-90	1980	Assets	Assets
		Total Income (including Turnover)	Profit Before Tax		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Tata	8530.93	8079.80	594.42	1538.97
2.	Birla	8473.35	8417.41	439.55	1431.99
3.	Reliance	3600.27	1901.11	87.36	166.33
4.	Thapar	2177.15	2280.59	109.78	348.06
5.	J.K. Singhania	2139.00	1786.93	35.74	412.72
6.	Larsen & Toubro	1681.52	1128.26	62.47	216.03
7.	Modi	1399.37	2009.35	23.09	198.82
8.	Bajaj	1391.06	1907.87	133.88	179.26
9.	Mafatlal	ab43.55	1765.84	85.58	427.54
10.	M.A. Chidambaram	1273.35	1161.47	38.78	43.81
11.	Hindustan Lever	1209.46	2396.60	203.73	219.30

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No	Industrial House	1989-90			1980
		Assets	Total Income (including Turnover)	Profit Before Tax	
1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	United Breweries	1189.24	1227.50	36.63	96.90
13.	T.V. S. Iyenger	1177.10	1388.41	59.80	188.64
14.	I.T.C.	965.13	2749.70	122.88	156.29
15.	Shri Ram	933.93	1445.40	2.07	274.51
16.	A.C.C.	902.72	1223.38	2.07	274.51
17.	Oswal Agro	870.34	417.33	35.75	New Group
18.	Mahindra & Mahindra	773.55	1022.45	20.07	186.03
19.	Essar	756.49	244.35	34.82	New Group
20.	Kirloskar	735.51	985.46	45.36	220.37

Notes: 1. The assets of Industrial House of M.A. Childambaram at Sl.No. 10 include those of Southern Petrochemical Industries Corporation Ltd since 1985.

2. The assets of industrial house of Hindustan Lever at sl.No. 11 include those of the erstwhile Brooke Bond Industrial House since 1986-87.

3. The assets of United Breweries Industrial House at sl.No. 12 includes those of the erstwhile "Best & Crompton Industrial House since 1988-89.

Million Wells Scheme

3138. DR, KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total target of Million Wells Scheme for the year 1990-91 and 1991-92;

(b) the allocation of fund made for these years;

(c) the target achieved State-wise; and

(d) the target for the year 1992-93?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR):

(a) Million Wells Scheme (MWS) is a sub-scheme of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY).

The objective of the scheme is to provide open irrigation wells, free of cost, to poor small and marginal farmers belonging to SC/ST and free bonded labours, who are below the poverty line and are listed in the IRDP Register of the Village. Where such wells are not possible, the amounts allotted may be utilised for other schemes of minor irrigation like irrigation tanks, water harvest-

ing structures and also for development of lands of SCs/STs and freed bonded labours, including ceiling surplus and bhoodan lands allotted to them. Since the funds allotted under MWS can be utilised for purposes other than construction of open wells also no Centralised targets under MWS are fixed. However, reports are obtained from States on the number of wells constructed and the expenditure incurred thereon. During 1990-91, 56431 wells in 1991-92, 1,72,056 wells have been constructed all over India.

(b) Funds allocated under MWS for 1990-91 and 1991-92 are as under:-

Year	Amount (Rs. in crores)
1990-91	524.63
1991-92	524.63

(c) The Statewise number of wells constructed under MWS during 1990-91 and 1991-92 are given in statement.

(d) The targets under MWS are not fixed by the Central Government for the reasons given in (a) above. according to reports received so far 1,24,701 wells have been constructed during 1992-93.

Number of Wells Constructed Under Million Wells Scheme.

Sl.No	State	1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3388	12755
2.	Arunachal Pr.	0	0
3.	Asam	309	629
4.	Bihar	17884	50386
5.	Goa	0	0
6.	Gujarat	3331	6364
7.	Haryana	264	394
8.	Himachal Pr.	165	48
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	185	1440
10.	Karnataka	1960	1817
11.	Kerala	444	1742
12.	Madhya Pr.	1743	30729
13.	Maharashtra	5754	7997

Sl.No	State	1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4
14.	Manipur	35	108
15.	Meghalaya	12	141
16.	Mizoram	711	329
17.	Nagaland	238	0
18.	Orissa	6183	21394
19.	Punjab	0	0
20.	Rajasthan	5309	11500
21.	Sikkim	35	0
22.	Tamil Nadu	274	2872
23.	Tripura	637	354
24.	Uttar Pr.	2777	8780

Sl.No	State	1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4
25.	West Bengal	4789	11792
26.	A & N Island	0	5
27.	D & N Haveli	0	0
28.	Daman & Diu	0	0
29.	Lakshadweep	0	0
30.	Pondicherry	4	10
	Total	56431	172056

Installed Capacity of Nuclear Power

3139. SHRIMATI VASUNDHRA RAJE:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the present installed capacity of nuclear power at present;

(b) whether the Government propose to expand the nuclear capacity during Eighth Plan period;

(c) if so, the target set therefor;

(d) the amount annually spent on nuclear research, nuclear energy generation and related developments; and

(e) the details therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) The present installed capacity of nuclear power station in commercial operation is 1500 MWe. With the synchronisation of Kakrapar-I in November, 1992 and its expected commencement of commercial operation in near future, the installed capacity will reach 1720 MWe.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Installed capacity of 2600 MWe is envisaged by the end of Eighth Plan.

(d) and (e). The amount actually spent in the year 1990-91 and 1991-92 and the anticipated expenditure for the year 1992-93 on research and development, industries and minerals and power generation by the Department of Atomic Energy are as follows:

	1990-91	1991-92 (Rs. in crores)	1992-93
R & D	291.97	302.65	349.75
I & M	523.61	574.55	711.77
Power	1040.79	949.69	1325.76
Total	1856.37	1826.89	2387.28

[*Translation*]

Housing Project for Jhansi

3140. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI:
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the projects under consideration of HUDCO for solving the housing problem of Jhansi city in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) the details of the proposals regarding Uttar Pradesh State lying pending with HUDCO to accord sanction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) As reported by HUDCO, one scheme for Jhansi city for HUDCO loan of Rs. 56.54 lakhs is in pipeline at the Head

Office.

(b) As reported by HUDCO 105 scheme for a loan amount of Rs. 249.17 crores from various agencies in U.P. are in the HUDCO pipeline.

[English]

Selection of Auditors for Public Sector Undertakings

3141. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been invited to the news item captioned "CAG appointed 'non-existent' auditors for Assam Tea Corporation" appearing in the Hindustan Times, New Delhi dated February 19, 1993;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the norms, if any laid down for the selection and appointment of Auditors for the various public sector limited corporations/companies; and

(d) whether these auditors are appointed from year to year or for a fixed term; if so, what, and how their remuneration is fixed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The firm of M/s A.K. Burman & Associates, CAs, Calcutta was appointed as auditors for M/s Assam Tea Corpn. Ltd. for the years 1983, 1984 and 1985 on the advice of Comptroller & Auditor General of India. Since the above said firm of auditors was not available at their given address at Guwahati, the matter was taken up with C & AG on the request of Govt. of Assam, Deptt.

of Public Enterprises to appoint another firm of auditors. The C & AG has since advised another firm of auditors and the appointment orders have accordingly been issued by this Department.

(c) In terms of provisions of Sections 619 of the Companies Act, 1956, the auditor (s) of a Government Company are appointed/re-appointed by the Central Government on the advice of Comptroller & Auditor General of India. The Office of the Comptroller & Auditor General of India empanels firms of Chartered Accountants after verifying the following facts:

- (i) the number of full time and part time partners in the firm,
- (ii) now many of the partners are Fellows and how many of them are Associates of the Institute of Chartered Accountants,
- (iii) how many of them are partners in other firms also or are employed otherwise as sole proprietor or paid employees,
- (iv) the number of Chartered Accountants employed by the firm,
- (v) the standing of the firm i.e., the number of years for which it has been functioning by reference to the date of its formation or reformation.

Based on the above particulars of the firms and the places where they operate, they are considered for advising Government on appointment as Statutory Auditors of Government companies. The number of audit units in the company and audit fee paid by it in the past are also kept in view.

(d) The auditors are generally appointed or re-appointed on a year to year basis and

their remuneration is fixed by the Central Government on the basis of commendations made by the Board of Directors of the Company which should take a view of the affairs of the company so as to assess whether there has been any significant growth in its activities since the preceding year. The items which should inter alia be taken into account for determining the extent of growth of the activities of a company are production, sales in terms of quantity and money value, other substantive income, purchases in terms of quantity and money value, total revenue expenditure, capital employed, besides total number of vouchers and time spent by the auditors and their staff in terms of man-hours in completing the audit etc., among others.

Development of Sericulture

3142. DR. ASIMBALA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated a policy/plan for the development of sericulture in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total areas covered in the country for the growth of sericulture State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIG. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The World Bank/Swiss Development Co-operation assisted National Sericulture Project (NSP) to increase mulberry silk production, is being implemented since 1989-90 in 5 traditional sericulture States (Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Jammu & Kashmir) and 12 non-traditional States (Bihar, Assam, Kerala, Rajasthan, Orissa, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh).

Some of the measures undertaken under the NSP to increase silk production are as below:-

(i) increasing the area under mulberry.

(ii) supply of mulberry cuttings and silk-worm seed.

(iii) organising extension services and strengthening the sericulture infrastructure.

The total cost of the project is Rs. 555.30 crores, which includes Rs. 389.70 crores of Government investment and Rs. 165.60 crores in the form of on-farm and non-farm credit from financial institutions and commercial banks.

In addition a Swiss assisted Inter-State Tasar Project is being implemented in Orissa & Maharashtra for increasing production of tasar.

Besides, the Central Silk Board has established a country-wide network of units for extending R&D and infrastructural support for development of sericulture in the country.

(c) A statement is attached.

STATEMENT

State-wise area under mulberry during the year 1991-92 (prov.)

State	Total (in Hectares)
Andhra Pradesh	76348
Assam	1919
Arunachal Pradesh	50
Bihar	6026
Gujarat	157

State	Total (in Hectares)
Himachal Pradesh	627
Jammu & Kashmir	1803
Kanrnataka	263086
Kerala	620
Madhya Pradesh	3845
Maharashtra	1925
Manipur	16750
Mizoram	931
Meghalaya	1262
Nagaland	46
Orissa	1407
Punjab	60
Rajasthan	470
Sikkim	40
Tamil Nadu	40298
Tripura	1325
Uttar Pradesh	726
West Bengal	18202
Total	327925

Higher Production in Public Sector Undertakings

3143. SHRICHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of public sector undertakings under his Ministry have achieved higher production during 1992-93 vis-a-vis their production during 1991-92;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to further improve their production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAH):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is enclosed.

(c) The steps taken to further improve their production include increasing productivity, better financial management, closer interaction with the user organisations in order to ensure regular flow of orders and provision of balancing investments, wherever possible, for better utilisation of facilities.

STATEMENT

(Rs. in Crores)

S.No	Name of the Public Sector Undertaking	Production Achieved during April, 1992-January, 1993	Production Achieved during April, 1992-January, 1993
1	2	3	4
1.	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	139.79	132.62
2.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	2195.93	2107.21
3.	Burn Standard Company Ltd.	205.09	158.57
4.	Bharat Breakes & Valves Ltd.	8.24	6.16
5.	Reyrolle Burn Ltd.	3.30	1.83
6.	Jessop & Co. Ltd.	83.29	78.25
7.	Braithwaite & Co. Ltd.	113.39	81.04
8.	Bharat Wagon & Engineering Compant Ltd.	75.98	51.80
9.	Weighbird India Ltd.	0.80	0.78
10.	Tungbhadra Steel Products Ltd	22.22	19.61

S.No	Name of the Public Sector Undertaking	Production Achieved during April, 1992- January, 1993	Production Achieved during April, 1992- January, 1993
1	2	3	4
11.	Hindustan Cables Limited	340.33	203.37
12.	Heavy Engineering Corpn. Ltd.	251.06	203.37
13.	HIMT bearing Corpn. Ltd.	24.79	24.39
14.	Instrumentation Ltd.	101.20	83.71
15.	Rajasthan Electronics Instruments Ltd.	10.05	4.85
16.	Scooters India Ltd.	20.15	14.96
17.	Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Co. Ltd	3.26	2.41
18.	Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd	168.51	146.36
19.	Hindustan Newsprint Ltd.	138.80	119.75
20.	Hindustan Photofilms Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	191.21	182.58

S.No	Name of the Public Sector Undertaking	(Rs. in Crores)			
		Production Achieved during April, 1992-January, 1993			
1	2	3	3	4	
21.	Hindustan Salts Ltd.	4.03	4.03	3.49	
22.	Nepa Limited	106.05	106.05	91.19	
23.	Bharat Leather Corporation Ltd. (Turnover)	3.95	3.95	2.92	
24.	BBJ Construction Co. Ltd. (Turnover)	31.65	31.65	26.69	
25.	Bridge & Roof Co. Ltd. (Turnover)	100.50	100.50	70.77	
26.	Hooghly Printing Ltd. (Turnover)	1.37	1.37	1.13	

Wasteland Development Projects of Gujarat

3144. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the programme under the Integrated Wasteland Development Projects is to be implemented in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to provide financial assistance to the Gujarat State for the purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF WASTELANDS DEVELOPMENT) (COL. RAM SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Projects under Integrated Wastelands Development Projects scheme are being implemented in Gujarat state in the districts of Suendranagar, Bhavanagar, Kutch, Panchmahal, Junagarh and Jamnagar.

(c) and (d). Between 1989-90 and 1992-93 an amount of Rs. 281.88 lakhs has been released to the State Government of Gujarat for the implementation of various projects under the Integrated Wastelands Development Projects scheme. Further financial assistance under the scheme would be based on the progress of the ongoing projects and the new proposals received from the State Government.

[*Translation*]

Handing over of Sick NTC Mills to Cooperatives

3145. SHRI ASTBHUJA PRASAD SHUKLA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to close down some mills of National Textiles Corporation in Kanpur; and

(b) if so, the number thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) and (b). Some Mills run by National Textile Corporation at Kanpur have been identified to be non-viable due to inter-alia, recurrent losses, low productivity, high man machine ration etc. The question of closure or retention of individual mills of National Textile Corporation including those located at Kanpur will depend on the impact on viability of labour rationalisation now being done through Voluntary Retirement Scheme and other relevant factors.

[*English*]

Expansion of New Projects of RCF

3146. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken by the Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd. to evolve new projects and proposals for expansion;

(b) whether new projects proposals of the Rashtriya Chemicals and fertilizers limited are pending with the Government; and

(c) whether RCF proposed to raise finance of its own for new proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) The Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited (RCF) has submitted the following proposals to the Government:

(i) Additional facilities for manufacture of 900 tonnes per day (tpd)

ammonia, 1000 tpd nitric acid and 1200 tpd of nitrophosphate fertilizer at Thal.

- (ii) Retrofitting of existing 2 x 1350 metric tonnes per day (MTPD) ammonia plant at Thal to 2 X 1700 MTPD.
- (iii) Setting up of a 15000 tonnes per annum Melamine plant at Thal.

(b) Government approval, in principle, has been conveyed to RCF for preparation of a detailed project report for 15000 TPA Alaminemplant Thal.

For lack of Commitment for supply of gas, no headway has been made with regard to the nitrophosphate and retrofitting proposals as above.

(c) The above project proposals were to be funded out of the internal resources of RCF, besides institutional loans.

Consumption of Jute Goods

3148. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the domestic consumption of jute goods during he years 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93; and

(b) the measures proposed to be taken by the Government to increase the domestic consumption of jute goods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) The domestic consumption of jute goods during he last 3 years was as follows:-

(in lakh tonnes)

Year	Domestic Consumption
1990-91	12.35
1991-92	10.79
1992-93 (April- December '92)	7.82

(b) Government have taken a number of measures to increase the domestic consumption of jute goods including inter alia, enactment of legislation prescribing the compulsory packaging of specified commodities in jute material, participation in fairs, organisation of exhibitions and sales, creation of sales outlets and conducting publicity campaigns besides subsidising the marketing of diversified jute goods.

[Translation]

Expenditure on Basic Amenities

3149. SHRI MUMTAZ ANSARI: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to spend one hundred crore rupees on basic amenities during 1993-94;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the State-wise details of the main basic amenities included in this plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Private Housing Societies in Delhi

3150. SHRI DEVI BUX SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any scheme to give weightage to private housing societies is view of the increasing population in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (c). The DDA has reported that no such proposal is under consideration. Land is allotted by DDA to eligible Cooperative Group Housing Societies/Co-operative House Building Societies duly registered by Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Delhi Administration under the provisions of DDA (Disposal of Developed Land) Nazul Rules, 1991.

Export of Carpets

3151. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of carpets exported by India every year;

(b) whether Reserve Bank of India has increased the rate of interest on advanced for manufacture of export goods;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to make carpet industry competitive in the international market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) Quantitative figures of carpet exports for the last three years are estimated at:

Year	Quantity (million sq. metres)
1990-91	6.20
1991-92	8.58
1992-93 (April -January)	9.03

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Government promotes export of carpet through policy measures like provision of duty draw back and facility for import of carpet grade wool. Assistance for organisation of Buyer-Seller meet, participation in foreign fairs and publicity through the Export Promotion council is also given.

Setting up of Atomic Power Plants in Bihar

3152 SHRI RAMDEW RAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Bihar has requested for setting up of some Atomic Power Plants in the State to enhance the power generation;

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken in this regard; and

(c) the details of the location identified and the scheme in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is no proposal to set up an Atomic Power Plant in Bihar during the 8th Five Year Plan. Besides, the priority for setting up a nuclear power plant in Bihar is relatively low, due to availability of coal reserve in Eastern Electricity Region.

(c) Does not arise.

Shrds of I.F.C.L. Baroda

3153. SHRI CHHITURHAI GAMIT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of shares issued by the Indian Petrochemicals Limited, Baroda;

(b) the amount subscribed against these issues and the reasons for issues not having been fully subscribed;

(c) whether complaints have been received from the public regarding irregularities in these issues;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the persons found guilty; and

(f) the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FELEIRAO): (a) The total value of shares issued by the Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited (IPCL) is as follows:

(i) Total number of shares
: 2,10,50,000

(ii) Total value of the shares
: Rs. 336.80 crores

(Equity shares of Rs. 10 each of a premium of Rs. 150 per share)

(b) The amount subscribed against these issue is Rs. 1304.52 crores. It would thus be seen that the issue has been subscribed to the extent of over four times.

(c) and (d). Two writ petitions were filed-

1. Writ petition No. 846/92 filed by Dr. Arvind Gupta before the Supreme Court challenging the legal validity of the issue, was dismissed.

2. Writ petition No. 2527 filed before the Bombay High Court challenging the contents of the prospectus for

alleged non-disclosure of certain facts and alleged cash losses/prbitrary fixation of the premium etc. was summarily rejected.

(e) and (f). Did not arise.

[English]

Maintenance of Night Shelters

3154. SHRI GURUDASKAMAT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to hand over the maintenance of night shelters to private agencies; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). The Central Scheme of Shelter and Sanitation Facilities for the Footpath Dwellers in Urban areas provides that after completion of construction, the night shelters and other facilities will be managed by municipal bodies or non-governmental organisations or private agencies recognised by the State Government or by agencies designated or agreed upon by States Govts./Local Bodies. Since the scheme is being implemented by the State Govts., it is for them to decide whether they would like to hand over the maintenance of night shelters to private agencies, keeping in view the guidelines.

[Translation]

Setting up of Atomic Power Plant

3155. SHRI MOHAN LAL JHIKRAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of planes where experiments have been carried out by the Committee constituted to select places for setting up of atomic power plant;

(b) the names of the places selected for this purpose; and

(c) the time by which work is likely to be started there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI BHUVENSH CHATURVEDI): (a) and (b). Site Selection Committee constituted by Department of Atomic energy periodically for investigating sites in Northern, Southern, western & Eastern Electricity Regions of the country. The last committee was constituted in October 91 which is investigating sites at Kovvada in Srikakulam Distt. and Nagarjuna Sagar in Nalgonda Distt. of Andhra Pradesh and Perigome in Kannur Distt. of Kerala. No final decision has been taken by the Committee in this regard.

(c) the time taken for starting the work at nay site depends on the submission of the report of the Committee, decision of the Government, environment and forest clearance, acquisition of land, availability of funds etc.

[English]

Production of Indigenous Chemicals

3156. SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to take some steps to boost the production of indigenous chemicals to reduce import of the some to save foreign exchange;

(b) if so, the names of chemicals to be taken under this purview;

(c) whether boost in production of indigenous chemicals is likely to help development of ancillary units;

(d) whether the Government propose to take action in this regard expeditiously;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (f). The endeavour of the Government is to boost indigenous production, to reduce import and to develop ancillary units through a liberalised Industrial Policy. This is applicable to the Chemicals Sector also.

Strike in Instrumentations Limited Palghat, Kerala

3157. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total loss incurred due to the recent strike by employees of the Instrumentations Limited, Palghat in Kerala;

(b) the demands of the employees; and

(c) the action taken by the Government on these demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHAN SAHI): (a) The recent agitation by the employees of Instrumentation Ltd., Palghat has led to an estimated loss of Rs. 250 lakhs to the company.

(b) and (c). The demands of the employees' Unions include liberalisation of the existing productivity Linked Reward Scheme,

Transport facility, separate PF Trust for the Palghat Unit, rectification of alleged anomalies in the recruitment/promotion policies and absorption of canteen/muster roll employees. A settlement was arrived at on 23-2-1993 with the Unions on these demands.

Clean Drinking water From Yamuna

3158. SHRI SANT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indian American Environmental Engineer and Geologist has developed a system that can be used to provide clean drinking water from the Yamuna river for the people of Delhi as reported in the 'Economic Times' New Delhi dated the February 17, 1993;

(b) whether experts in the Ministry of Urban Development have studied the remediation technique developed by this expert to clear up the greater Yamuna river watershed; and

(c) if so, the their reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) The Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking has reported that no comments can be given as this type of system has not been developed anywhere in India.

(b) this Ministry has not received any such proposal.

(c) question does not arise in view of reply to part (b) above.

Power Generation from Municipal Wastes

3160. SHRI SUBASH CHANDRA NAYAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposals for generation of power from municipal wastes;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the guidelines sent to different States in this regard;

(c) the steps taken by different States to generate power from municipal wasters;

(d) the cost factor involved therein; and

(e) the funds allocated for the purpose during 1991-92 and 1992-93 and proposed to 1993-94?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Municipal waste in most municipalities, towns & cities comprises of sewage, night soil, house-hold refuse or garbage and wastes from small scale or large industrial units. The technology for generation of power depends on composition of such wastes that varies with local conditions. The Govt. is providing incentives for sewage gas plants (linked to Sewage Treatment Plan) to the extent of 50-75% of incremental capital cost for Generation of Power (subject to maximum of Rs. 25 lakh per plant system subject to feasibility/viability of systems). It is applicable to all municipalities, local bodies. The project is implemented through nodal agencies/concerned municipal organisations.

(c) to (e). Three pilot projects viz. BHEL, Bhopal, Municipal, Corporation, Bombay, ONGC, Dehradun have been taken up so far. Guidelines/circular letter have been sent to all concerned to take up such projects. These projects were taken up on cost sharing basis. Govt. of India share was Rs.

3.70 lakhs, Rs. 6.039 lakhs & Rs. 8.50 lakhs respectively. Budgetary allocation for Bio-Energy Development from wastes including Municipal Wastes, in last three years is given below:

1991-92	Rs. 2.295 crores
1992-93	Ea. 4.600 crores
1993-94	Rs. 5.750 crores.

Investment by Spain

3161. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY:
SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Spain has proposed for joint ventures and safeguards of their investment in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any agreement has been signed in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details of the agreement and the areas where joint ventures are proposed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHAN SAHI): (a) to (d). During the Spanish Prize Minister Felipe Gonzalez's recent visit to India the issue relating to Investment Guarantee was raised. However, no such agreement for safeguard of their investment in India was signed. During the discussions, areas identified for Indo-Spanish collaborations were Fisheries, Leather goods, Textiles, Automobile components and Food processing.

[*Translation*]

Workshops for Readumade Garments in Bihar

3162. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to set up workshops for readymade garments in Bihar; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, location-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) Such a proposal is not under the consideration of the Government at the moment.

(b) Does not arise

[*English*]

Public Sector Undertaking in States

3163. DR. LAL BADHADUR RAWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up some public sector undertakings in the country; and

(b) if so, the details of these undertakings, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). Setting up of Public Sector Enterprise in the country in accordance with 24th July, 1991 Statement on Industrial Policy is decided on a case to case basis taking into account the techno-economic feasibility and balanced regional development coupled with

availability of resources.

ment schemes?

[*Translation*]

Plan Outlay Orissa

3164. SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the sanctioned plan outlay and the actual expenditure of Orissa during 1991-92 and 1992-93;

(b) the development-wise details thereof;

(c) the reasons for the heavy difference in the out-lay and the expenditure; and

(d) the impact of the above mentioned out-lay on the development schemes of various fields especially on rural develop-

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). A statement is enclosed giving major heads of development-wise details of the outlay and expenditure for the Annual Plan 1991-92 and the outlay for the annual Plan 1992-93.

(c) The shortfall in expenditure vis-a-vis the approved outlay for the Annual Plan 1991-92 is primarily attributable to the State Government's inability to raise adequate resources and non-availability of the projected plan loan.

(d) The targets and achievements for some of the important items under the rural development programmes for the Annual Plan 1991-92 as reported by the State Government are as follows:

<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Targets</i>	<i>Achievements</i>
IRDP(Beneficiary Assistance)	Lakh persons	1.08	1.12
JRY (Employment Generation)	Lakh mandays	69.29	69.77

STATEMENT

Outlay and Expenditure for the Annual Plan 1991-92 and Cutlay for he Annual Plan 1992-93 of Orissa.

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

<i>Major Heads/Minor Heads of development</i>	<i>Annual Plan 1991-92</i>		<i>Annual Plan 1992-93</i>
	<i>Outlay</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure</i>	<i>Approved Outlay.</i>
I. Agriculture & Allied Activities	10735	10666	16142

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Major Heads/Minor Heads of development</i>	<i>Annual Plan 1991-92</i>		<i>Annual Plan 1992-93</i>
	<i>Outlay</i>	<i>Actual Expendi- ture</i>	<i>Approved Outlay.</i>
II. Rural Development	8372	6766	7703
III. Special Area Programmes			
IV. Irrigation & Flood Control	32053	25183	32499
V. Energy	48100	25227	39200
VI. Industry & Minerals	10225	7136	8812
VII. Transport	10711	10322	10659
VIII. communications			
IX. Science, TEchnology & Enviroment	193	230	222
X. General Economic Service	1282	1285	1453
XI. Social Services	17505	16261	22918
XII. General Services	824	902	892
Grand total	140000	103978	140500

Note: The outlay for Annual Plan 1991-92 excludes the outlay of Rs.2 crores for the schemes of model villages and equity base for cooperatives, since these schemes were dropped later on by the Planning Commission.

[English]

Indian Stations at Antarctica

3165. MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHADNRA KHANDURI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has established any stations in Antarctica;

(b) if so, the number and date of their establishment and the achievements of these Stations, so far;

(c) whether there are any plans to establish more Stations/presene in the area;

(d) whether there has been any re-thinking amongst the international Community regarding carrying out research activities in

the area; and

(e) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The first Indian permanently manned scientific station in Antarctica named Dakshin Gangotri was set up during 1983-84 season. It became functional from February, 24, 1984. The second station named Maitri became operational on January, 1, 1989. The details of achievements are given in statement.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The Antarctic Treaty consultative parties have designated Antarctica as a natural reserve devoted to peace and science. Setting aside the Antarctic Mineral's Convention adopted in 1989, the Treaty Parties have adopted a protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty in October, 1991, which prohibits all mineral resource activities for 50 years and accords priority to scientific research, including research essential to the understanding of the impact of Antarctica on global environment.

(e) India has signed the Protocol on environmental protection to the Antarctic Treaty. It has reoriented its scientific programmes with emphasis on global environmental changes.

STATEMENT

Earth Sciences

1. Geology

Scientific studies have been carried out to understand the structure of Antarctic Geology, the various formation and mineralisation processes and the Paleoenvironmental changes.

** Survey of the entire Schirmacher and Wohlthat regions have been completed and a geological map prepared for an area of 8000 sq.km.

**** Several rock samples have been collected for laboratory analysis.

**** Denudation/extension of gravimetric and magnetic measurements have been undertaken during the current expedition.

2. GEOPHYSICS

* The geo-physical survey of Schirmacher ranges and Petermann ranges of the Wohlthat regions have been completed.

** Rock samples have been collected for gravimetric and geo-chemical analysis.

3. GEO-MAGNETISM

' Study of the earth's magnetic field and continuous recording of the magnetic parameters has been accomplished.

4. TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY

Geodetic control points have been established at a number of points in the Schirmacher ranges and topographical mapping of the Schirmacher ranges and topographical mapping of the Wohlthat regions undertaken.

ATMOSPHERIC SCIENCES

* Collection of meteorological parameters to study the monsoon and the ozone hole phenomena.

** Meteorological data for helping the

logistics personnel or setting up of camp facilities.

- *** Study of the planetary boundary layer and collection of air samples for analysis of trace gases.

BIO-SCIENCES

- * Collection of oceanographic data enroute to Antarctica,
- ** Study of the samples collected from the lakes near Maitri station to understand the fresh water ecosystem.
- *** Collection of algae and study of nitrogen fixing blue green algae to understand the existence of primitive life forms.

ENVIRONMENTAL PHYSIOLOGY

Study of the human metabolism and psychological behaviour in cold and isolated conditions so as to enhance the physical performance of personnel. The application of the data would also be useful for extreme conditions in India.

POLAR HORTICULTURE

A Green House has been established at Maitri Station and some plants like tomatoes, carrots and cucumber have been grown.

Drugs Manufactured by Multinational Companies

3166 SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of demands pending with the Government in regards to increase in prices of drugs being manufactured by various multinational companies in India;

(b) whether the multinational companies have been maintaining an over-riding marketing advantage as compared to Indian drug manufacturing companies; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Review/fixation of prices of bulk drugs under price control is a continuous process. In case of any price controlled drug, it is undertaken on the basis of price review applications from various manufacturers of that particular drug irrespective of the status of the applicant viz., Multinational, Indian Organised or Small Scale Unit.

(b) and (c). Each drug company, including multi-national is free to pursue its own corporate marketing strategy.

Land with DDA

3167. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on April 22, 1992 to Unstarred Question No. 7479 regarding land with the DDA and state:

(a) whether the information has since been collected;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Supreme Court has since given its verdict on the allotment land to group housing societies in Delhi; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINIS-

TRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In view of (a) question does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) According to DDA, the Supreme court vide its verdict dated 17.9.92 has upheld the judgment of the High Court dated 10, 5.91. As per this decision, land is to be allotted to group housing societies on first come first serve basis, i.e., as per seniority according to registration.

Investment by Foreign Companies

3168. SHRI JDHAB BARAMAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of foreign companies cleared during last year for investment in India and the investment made by each of them; and

(b) the areas of investment by these companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRI KRISHNA SAH): (a) and (b). During the year 1992, approvals have been accorded to 692 proposals for foreign direct investment by foreign companies (including NRIs) for a total investment of Rs. 3887.54 crores.

The areas to which these proposals relate are engineering industries, machinery items, electronics, chemicals, petroleum & natural gases food processing and agro-based industries, fermentation, granites, leather and rubber goods, power generation equipment, power, railway equipments, hospitals etc.

The names of foreign companies and other particular are published by the Indian Investment Centres as a supplement to their Monthly Newsletter and copies of these are regularly supplied to the Parliament Library.

New Industries in Tamil Nadu

3169. SHRI K. THULASIAH VANDAYAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the number of industries registered in Tamil Nadu under the new industrial policy, location-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAH): Since the announcement of the new Industrial Policy on 24th July, 1991 532 Industrial Entrepreneurs' Memoranda have been filed upto 28 the February, 1993 with the secretariat for Industrial Approvals for setting up industries in the State of Tamil Nadu. District-wise break-up of the IEMs filed is as under:-

<i>Sr.No.</i>	<i>District Name</i>	<i>No. of Cases</i>
1.	North Arcot	21
2.	South Arcot	26
3.	Chengelpattu	178
4.	Coimbatore	64
5.	Dharmapuri	49
6.	Kanyakumari	3
7.	Madras	26
8.	Madurai	18
9.	Nilgiris	1

<i>Sr.No. District Name</i>	<i>No. of Cases</i>
10. Salem	
11. Thanjavour	5
12. Tiruchriapalli	14
13. Tirunelveli	7
14. Pudukottai	6
15. Periyar	15
16. Kamarajar	13
17. Pasumpon Muthuramali	8
18. Anna	37
19. V.O. Chidembaranar	7
20. Quide Millat	4
21. Nellai JKattabomman	3
Total	532

Encashment of Half-pay Leave

3170. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to reply given on March 18, 1991 to Unstarred Question No. 3652 and state:

(a) whether the Government have since processed the matter in regard to implementation and acceptance of the Award given by the Board of Arbitration for enactment of half pay leave on superannuation and earned leave (not half pay leave) while in service to the Central Government employees and a final decision taken thereon;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof and when the same is proposed to be processed for a final decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (c). The Awards given by the Board of Arbitration for encashment of half pay have on superannuation and earned leave while in service are being processed in accordance with the prescribed procedure. The Award relating to encashment of Half Pay Leave has been accepted and orders are under issue. The Award relating to encashment of Earned Leave is under consideration.

Urban Development Projects with WB assistance

3171. SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposals from the Government of Assam for the development of Guwahati, Tinsukia, Dibrugarh, Silchar, Bongaigaon and Nagaon projects with the assistance of world Bank;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THNGON): (a) to (c). No Sir. An Urban Development Project formulated by the State Government in 1987 for the towns of Guwahati, Tinsukia, Dibrugarh, Silchar, Bongaigaon and Nowgona at a cost of Rs.146

Crores, could not be posed for external assistance in the absence of budgetary commitment for counterpart funding by the State Government. Revised project has not been received from the Government of Assam.

Besides this, the State Government in December, 1991 forwarded a preliminary project proposals for the Greater Guahati Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Schemes and Geater Jorhat Water Supply Scheme at a total cost of Rs. 350.60 Crores exploring the possibility of seeking World Bank Assistance. The possibility of posing the projects for external assistance will depend on the submission of modified proposals by the State Government on the basis of observation comments communicated to the State Government.

Regarding Import Duty on D.M.T.

3172. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to reduce import duty on Diethyl Phthalate;

(b) if so, the reaction of the D.M.T. manufacturers to the proposal; and

(c) the details of steps taken/proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALIERO) (a) to (c). Appropriate rationalisation of import tariffs on forbore intermediatrees including DMT has been carried out in the Union Budget 1993-94, based on various representations from producers/users.

Performance of Small Scale Industries Sector

3173. SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Manufacturers Organisations (AIMO) has submitted any memorandum regarding 'performance of the Small Scale Industries Sector' in the recent past;

(b) if so, the main points therein; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUANCHALAM): (a) to (c). The facts are being ascertained from All India Manufacturers' Organisation.

[Translation]

Employment to Youth in Rural Areas

3174. SHRI NITISH KUMAR:
DR. CHINTA MOHAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to launch a scheme "training of rural youth for self-employment" to provide employment to youths of rural areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details of this scheme and its implementation;

(c) whether there is any target fixed for imparting training to the rural youths for self-employment by the end of Eighth Five Year Plan under this scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the amount allocated by the Government to implement this scheme during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM) was started in 15th August, 1979 as a centrally sponsored scheme.

(b) The main objective of the scheme is to provide basic technical and managerial skills to rural youth from families below the poverty line to enable the to take up self employment in the broad fields of agriculture and allied sectors, industries. This objective was subsequently enlarged in 1983 to include taking up of wage employment also by trained youth. The rural youth in the age group of 18-35 years from the families below poverty line are trained under

TRYSEM. A minimum of 50% of selected youth should belong to the SC/STs communities and a minimum of 40% should be women. 3% of the benefit should be earmarked for physically handicapped person.

(c) to (e). The number of youths proposed to be trained under the Training Rural Youths for Self Employment scheme for the year 1992-93 and 1993-94 are 3 lakh and 3.50 lakh restively. For the remaining years of the Eighth Five Year Plan, targets are yet to be finaised. Similarly, the amount allocated as central share in respect of recurring expenses on TRYSEM taining and for on frastrucral assistance to training institutions for 1992-93 TRYSEM and 1993-94 are as follows:-

(Rs. in lakh)

	1992-93	1993-94
1. Recurring expenses on TRYSEM training	2000.00	5573.00
2. TRYSEM infrastructural assistance to training institutions.	800.00	1300.00

Allocations have not been finalised yet for the remaining years of the 8th Five Year Plan period.

[English]

Master Plan for Indian Products

3175. DR. VENAKTESWARA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the European Economic Community is formulating a master plan for upgrading the quality of Indian Products;

(b) if so, whether this is likely to be done in collaboration with the Union Government and Indian Industry;

(c) whether any concrete plan has been prepared in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the extent to which it is likely to boost Indian products in International Market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (d). The proposal regarding setting up of a National Quality Council is under consideration of the

Government

Foreign Investment Proposals

3176. SHRIMATI DIPIKA H. TOPIWALA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of foreign investment proposals cleared in February, 1993 by the Empowered Committee constituted for the purpose; and

(b) the total investment to be made by the NRI's in each of these proposals and the sectors in which these have been cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHANA SAHI): (a) and (b). In the Ninth meeting held on February 9, 1993, the Empowered Committee approved 25 foreign investment proposals recommended by the Foreign Investment Promotion Board. Of these, 13 proposals were for setting up 100% export oriented units. The proposals cleared by the Empowered Committee envisage direct foreign investment (including NRI investment) in Indian companies of over Rs. 160 crores.

The total investment to be made by the NRIs in these proposals amounts to Rs. 22.83 crores. The sectors envisaging NRI investment in these proposals are development of computer software and hardware, brass artware, ball point tips, preservation and packing of vegetables and fruits, specialty polymers and plastic components, chemicals, rubber products, consultancy services, trading, project management for property development and interior design of commercial offices, management and financial consultancy services etc.

Privatisation of Central Public Sector Undertakings

3177. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Central Public Sector Undertakings which were partially privatised during 1991-92 and which are under privatisation during 1992-93;

(b) the extent of disinvestment made during 1991-92 and during the first nine months of the current financial year, Undertaking-wise; and

(c) the manner in which the sale value of the equity shares was determined and whether the actual average price was higher or lower than the face value for each undertaking?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHAN SAHI): (a) to (c). No Public Sector has partially been privatised during 1991-92 or during 1992-93. The extent of disinvestment in these enterprises during 1991-92 and 1991-93, (upto December 1992) are shown in statement I & II. During 1992-93, Govt. fixed the referral price of PSU shares based on the recommendations of three merchant bankers viz. Industrial Credit & Investment Corporation of India (ICICI), Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) and SBI Capital Markets Ltd. and sold the shares. The referral prices fixed for each of these undertakings were more than the face value of the shares. The actual average price released was higher than the referral price.

STATEMENT

List of PSEs Whose shares have been disinvested in 1991-92.

Sl.No	Name of the PSE	No. of Shares sold (in lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	Hindustan Petroleum Corpn.	127.68
2.	Indian Railway Construction co. Ltd.	0.13
3.	Minerals & Metals Trading Corpn.	3.34
4.	Bharat petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	100.00
5.	Bharat Earthmovers Ltd.	60.00
6.	Videsh Trading Corpn.	23.93
7.	State Save has Nigam	23.93
8.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd	489.52
9.	Shiping Corpn. of India	522.46
10.	Indian Petrochemicals Corpn. Ltd.	372.00
11.	HMT Ltd.	42.68

Sl.No	Name of the PSE	No. of Shares sold (in lakhs)
1	2	3
12.	Dredging Corpn. Ltd.	4.02
13.	Bharat Electronics Ltd.	160.00
14.	Cochin Refineries Ltd.	42.19
15.	Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.	1,75.38
16.	Andrew Yule	10.15
17.	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	98.70
18.	Hindustan Cables Ltd.	16.69
19.	Madras Refineries Ltd.	193.16
20.	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.	1200.00
21.	Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilisers Ltd.	311.36
22.	Steel Authority of India Ltd.	1990.75
23.	Neyveli Lignite Corporation	717.91

Sl.No	Name of the PSE	No. of Shares sold (in lakhs)
1	2	3
24.	National Aluminium Co. Ltd.	351.00
25.	Hindustan Zinc Ltd.	807.46
26.	Bongaigaon Refineries & Petrochemicals Ltd.	399.61
27.	National Fertilizers Ltd.	111.63
28.	Fertilisers & Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd.	52.32
29.	Hindustan Photofilms Mfg. Co, Ltd.	191.90
30.	CMC Ltd.	25.28
		8721.25

STATEMENT -II*List of Disinvested Public Sector Undertakings - 1992-93**(Upto December, 1992)*

Sl.No	Name	No. of shares sold (in crores)
1	2	3
1.	Bharat Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	0.50
2.	Bongaigaon Refineries & Petrochemicals Ltd.	1.00
3.	Fertilizers & Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd.	0.05
4.	Hindustan Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	0.64
5.	Hindustan Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	2.07
6.	HMT Ltd.	0.39
7.	Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.	0.10
8.	National Aluminium Co. Ltd.	0.03
9.	National Aluminium Co. Ltd.	12.88
10.	Neyveli Lignite Corpn. Ltd.	3.23
11.	Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd.	1.02
12.	State Trading Corpn. of India Ltd. 0.03	
13.	Steel Authority of India Ltd.	21.99
		43.93

[*Translation*]

Solar Power Plants in Rajasthan

3178. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposal from the Government of Rajasthan for setting up of a Solar Thermal Plant having 30 m.w. capacity in Jodhpur District; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal is under the active consideration of the Government . The Government is looking for a commercially proven technology for the same.

[*English*]

Solar Lighting System in Delhi

3179. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to provide Solar State Lighting System and Solar Lighting System in the Government residential colonies in Delhi ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether such lighting system is

being provided anywhere in the country ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON -CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) No, Sir. There is no proposal for providing Solar lighting systems in the Government residential colonies in Delhi.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) . Under the solar photovoltaic demonstration and utilisation programme, photovoltaic systems for street lighting, domestic lighting and community lighting are being installed in various parts of the country. These systems are more than 5 KM away from the electric grid. Hence these systems are normally installed in remote and unelectrified locations. So far over 28,500 street lighting systems and 14,000 domestic lighting systems have been installed in the country under this programme.

Wasteland Development Board

3180. SHRI KODIKKUNIL SURESH:
SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Waste Land Development Board has any proposal to introduce new schemes in Kerala during the eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether all the schemes have met their targets ; and

(d) if not, the reasons for shortfall in

achieving the target thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF WASTELANDS DEVELOPMENT) (COL. RAM SINGH) : (a)

and (b) . The reconstituted National Wastelands Development Board has proposed the implementation of various schemes during the Eighth Five year Plan in the country including the state of Kerala. The list of schemes alongwith financial outlays for 1993-94 are given below:

STATEMENT

Serial No.	Name of Scheme	Outlay for 1993-9 (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	Intergrated Wastelands Development Project Scheme	3032.00
2.	Investment Promotional Scheme	400.00
3.	Support to Non-Government Organisations for Wastelands Development	500.00
4.	Technology Development and Extension Scheme	150.00
5.	Scheme for Promotional and Critical Support evices	450.00
6.	Wasteland Development Task Force	200.00

(c) and (d). The Integrated Wasteland Development Projects were sanctioned by the National Wastelands Development Board

for the districts of Palakkad and Thrissur. The progress of the projects from the reports of the concerned Collector is:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Name of the district</i>	<i>Funds released in March, 1992</i>	<i>Expenditure upto 31st December, 1992</i>
1. Palakkad	40.30	40.30
2. Thrissur	38.06	48.80

Surplus Workers in Public Sector Undertakings

3181. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of surplus employees in the undertakings under his Ministry;

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to redeploy these employees elsewhere;

(c) the number of surplus employees who have so far been retired by paying them retirement benefits from the National Renewal Fund; and

(d) the number of such surplus employees who have been redeployed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL, DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) About 22,000.

(b) The National Renewal Fund (NRF) has been constituted by the Government which envisages creation of facilities for retraining and redeployment of workers affected by industrial restructuring.

(c) and (d). In the first instance, funds out of National Renewal Fund (NRF) have been provided only for Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) and no provision has been made so far for redeployment of surplus employees. Information about number of employees who have been retired by

paying them retirement benefits under National renewal Fund (NRF) is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Cooperative Group Housing Societies

3182. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the cooperative group housing societies registered in Ghaziabad district;

(b) the names of the societies which have residential land at their disposal;

(c) the names of such societies which have taken necessary permission for land development;

(d) whether the development of land has been undertaken by some societies without any prior permission;

(e) if so, the names of such societies; and

(f) the action being taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) to (f). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[English]

Takeover of KIMCO

3183. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS:

SHRI K. H. MUNIYAPPA:

SHRI C. P. MUDALA GIRIYAPPA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Karnataka Government has requested BHEL to take over KIMCO;

(b) if so, whether BHEL has agreed to taken it over; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) . We decision has been taken in this regard by BHEL.

Translation]

Utilisation of Amount of Minimum Needs Programme

3184. SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated to Bihar State by the Government under the Minimum Needs Programme during 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93;

(b) the amount utilised by the Government of Bihar and the balance of unutilised amount;

(c) whether the Government of Bihar has submitted details of expenditure in this regard; and

(d) the names of those States which have not utilised to amount given under this Programme and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) to (c). The details of total approved outlay and actual expenditure incurred by the State of Bihar under the Minimum Needs Programme during 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93 are as under:-

Year	Total approved outlay (Rs. in lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
1990-91	26,787.00	20,406.87
1991-92	31,877.00	22,661.69
1992-93	42,526.00	

*The expenditure during 1992-93 is not available.

(d) The details of approved outlay and actual expenditure incurred under Minimum Needs Programme by various States / UTs during 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93 is given in Annexure -I .From Statement -I it may be seen that some States have exceeded their expenditure than the outlay whereas some States have not been able to

fully utilise the outlay provided during 1990-91 and 1991-92. As the year 1992-93 is still to be closed, the actual expenditure incurred by various States / UTs is still awaited. Regarding reasons for under utilisation in some of the States / UTs it was due to slow progress of work, lack of infrastructure etc.

STATEMENT - I

Total Approved outlay and Expenditure Under Minimum Needs Programme during the years, 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	State/U.T	1990-91		1991-92		1992-93	
		Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure (Provision)	Approved Outlay	Approved Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12796.00	9985.85	10744.00	12386.01	10446.00	10446.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3012.00	2597.44	5053.00	4143.47	5648.00	5648.00
3.	Assam	10341.00	11354.10	14738.00	11977.54	15160.00	15160.00
4.	Goa	828.00	1705.05	1302.00	1158.72	1428.00	1428.00
5.	Gujarat	15290.91	16691.61	15724.00	10059.91	16681.50	16681.50
7.	Haryana	5992.00	4720.22	6470.00	5413.96	8723.50	8723.50
8.	Himachal Pradesh	6299.00	7400.95	8594.00	8083.26	10129.00	10129.00
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	7376.50	6851.92	7115.00	6790.00	9643.00	9643.00

Sl.No.	State/U.T	1990-91		1991-92		1992-93	
		Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure (Provision)	Approved Outlay	Approved Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	7
10.	Karnataka	10497.00	10844.06	15203.00	15061.93	19568.00	
11.	Kerala	5829.00	6491.97	4582.30	4398.63	5414.00	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	20896.00	11553.69	21022.00	19414.48	28663.00	
13.	Maharashtra	17465.00	18502.03	21900.00	20523.40	24094.60	
14.	Manipur	2764.50	2374.85	3802.00	3176.59	3558.12	
15.	Meghalaya	2629.50	2508.00	4070.50	3856.87	4514.00	
16.	Mizoram	2412.00	2473.40	3294.00	3062.34	3599.00	
17.	Nagaland	1337.00	1062.51	2597.00	1962.90	2237.60	
18.	Orissa	10600.50	9901.73	11437.00	10052.81	11839.00	

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	State/U.T	1990-91		1991-92		1992-93	
		Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure (Provision)	Approved Outlay	Approved Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	7
19.	Punjab	3515.05	3125.05	6447.00	5012.54	7285.00	
20.	Rajasthan	11388.00	11511.31	15584.00	14660.01	23163.00	
21.	Sikkim	1544.00	1631.01	2050.00	1909.81	2371.00	
22.	Tamil Nadu	17816.00	21467.62	21535.00	12530.81	18631.00	
23.	Tripura	3618.00	4371.61	4089.00	3376.72	4550.00	
24.	Uttar Pradesh	44464.00	50993.77	40495.00	32364.04	45175.00	
25.	West Bengal	11832.00	8749.76	12518.50	9522.74	16110.40	
26.	A & N Islands	1057.35	944.17	1072.00	1000.86	1203.34	
27.	Chandigarh	163.89	152.15	282.00	261.00	240.14	
28.	D & N Haveli	110.94	199.35	212.00	175.62	223.79	

Sl.No.	State/U.T	1990-91		1991-92		1992-93	
		Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure (Provision)	Approved Outlay	Approved Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	7
29.	Daman & Diu	133.11	123.18	1236.02	192.30	236.27	
30.	Delhi	3913.00	3940.12	5400.00	5775.54	7495.10	
31.	Lakshadweep	158.91	162.46	135.00	112.78	206.42	
32.	Pondicherry	640.75	480.83	911.00	566.42	798.00	
	State Sector	263507.91	255278.64	301491.32	251645.32	351560.78	
	Centre Sector	81865.00	76615.95	126715.20	105791.08	93347.00	
	Grand Total	345372.91	331894.59	428206.52	357436.84	444907.78	

[English]

Wage Negotiations in Public Sector Undertakings

3185. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether wage negotiations with the Trade Union of Public Sector Undertakings have since been finalised by the Government.

(b) if so, the details thereof

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which it is likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The Tripartite DA Committee set in September, 1988 finalised its recommendations at its final meeting on 23.7.92. Government is yet to take a decision on these recommendations which are related to wage policy for the next round of wage negotiations.

[Translation]

Jobless Workers of Textile Mills

3186. SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of workers rendered jobless in the country as a result of closure of the textile mills producing cotton and artificial fibre cloth

(b) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to revive these mills; and

(c) the steps taken /proposed to be taken by the Government to re-employ the presently jobless workers of these mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY) : (a) The number of workers rendered jobless as a result of closure of Cotton /Man -made fibre textile Mills is 181335.

(b) Government have set up Nodal Agency /Board of Industrial and financial reconstruction to evolve and manage rehabilitation package in respect of sick /closed textile mills.

(c) While there is no scheme for re-employing the jobless workers, a Textile workers rehabilitation Fund has been set up to provide interim relief for 3 years to the workers rendered jobless due to permanent / Partial closure of textile mills.

Computer Institutes

3187. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of computer institutes authorised for conducting O, A, B and level courses in Delhi and their mode of conducting the examination;

(b) the norms for accrediting these institutes;

(c) whether there are some accredited institutes in Delhi which do not fulfil the norms; and

(d) the action being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIPANGARAJAN KUMARA MANGALAM) : (a) The details of institutions given provisional recognition in Delhi for conducting O, A, and B, level computer courses, under the Department of electronics - accreditation of Computer Courses (DOE ACC) Scheme, are given in the statement. So far no institute has been given recognition for conducting 'C' level course in Delhi. The examinations for these courses are conducted by the Computer Society of India and the Institution of Electronics & Telecommunication Engineers.

(b) The norms for accrediting the institutes for O, A, B & C level Computer Courses mainly relate to the faculty requirements, computer hardware and software facilities, library, teaching aids, prescribed syllabus etc.

(c) Under the scheme, only the institutions meeting the defined quality and service standards are given accreditation for conducting certain specified courses viz. O (Foundation), A (Advance Diploma), B (Graduate) and C (Post Graduate) level Computer Courses.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Dok ACC - 'O' Level

List of Institutions Granted Provisional Accreditation in Delhi

S. No.	Organisation
1.	International Data Processing Co. Ltd 77, Sanchi Nehru Place, New Delhi.

S. No.	Organisation
2.	India Education Centre, Vikas Marg Branch, IEC House, H-92 Connaught Place, New Delhi.
3.	UPTRON, MBIT Computraining Pvt. Ltd. 307, Ashirwad Bld. D - 1, Green Park. New Delhi 110016.
4.	National Institute of Computer Technology, 10 -Community Centre, Mayapuri Phase I, N. Delhi-64.
5.	IEC, Tolstoy Marg Centre, India Education Centre, Flat No. 801. Rohit House, Tolstoy Marg, New Delhi -1.
6.	Priyadarshini, Hall No. 12. Pragati Maidan, N. Delhi -110001.
7.	Institute of Software Technology. 17 - Barakhamba Road, New Delhi - 110001.
8.	Kurukshetra College, M -78, Connaught Circus, N. Delhi - 110001.
9.	Apple south extrn. Centre, Apple Industries Ltd. N- 13, South Ext. Part -1, Main Ring Road, New Delhi- 49.
10.	Mahan Comuter Services (India) Pvt. Ltd. FA -33, Shivaji Enclave, New Delhi -110027.
11.	NITT South Delhi Centre, A Division of NIIT Ltd. South Extension, Bhawani House, M -5, South Extn. Part -II, New Delhi.
12.	IEC Rajouri Garden Centre, India education Centre A -62, Rajouri Garden, New Delhi.

13. IEC GK -II Centre, IEC E- 578 Greater Kailash - II, New Delhi.
14. City Centre of Studies, T-1, Paradise Plaza, Alaknanda Shopping Centre, Alaknanda, New Delhi - 110019.
15. NIIT Karol Bagh Centre, A Division of NIIT Ltd., 17 A/41, Gurdwara Road, Karol Bagh, New Delhi.
16. Apple Pusa Road Franchise Centre, Chhoi's India Pvt. Ltd., 11/6 - B Pusa Road, New Delhi - 110005.
17. Y.W.C.A. of DELHI. Dept. Women's Training Institute. Ashoka Road, New Delhi - 110001.
18. Comppt Safdarjang Enclave Centre, Computer Point. AI / 288 . Safdarjang Enclave, New Delhi - 29.
19. Isct Pret Vihar International School of Computer Technology, C- 40 Preet Vihar, Delhi - 110092.
20. Brint South Extn. Centre, Brilliant's Computer Centre, D-5, South Extn. Part -II, New Delhi -49.
21. Central Delhi Centre. Milap Building, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi - 110002
22. Vabshant Electronics Private Ltd. E-174, KALKAJI, New Delhi - 110019.
23. ISCT South Ext. Centre. International School of Computer Tech. C -7 (2nd Floor) , South Extn, Part -II .New Delhi -49.
24. Prototype Development Centre. Okhla Indl. Estate. New Delhi - 110020
25. TCIL Telecommunication Consultants India Ltd. Information Technology (TCIL-ITC), 43, Nehru Place, New Delhi - 110043.
26. Airforce Vocational College OWc Race Course, New-Delhi 110003.
- DOEACC - 'A' LEVEL ,
1. Tul Greater KailashTata Unisys Ltd. Creative 10 Masjid Moth comercial Centre, Greater Kailash, New Delhi - 110048.
2. Brilnt Brilliants's Computer Centre D-5 South Extension, Part-II, New-Delhi -1100489.
3. TCIL Telecommunication Consutants India Ltd Information Technology (TCIL-ITC) 43, Nehru Place, New-Delhi 110047.
- DOEACC -'B' LEVEL
1. TCIL Telecommunication Consultants India Ltd Information Technology(TCIL-ITC) 43, Nehru Place New Delhi.

[English]

Central Investment Subsidy

3188. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR:
SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Investment Subsidy scheme for industrial units was discontinued w.e.f. September 30, 1998;

(b) if so, whether some units which had been set up by that date have yet to be disbursed the subsidy amount due to them;

(c) if so, the details of these units and the amount due to them State-wise; and

(d) the time by which this amount is likely to be disbursed to such units State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) . Following the withdrawal of the Central Investment Subsidy Scheme, the Central Governments advised the State Governments to disburse subsidy to units for non- manufacturing activities by 30 th September, 1989 and for manufacturing activities by 31st December, 1989, provided the projects were approved by the State Level Committee /District Level Committee on or before 30.9.1988 i.e. within the validity period of the Scheme. The disbursement so made by the State Governments would be reimbursed by the Central Government depending on the availability of funds. Only units falling within these guidelines are eligible for reimbursement.

[Translation]

Development of Khadi in Madhya Pradesh and Orissa

3189. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given on December 12, 1992 to Unstarred Question No. 2746 and state:

(a) whether the information regarding development of Khadi Gramodyog in Madhya Pradesh and Orissa has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c) . The Khadi and village Industries Programme in Madhya Pradesh and Orissa are implemented by the respective State KVI Boards, registered institutions and cooperatives. The choice of area for implementation of KVI programmes is done by the implementing agencies as per the skill, potentiality, availability of raw material and infrastructure facilities.

KVIC has dispersed the following funds in the form of Grant and Loan to Madhya Pradesh and Orissa States for implementation of khadi and Village Industries programme during 1991- 92:

	(Rs. in crores)			
	khadi		V.I.	
	Grant	Loan	Grant	Loan
Madhya Pradesh	1.49	0.25	0.43	3.70
Orissa	0.05	0.01	0.15	3.15

In addition to the programmes through directly aided institutions & State Boards, KVIC has sanctioned for Sehore (M.P.) and Chaudwar (Orissa) Rs. 68.40 lakhs & Rs.

12.56 lacs respectively for the Central Sliver Plants, which are being departmentally executed.

[English]

Viability Reports of Burn Standard Company Limited

3190. SHRI HARADHAN ROY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3691 on March 18, 1992 and state:

(a) whether the two reports received from the Refractory and Ceramic Workers Union of refractory and Ceramic Units of M/s Burn Standard Co. Ltd. have since been scrutinized by the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c). One report has already been scrutinized and the recommendations made therein have not been found beneficial to the interest of the company. The other report is being examined by the Government.

Construction of General Pool Accommodation in Kerala

3191. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: SHRI KODIKKUNIL SURESH:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have constructed general pool accommodations in any of the cities in Kerala for Central Govt. employees stationed there;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the names of the cities other than Delhi where General Pool accommodations have been constructed by the union Government for its employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) Yes, Sir. General Pool Accommodation is available at Cochin.

(b) and (c). Type-wise number of quarters available at Cochin is as under:

Type - I	32 Nos.
Type -II	116 Nos.
Type - III	68 Nos.
Type-IV	24 Nos.
Type -v	4 Nos.
Total	244 Nos.

(d) General Pool Accommodation is also available at the following stations, other than Delhi:-

Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Shimla, Nagpur, Chandigarh, Faridabad, Ghaziabad, Indore, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Lucknow, Agartala, Imphal, Cochin, Kohima, Shillong, Bhopal, Kanpur and Allahabad.

[Translation]

Gas Based Fertilizer Plants

3192. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the present state of the gas based fertilizer plants located at babrala and Shahjahanpur, U.P.;

(b) whether the Government are feeling it difficult to complete these projects in time;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government propose to transfer these projects to the private sector after having them completed; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) to (e) . The gas -based fertilizer projects at Babrala and Shahjahanpur are being implemented by private sector companies. As per the latest progress reports furnished by the promoters, the Babrala and Shahjahanpur projects have achieved overall progress on 51.8 % and 50.44% and are expected to be commissioned during 1994-95.

Development of Small and Medium Towns of Gujarat and Assam

3193. SHRI N. J. RATHVA:
SHRI GABHAJI MANGAJI
THAKORE:
SHRI PROBIN DEKA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposal from the Government of Gujarat and Assam for the development of small and medium towns under the Development of Small and Medium Towns;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount involved therein ;

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto; and

(d) the expenditure incurred there on each of them during the last three years, State -wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P. K. THUNGON) : (a) to (c) . yes, Sir. Based on various proposals received from the Governments of Gujarat and Assam under the IDSMT Scheme, Schemes have been sanctioned in 33 towns of Gujarat and 14 towns of Assam and Central assistance amounting to Rs. 1028.83 lakhs and Rs. 476. 50 lakhs respectively released from 1979 till 31.3.92.

During the current financial year, an urbanisation strategy paper along with a priority list of 25 towns proposed for inclusion under the IDSMT Scheme during the Eighth Plan has been received from the Govt. of Gujarat. Project reports for the towns of Nadiad, Bharuch and Wadhvan have also been received. During the current financial year, Government of Assam has submitted the revised /additional programme for Sibsagar town which was covered under the IDSMT Scheme in 1990-91. However, Government of Assam has not so far submitted any proposals for covering new towns in accordance with the revised guidelines for IDSMT Scheme.

Proposals submitted by the State Governments for Central assistance under the IDSMT Scheme are cleared from time to time in accordance with the guidelines in force and subject to availability of funds during the financial year.

(d) Town-wise details of Central assistance released to the Governments of Gujarat and Assam during the last three years is given in the statements.

STATEMENT

Town Wise details of Central Assistance released to the Governments of Gujarat and Assam under the ISDMT Scheme during the last three years

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Year & Name of Town	Amount	Sl.No.	Year & Name of Town	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6
	GUJARAT				
	1989-90				
1.	Himatnagar	29.75	1.	Haflong	29.75
2.	Junagarh	29.75	2.	Bongaigaon	29.75
	Total	59.50		Total	59.50
	ASSAM				
	1989-90				
	1991-92				
3.	Surendranagar	27.50	3.	Sibsagar	25.00
4.	Botad	15.00	4.	Dhubri	25.00
5.	Morbi	25.00	5.	Golaghat	15.00
6.	Patan North *	4.52			
7.	Polanpur*	8.06			
	Total	80.08		Total	65.00

Sl. No.	Year & Name of Town	Amount	Sl.No.	Year & Name of Town	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6
	1991-92			1991-92	
8.	Sidhpur	20.00	6.	North Lakhimpur	15.00
9.	Viramgaon	20.00	7	Diput ***	20.00
10.	Keshod	20.00	8.	Karimganj	3.00
11.	Mahuva **	15.00	9.	Nagaon ***	12.00
			10.	Bongaigaon ***	65.00
	Total	75.00		Total	65.00
	Grand Total	214.58		Grand total	189.50

* Patan North and Palanpur were covered under ISDMT Scheme during Sixth Plan and final instalments of Rs. 4.52 lacs and Rs. 8.06 lacs respectively were released for these towns in 1990-91.

** Mahuva was covered under ISDMT Scheme during Seventh Plan and subsequent instalment of Rs. 15.00 lacs was released in 1991-92

*** Dipu, Karimganj, Nagaon and Bongaigaon were covered under ISDMT Scheme during Seventh Plan and the amounts appearing against these towns during 1991-92 are final instalment of Karimganj and second instalments of others towns.

**Closure of Panipat Woollen Mill,
Kharar**

3194. DR. CHINTA MOHAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to close down the Panipat woollen Mill, Kharar functioning under the National Textile Corporation;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the number of labourers likely to be rendered jobless due to its closure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) to (c) . Panipat Woollen Mill, Kharar, under National Textile Corporation has been identified to be non-viable due to inter-alia, recurrent losses, low productivity, highman machine ration etc. The question of closure of retention of individual mills of NTC including Panipat Woollen Mill will be taken up eventually after taking into;

Consideration the impact on viability of labour rationalisation now being done through Voluntary Retirement Scheme and other relevant factor.

[English]

**Conversion of Mudstone to
Mythane**

3195. SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any technology to convert mudstone to mythane by using micropes has been developed recently;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to utilise this technology particularly in

the available coal fields; and

(c) the expected production of methane and other byproducts in the country as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) to (c) . The information is being collected which will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

**Investment in Public Sector
Undertakings of Bihar**

3196. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the Public Sector Undertakings in Bihar, in which the capital investment have been reduced during the last three years;

(b) whether the efficiency and profits of these undertakings have increased as a result thereof;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken of proposed to be taken by the Government to increase the efficiency and profit of these undertakings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: (a) As on 31.3.1992, there were fifteen Central PSEs having their registered offices in the state of Bihar. Capital investment has not declined in any of these PSEs during last three years.

(b) and (c) . Do not arise.

(d) Improving the performance of Central PSEs is a continuous process. Enterprise specific action is taken by the concerned administrative Ministries / Departments and the enterprises to improve the performance . Some of the measures taken are modernisation and rehabilitation plan, financial, managerial and organisational restructuring, change in product-mix, technological upgradation, signing of Memoranda of Understanding, etc.

[English

Export of Coir and Coir Products

3197. SHRIDATTATRAYA BANDARU:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Coir and Coir products exported during each of the last three years;

(b) whether the export of these products was below the targets during 1991-92

(c) if so, the details and reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to boost the export of coir and coir products ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Quantity and value of coir and coir products exported during each of the last three years is given below: -

Year	Quantity	Value (Tonnes)
	(Rs. in lakhs)	
1989-90	27,458	4017.77
1990-91	27926	4832.85
1991-92	30,999	7411.63

(b) and (c) . The target for 1991-92 was Rs. 66 crores. During 1992-92 the export exceeded the target and an achievement of 112% is recorded.

(d) The Coir Board, which is a statutory body, has taken various measures to boost the export of coir and coir products in the International market. The board has undertaken joint publicity programme with British and German Coir Associations for promoting consumption of indian coir in these countries .The Board also participates in international exhibitions and organises market development delegations to these countries.

Production of Silk

3198. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU:

DR. KRUPASINSDHU BHOI:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Silk Board has launched some projects for increasing the production of different kind of Silk;

(b) whether some pilot projects have also been launched by the Central Silk Board in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(d) whether any such projects have

been launched by the Central Silk Board in Orissa and Andhra Pradesh ; and

Andhra Pradesh)

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) to (c) . The World bank / Swiss development Cooperation assisted National Sericulture Project (NSP) to increase mulberry silk production, is being implemented since 1989 -90 in 5 traditional sericulture States (Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Jammu & Kashmir) and 12 non-traditional States (Bihar , Assam, Kerala, Rajasthan, Orissa, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, and Himacal Prades Under this Project, pilot sericulture projects are being implemented in selected districts of these non-traditional States.

In addition , a Swiss assisted Inter State Lasar project is being implemented in Orissa and Maharashtra for increasing the production of Tasar silk.

Besides, the Central Silk Board has established a country -wide network of units for extending Research and Development and infrastructural support for the development of Mulberry, Tasar, Muga and Eri varieties of silk.

(d) and (e) . Both Orissa & Andhra Pradesh are Covered under the National Agriculture Project. Besides, the following projects are also being implemented in Orissa & Andhra Pradesh:-

(i) Intensive Sericulture Development project (Orissa)

(ii) The follow up phase of Indo-swiss Inter State Tasar project (Orissa)

(iii) Indo - swiss Mulberry project (

Privatisation of DDA

3199. PROF. RITA VERMA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state;

(a) whether the Government propose to privatise the Delhi Development Authority (DDA);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor and the steps taken to clear the backlog of providing flats to registrants in various schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P. K. THUNGON) : (a) There is no such proposal under consideration.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) DDA has reported that 79,912 registrants under all categories awaiting allotment of flats are likely to get allotments / allocations during the 8th Five year Plan period subject to availability of land and infrastructure facilities. The following projects / schemes are in hand for providing flats to registrants.

1. Rohini
2. Dwarka
3. Narela
4. Jasola
5. Dhirpur

DDA reports that during March 1993, 22,878 flats are in different stages of construction.

Diversification of Jute Mills

3200. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of units engaged in jute diversification, State-wise;

(b) the production of these units during 1991-92 and 1992-93;

(c) the Central fund earmarked, disbursed and spent for the purpose so far, State-wise ; and

(d) the future plan in this regards ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY) : (a) 12 Jute mills in West Bengal are engaged in the production of diversified jute goods. In addition, the paper industry and a large number of entrepreneurs in the decentralised sector are also engaged in the production of diversified jute goods.

(b) The production of various non-traditional jute goods including the diversified products during 1991-92 is estimated at 264.4 thousand MT.

(c) & (d) . Government is encouraging entrepreneurs to take up the manufacture of diversified jute based products in various parts of the country. Several measures have been taken to promote the manufacture of such products including, inter alia, provision of financial, fiscal and marketing support and funding R & D activities to develop a new range of diversified jute products suited to consumer preferences. Funds are not earmarked for this purpose on a Statewise basis.

Decentralisation of Science and Technology

3201. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to decentralise Science and Technology system ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) & (b) . There is considerable delegation of powers in matters relating to financial procedure, personnel policies, procurement management system, technical support services and other administrative matters, to the scientific departments and agencies. In addition State Governments also have appropriate science and technology systems.

Projects of Gujarat

3202. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state;

(a) the names of the projects in Gujarat that are being monitored by the Central Government ; and

(b) the detailed assessment of the same in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b) . As on 1.1.93, 13 projects are under implementation in the State of Gujarat. In addition, 5 projects are in the nature of passing through Gujarat like Railway Line and petroleum pipeline. The names of these 18 projects along with the assessment of their present status is given in the enclosed statement.

STATEMENT

Project in Gujarat

Sl. No.	Project (District) (State)	Capacity	Date of Govt. Approval Original (RVSD)	Anticipated cost (Rs. crores)	Cumulative Expenditure (Rs. Crores)	Anticipated Commissioning Date	Current Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
SECTOR: ATOMIC ENERGY							
1.	Kakrapar Atomic Power Surat Gujarat	MW 2x235	81/07 (90/11)	1084.00	946.81	12/93	Unit I commissioned and Unit II is in advance stage of completion.
SECTOR: PETROCHEMICALS							
2.	Spandex Yarn Project Bharauch Gujarat	THMT 0.30	87/05	75.00	69.06	10.93	Estimated Progress is in the range of 60%.
3.	Polyster Expn. Project Bharauch Gujarat	TMA 8000	89/08	134.00	95.50	3/93	Project is fairly in advanced stage.

Sl. No.	Project (District) (State)	Capacity	Date of Govt. Approval Original (RVSD)	Anticipated cost (Rs. crores)	Cumulative Expenditure (Rs. Crores)	Anticipated Commissioning	Current Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
SECTOR: PETROLEUM							
4.	Addl. Sec. processing Facilities Baroda Gujarat	MMTPA 2.5	87/02	757.24	654.83	5/93	Project is in advanced stage.
Sector: Power							
5.	Kawas Gas Power Project Surat Gujarat	MW 644	86/10	1494.51	1116.89	9/93	Except 1 steam turbin all units are synchronised.
6.	Gandhar Gas Power Project Stage - I Bharuch Gujarat	MW 648	92/02	2165.00	42.90	9/95	Implementation has taken off the grounds.
7.	Kakrapar Transmission Line Gujarat	CKM 768	91/01	57.00	34.78	3/93	Project is in advanced stage.

Sl. No.	Project (District) (State)	Capacity	Date of Govt. Approval Original (RVSD)	Anticipated cost (Rs. crores)	Cumulative Expenditure (Rs. Crores)	Anticipated Commissing	Current Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
SECTOR: RAILWAYS							
8.	Nadiad-Modasa & Kapadvary WR. New Line Gujarat	KM 60.50	78/10	34.66	8.58	12/94	Section Nadiad- Kapadvary gauge conversion completed.
9.	Electric Loco Rehabilitation Facilities Dahod, WR Gujarat		90/03	20.00	0.85	3/96	Initial stage.
SECTOR: SURFACE TRANSPORT							
10.	Kandla VII General Cargo Kandla, Gujarat	BERTH	88/06	32.43	28.89	12/92	Nearing completion.
11.	Ahmedabad- Vadaodra Express Way. Gujarat	KMS 92.85 GPWD	86/01 (86/12)	220.26	92.60	12/94	Road package - 35% Bridge Package - 50%

Sl. No.	Project (District) (State)	Capacity	Date of Govt. Approval Original (RVSD)	Anticipated cost (Rs. crores)	Cumulative Expenditure (Rs. Crores)	Anticipated Commissioning	Current Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
SECTOR: TELECOMMUNICATIONS							
12.	Vasnaji- Exp. Ellob Ex. & Edg Ahmedabad Gujarat	LINES 10000	88/07	20.01	13.00	3/93	Physical Progress to%.
13.	Inst. of 10K Ex. Mahidhar Pura Surat. Guj.	K 10	90/03	21.98	13.23	3/93	Physical progress 30%
PROJECTS PASSING THROUGH GUJRAT							
SECTOR: PETROLEUM							
14.	Kandla Bhatinda, Pipe Line Gujarat/Rajasthan/ Haryana	MTY 1.5	90/08	1224.51	87.64	12/94	Initial stage. It is likely to be retendered.

Sl. No.	Project (District) (State)	Capacity	Date of Govt. Approval Original (RVSD)	Anticipated cost (Rs. crores)	Cumulative Expenditure (Rs. Crores)	Anticipated Commissioning	Current Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
SECTOR: POWER							
15.	Gandhar Transmission System St-I Gujarat/Maharashtra	CKM 715	92/02	203.81	1.74	8/95	Initial Stage.
SECTOR: RAILWAYS							
16.	Godra/Indore Dewas-Maksi Wr, New Line Gujarat/M.P	KMS 316	89/04	297.15	14.71	3/96	Overall Progress is in the range of 24%.
17.	Viramgam- Bhildi Wt, New Line Gujarat/Rajsthan	KMS 157	90/04	155.66	0.00	6/96	Initial stage.
18.	Bhildi-Samdari & Samdari-Jodhpur NR Gujrat/Rajsthan	KMS 306	90/04	188.00	0.10	6/95	Initial stage.

Export of Isoproton

3203. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether poisonous substances are used in Isoproton which is exported from India at large Scale;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount of foreign exchange earned by exporting the said chemicals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) and (b) . It is presumed that the word "Isoproton" refers to "Isoproturon". Di-Methyl Amine is used in the production of Isoproturon which is a poisonous substance.

(c) The country has earned Rs. 908.12 lakhs during 1991-92 by exporting Isoproturon.

Alleged cheating by Builders

3204. SHRI RAM TAHAL
CHOUHARY:
SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any complaint regarding alleged cheating by some builders in the capital during the last one year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken against those builders;

(d) whether the Government propose to enact any law regarding registration of

builders; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) . The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

(d) and (e) . A detailed proposal to introduce a Bill i.e. Delhi Apartment Property Regulation Bill which would provide for registration of private builders, punitive measures for non-compliance of terms and conditions between the promoters and prospective buyers is under consideration of the Government.

[English]

Sick units in Engineering Sector

3205. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of sick units in the heavy engineering industry sector;

(b) whether any studies have been carried out for making these units viable;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Data on sick industrial units assisted by banks in the country are compiled by the Reserve Bank

of India. According to the latest RBI data as at the end of March, 1991, 51 non-SSI industrial units in heavy engineering industry sector were reported sick.

(b) to (d). Viability studies for all identified sick industrial units are undertaken by financial institutions and banks. The units which are found potentially viable on commercial considerations, are taken up for revival by the financial institutions and banks. According to the Reserve Bank of India, viability studies have been undertaken in respect of 37 sick industrial units in the heavy engineering industry sector as at the end of March, 1991. Out of 37 such industrial units, 21 units were found potentially viable and 14 non-viable. Viability of 2 units was not decided.

Monitoring of Centrally Sponsored Water Schemes in Orissa

3206. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any monitoring has been done in regard to the Centrally Sponsored Water Schemes in Orissa during 1992-93; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof and if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) The monitoring of physical and financial progress of the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) is done through monthly, quarterly and annual progress reports received from the Government of Orissa and also during discussions in meetings convened with State Government and by visits to the State.

(b) During 1992-93 (upto February, 1993) 1119 villages including 360 'No source' Problem villages and 790 partially covered villages (upto January, 1993) have been provided safe drinking water facilities benefitting 2.64 lakh rural population including 0.40 lakh Scheduled Castes and 0.42 lakh Scheduled Tribes. The expenditure incurred during 1992-93 (upto January, 1993) was Rs. 13.02 crores under ARWSP, Rs. 16.96 crores under State Sector Minimum Needs programme and Rs. 2.418 crores in Mini Mission Projects in Koraput, Mayurbhanj, Phulbani and 5 blocks of Ganjam. The progress under Mini Mission Project in Mayurbhanj is not satisfactory.

Export Quota of Cotton to Maharashtra

3207. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the domestic demand and consumption of cotton declined;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government propose to release additional quota of ten lakh bales of cotton for export;

(d) whether the Union Government propose to give any share to Maharashtra Government in this additional export quota;

(e) if so, the quantity fixed thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) and (b). There was a slight decline in the domestic consumption of cotton (mill and non-mill) in the year 1991-92 as compared to 1990-91 (111.09 lakh bales in 1991-92 against 115.50 lakh bales in 1990-91). This was partly due to the rise in the price of cotton in 1991-92 as also reduced consumption by public sector mills.

(c) to (e). The Government has already released an export quota of 14.955 lakh bales during the current cotton season. Out of this quota 3.70 lakh bales were allotted to the Maharashtra State Co-operative Marketing Federation. Any decision regarding further allocation for export would be taken depending on the availability of cotton as well as the prevailing prices, both internationally and in domestic markets.

Industrial Location Policy

3208. SHRISHRAVANKUMAR PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra has submitted to the Union Government a revised industrial location policy for the Bombay Metropolitan Region;

(b) if so, the main features of the policy including its environmental aspects thereof;

(c) whether the Government have cleared the policy; and

(d) if so, the modifications, if any, made by the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Does not arise.

Sick units to BIFR

3209. SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether 19 units out of 49 under the Department of Heavy Industry are chronically sick and referred to BIFR;

(b) if so, the details regarding sickness of each of these industrial units referred to BIFR;

(c) the revival plan formulated to operate each of these units;

(d) the extent of funds required and the sources from where these funds are likely to be mobilised; and

(e) the steps being taken to ensure that these units get adequate orders from the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Statement is enclosed.

(c) BIFR has directed for formulation of revival plans in respect of 9 units. However, no revival plan has been finalised yet by BIFR.

(d) In view of answer to part (c) above, the extent of funds required and their sources are not precisely known at this stage.

(e) Assistance is being extended to the extent possible whenever such a request is received from a public sector undertaking.

Sl/No.	Name of the Unit	Equity Capital as on 31.12.92	Reserves on 31.3.92	Accumulated Losses as on 31.3.92	(Rs. in crores)				
					Cash Losses		Net losses incurred during		
					1990-91	1991-92	1990-91	1991-92	199-92
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
11.	Bharat Brakes & Valves Ltd.	4.08	-	17.99	1.72	1.47	1.95	1.77	
12.	Weighbird India Ltd.	0.26	-	9.96	8.23	9.67	8.25	9.69	
13.	Heavy Engg. Corporation Ltd.	212.24	2.50	482.60	92.87	163.89	99.51	192.65	
14.	Mining & Allied Machinery Corpn. Ltd.	38.43	0.31	135.18	35.84	36.20	37.69	38.60	
15.	Cycle corporation of India Ltd.	11.87	-	155.62	26.39	28.26	27.37	30.16	
16.	National Bicycle Corpn. of India Ltd.	5.65	-	79.50	18.11	11.42	18.20	11.51	
17.	Mandya National Paper Mills Ltd.	17.75	-	68.73	5.33	11.12	7.04	12.82	
18.	Nagaland Pulp & Paper Co. Ltd.	48.75	-	204.34	20.04	21.77	26.24	24.47	
19.	Tannery & Footwear Corpn. of India Ltd.	15.01	0.38	140.24	7.31	7.17	18.70	19.56	

Prices of Controlled / Decontrolled Drugs

3210. PROF. MALINI BHATACHARAYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a spiralling of price in both controlled and decontrolled drugs in 1992-93;

(b) whether recent increase in import of bulk drugs has contributed to the price rise; and

(c) whether the Government have taken any measure to check such abrupt price rise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c). With the rising costs of inputs, prices, of drugs also are bound to rise along with the prices of other commodities. However, most of the drugs for major ailments are under price control and the increases in the prices have been regulated by the Government in accordance with the provisions of Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1987. In case of drugs under price control, the prices are fixed by the Government in consultation with the BICP, while in cases of drugs not under price control, a watch is kept and whenever high increases are noticed, the matter is taken up with the concerned indigenous producers, for possible remedial measures. In cases of drugs entirely or partially imported, the price eventually depends on the international marketing scenario and the prevailing exchange rate.

[Translation]

Import of Life Saving Drugs

3211. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the life saving drugs are not produced in the country and are imported spending huge amount of foreign exchange;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to make any agreement with foreign companies for production of these drugs in the country; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZER (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) To ensure availability, drugs and formulations not produced in the country have necessarily to be imported. In this context it may be mentioned that there is greater degree of obsolescence in this industry and that no country can become self-sufficient.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The role of the Government is to give necessary approvals, in accordance with the provisions of the (D & R) Act, to the proposals received from entrepreneurs for entering into financial / technical collaboration for the production of pharmaceuticals, after considering such proposals on merits.

[English]

Duty Draw Back Scheme

3212. SHRI HARIN PATHAK:
SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH
YADAV:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether grants under the Duty Draw Back Scheme and the Quota policy is being adopted to boost export of textile products in Bihar;

(b) if so, the work undertaken in Bihar under this Scheme during the last three years;

(c) the quantity of handloom and handicraft items exported and foreign exchange earned therefrom;

(d) the target fixed for export of handloom and handicraft items during 1993-94; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to boost the exports of handloom textiles and handicraft items?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILE (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) and (b). Duty Draw Back is available for the export of a number of textile and other commodities from the country, including those produced and exported from Bihar. Similarly the Export Entitlement Distribution Policy for Textiles and Garments have been formulated by the Government with a view to make optimum utilisation of annual quotas and ensure orderly growth of the export trade. This policy applies uniformly for exporters from all parts of the country, including those from Bihar.

(c) Export of Cotton Handloom Textiles and Handicrafts (excluding Hand Knotted Carpets) during 1991-92 amounted to Rs. 692.20 crores and Rs. 1065 crores respectively.

(d) Targets for export of handloom and handicrafts for 1993-94 are yet to be fixed.

(e) Government have taken a number

of steps to boost export of cotton handlooms and handicraft items which include sending sales -study teams; participation in fairs / exhibitions; organising Buyer Seller meets abroad etc.

Allocation to IDPL Units

3213. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of allocation released to each of the various units of IDPL during each of the last three years;

(b) the reasons for releasing less amount to Muzaffarpur unit of IDPL ;

(c) whether no allocation was made to Muzaffarpur unit during 1992-93; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c). Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Limited (IDPL) obtains funds from various sources including from the Government, for its operations. The funds available to various manufacturing units of IDPL, from all sources, during the years 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93 (upto February, 1993) are indicated in the statement. Adequate funds were available to the Muzaffarpur Unit within the overall fund constraints of IDPL.

(d) Does not arise in view of the position indicated above.

STATEMENT

Statement showing Funds Available to Unit of Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Limited

(Rs. in Crores)

Years	Units of I.D.P.L					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rishikesh	Hyderabad	Madras	Gurgaon	Muzaffarpur	
1990-91	86.67	61.76	8.45	8.13	3.38	
1991-92	71.35	77.34	10.59	7.86	6.88	
1992-93 (upto February, 1993)	66.00	47.45	6.75	7.01	7.50	

**Reservation Policy in Aided
Organisations / Institutions**

3214. SHRI MANJAY LAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply to Unstarred Question No. 6554 on April 8, 1992 and state:

(a) whether the Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organisation recruited staff under Group A, B, C and D as per advertisement dated December 12, 1990 appeared in 'Hindustan Times' without following reservation policy;

(b) if so, the number of persons and number of Scheduled caste / Scheduled Tribe persons recruited category-wise;

(c) whether the CGEWHO has been recruiting staff as per advertisement appeared on October 23, 1992 in 'Hindustan Times' without following reservation policy; and

(d) if so, the action taken by the Government for strict implementation of the reservation policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) and (b). The Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organisation started functioning in October, 1990 with three officials in which one belong to Scheduled Caste category. In its regular recruitment drive made in December, 1990. The organisation reports that the usual roster required for SC /ST reservation could not be maintained. In response to December, 1990 advertisement issued by the organisation, following persons were recruited group-wise and category -wise:

Group	General	SC/ST
A	4	-
B	2	1
C	5	-
D	2	1

(c) In the next recruitment drive in October, 1992 the Organisation reports that it prepared the roster for SC /ST as required under the Rules and made the following recruitment plan:

Post	Reserved	Un-reserved
a) Asstt. Director (T)	2	1
b) Asstt. Director (Admn)	1	-
c) Computer Operator	1	-
d) Sr. Accountant/Accountant	2	1
e) Sr. Office Assistant / Office Assistant	1	2
f) Messenger	-	2

(d) The Government has issued instruction to the Organisation for strict implementation of the reservation policy.

Million well scheme in Tamil Nadu

3215. DR. SHRIMATI K.S. SOUNDARAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have made any evaluation of the implementation of million well scheme in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the funds allocated to the Government of Gujarat during 1992-93; and

(d) the target fixed and achieved for the digging of wells during 1992-93, 1993-94 and number of wells dug so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR):
(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) During the year 1992-93, including the State's matching share, Rs. 85.24 crores have been provided to the State of Gujarat for implementation of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. Out of this an amount Rs. 15.78 crores is earmarked for implementation of Million wells scheme in Gujarat.

(d) The number of wells dug in Tamil Nadu and Gujarat during the year 1992-93 are as given below:

Number of wells dug	
Tamilnadu	4118 (upto 31.10.92)
Gujarat	3467(upto 31.1.93)

Air Travel Facility to Officers of Public Sector Undertakings

3216. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the grade of officers in public sector undertakings which are entitled for air travel facility at present; and

(b) whether the said facility is also available to these officers when they avail of LTC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) The PSEs normally permit their senior executives of the rank of Manager and above to travel by Air for official purposes.

(b) Some of the PSEs have also permitted officers of the rank of Dy. General Manager and above to avail of LTC by Air.

Unauthorised Construction in DDA Flats

3217. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on December 3, 1992 to Unstarred Question No. 1646, and state:

(a) whether the Union Government are aware of the unauthorised additions being made by some allottees of DDA flats in self-financing colonies like Gulabi bagh, Delhi endangering the security of the flats on the Ground Floor;

(b) whether no action has been taken by the Delhi Development Authority to check this ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) The DDA has reported that some additions/ unauthorised constructions have been detected in the self Financing flats at Gulabi Bagh.

(b) and (c). DDA reports that Junior and Assistant Engineers carry out field inspections to check unauthorised constructions in their jurisdiction. Appropriate action is initiated by DDA under the provisions of DDA Act 1957 in the housing colonies like Gulabi Bagh.

Recognition to Service Associations

3218. MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rules for granting recognition to various service Associations / Union of Central Government employees have been finalised;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the time by which these rules are proposed to be finalised ; and

(d) the number of requests for recognition pending with the Government and since when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (c). The recognition Rules for Service Associations of Central Government employees are yet to be finalised. As these have legal and other implications, it is not possible to indicate a

definite time frame within which the Rules may be finalised.

(d) Requests for Recognition of Associations are considered by the Administrative Ministries / Departments concerned and these are not centrally maintained.

Aromatic Industry

3219. SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any project for setting up of an Aromatic Industry at New Bongaigaon; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Mobilising of Funds by the Chamber of Commerce and Industry

3221. DR. D. VENKATESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to evolve a financial strategy for mobilising funds to implement the National Capital Region plan has been mooted by the Punjab, Haryana, Delhi Chamber of Commerce and Industry;

(b) if so, the details of the strategy formulated by the Chamber of Commerce and Industry; and

(c) the reaction of the Government there on ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT

AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). A proposal to evolve financial strategy for mobilising funds to implement the National Capital Region Plan was discussed in a Seminar organised by the PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry in May, 1992. The suggestions made in the Seminar are given as per Statement.

(c) A strategy to mobilise funds for implementing the National Capital Region Plan in a time bound manner has since been evolved by the NCR Planning Board. The strategy envisages steps to generate the requisite additional resources by utilising the Central budgetary support of Rs. 200 crore in the VIII Five Year Plan (to be matched with an equivalent contribution by the Member State Governments) through a judicious mix of public as well as private sector investment and institutional finance.

STATEMENT

(a) Mobilisation of adequate financial resources and the right type of human resources is a pre-requisite for the success of any project. NCR plan is no exception.

(b) The proposed NCR Fund, consisting of Grants and Loans from Central and Constituent States, should mobilise additional funds from All India Level Financial Institutions.

(c) Financing of the NCR Plan from the Open Market should be considered.

(d) Efforts be made to mobilise foreign capital.

(e) Agencies like the recently promoted Industrial Finance and Leasing Company have an important role to play.

(f) There is a need to evolve specific

time-frame for implementation of features of the Plan, particularly the aspects of housing, telecommunication, transport, power and the related infrastructures.

Likewise, internal development could be allotted to recognise private colonisers and several such private parties could handle the external development works also on a turnkey basis.

(g) The Private Sector also has the potential to involve itself in the development of the NCR and Growth Centres there in, on a turnkey basis. Enclaves, or large plots of amassed land could be developed by the Private Sector, including infrastructural and social development and external development work on pre-agreed terms. For large infrastructural projects on the pattern of 'Build, Operate and Transfer' i.e. 'BOT' basis could be adopted. The Private Sector is also prepared to work as partners in Joint Ventures for which MoU's could be signed.

(h) Land should be unfrozen wherever required and Agricultural Land Ceiling must be removed so that private and other developers can take up schemes as per the NCR Plan.

[Translation]

Crisis in Textile Machinery Units

3222. SHRI NITISH KUMAR:
SHRI SUKDEV PASWAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the Textile Machinery Units are facing crisis as reported in 'The Observer' dated November 20, 1992;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether the manufacturers of Textile weaving and processing Machines are suffering heavy losses due to the import policy;

(d) if so, whether the Government propose to provide certain facilities to them;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (b). Government are aware that the production of textile machinery has fallen from Rs. 612.75 crores during April -November, 1991 to Rs. 556.75 crores during April -November, 1992. The decline in production has primarily been due to the general recession in the industry.

(c) to (f). There is no specific information to the effect that the manufacturers of weaving and processing machines are suffering heavy losses due to the import policy. However, after considering the various representations made by the industry, the following reliefs have been announced in the customs and Excise duties in the budget for the year 1993-94:

(i) Special duty on excise leviable on goods specified in the Schedule to Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985 has been withdrawn;

(ii) Rate of excise duty on textile machinery, parts and accessories in general has been reduced;

(iii) Customs duty on parts of textile

machinery has been rationalised to a lower level;

(iv) Customs duty on specified capital goods under technology upgradation scheme for capital goods manufacturing industry including textile machinery has been reduced;

(v) Customs duty on parts imported for manufacture of specified items of textile instruments has also been reduced.

Implementation of Renovative Energy Programme

3223. SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of villages adapted for the implementation of Renovative Energy Programme through Non-Conventional Energy Sources during Dr. Ambedkar Birth Centenary year; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to popularise these renovative energy programmes in the villages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) 20 Urjagram projects in 6 States were taken up during Dr. Ambedkar Birth Centenary year. A State-wise list of these projects and their status is given at statement attached.

(b) The steps taken to popularise these renewable energy programme include setting up of demonstration projects, holding exhibition, awareness campaigns through media; as well as subsidies and other incentives like excise and sales tax exemption etc.

STATEMENT

LIST OF DR. B.R. AMBEDKAR URJAGRAM PROJECTS SANCTIONED BY MNES

COMPLETED

S.No.	Village	District	State
1.	Raliati Gurjar	Panchmahal	Gujarat
2.	Ratan Mahal	Panchmahal	Gujarat
3.	Buttarayanahatti	Belgaum	Karnataka
4.	Heggavadi	Mysore	Karnataka
5.	Achanekmar	Bilaspur	Madhya Pradesh
6.	Rampur	Raipur	Madhya Pradesh
7.	Kothari	Raipur	Madhya Pradesh
8.	Chuma	Hoshangabad	Madhya Pradesh
9.	Ambadve	Ratnagiri	Maharashtra
10.	Navagaon	Dhule	Maharashtra
11.	Nayhare BK.	Thane	Maharashtra
12.	Katgun	Satara	Maharashtra
13.	Fanar	Dehradun	Uttar Pradesh
14.	Hathiyai	Hardoi	Uttar Pradesh
15.	Nagla Parmodariya	Mathura	Uttar Pradesh
16.	Lauary	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh

UNDER IMPLEMENTATION

17.	Amur Colony	Chengai Anna	Tamil Nadu
18.	Veeranapuram Colony	T. Kattabomman	Tamil Nadu
19.	Keelanettor Colony	P.T. Thirumagon	Tamil Nadu
20.	Kilur colony	North Arcot Ambedkar	Tamil Nadu

Silk yarn Bank Scheme in Bihar

3224. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUHARY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have allocated any funds under the Silk yarn bank Scheme in Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the norms laid down for providing funds under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILE (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Joint Launching of statellite by India and Russia

3225. PROF. (SMT.) RITA VERMA: SHRI SATYADEO SINGH: SHRI ANNA JOSHI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state;

(a) whether indian and Russian scientists have proposed to launch a satellite jointly to know the structure of earth intensively through geomagnetic study;

(b) the purpose of this geomagnetic study; and

(c) the areas about which the information is likely to be collected as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVEL-

OPMENT) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Quality Control Committee

3226. SHRIMATI DIPIKA H. TOPIWALA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have constituted a Quality Control Committee to check the Quality of the clothes exported from the country;

(b) if so, whether any complaints have been received from the foreign countries regarding the quality of clothes ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY) : (a) Government have not constituted any special Committee for the quality control of textile and clothing items. Textiles Committee conducts pre-shipment quality inspection of certain textile items , before they are exported, as per its Inspection Regulations. However, clothes are not subject to Compulsory Pre - shipment quality inspection.

(b) and (c). The Textiles Committee has not received any complaint from foreign countries regarding the quality of clothes.

[English]

Bench of Allahabad High Court

3227. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL: SHRI RAM SAGAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased

to refer to the reply given on November, 25, 1992 to Starred Question No. 21 and state:

(a) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh has since sent their views and comments to the Union Government regarding setting up of a Divisional bench of Allahabad High Court in Western Uttar Pradesh:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Union Government to expedite the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Purchase of Jute by JCI

3229. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the quality or raw jute purchased by the Jute Corporation of India (JCI) and its associates during the jute season of 1992-93, Statewise;

(b) the estimated production of jute during the above period, State-wise;

(c) the number of purchase centres of JCI, State-wise and location-wise;

(d) the amount advanced to the JCI by the Government or by any Government agency during this year for the purchase of raw jute;

(e) the amount spent on the purchase, State-wise; and

(f) the quantity of raw jute stocks in hands of the JCI at the beginning of the season and at closure of the purchase?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) to (f). A statement indicating the State-wise production of raw jute, procurement by JCI and its agents, number of purchase centres, amount spent during 1992-93 jute season, is as follows_;

STATEMENT

(a) to (c) A Statement indicating the State-wise production of raw jute, procurement by JCI and its agents, number of purchase centres, amount spent during 1992-93 jute season, is as follows:-

Sl.No.	State	Production (Estimated) (in lakh bales)	Procurement (in quintals)	Amounts spent (Rs. crores)	Purchase Centres (Nos)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Assam and Meghalaya	9.60	3,30,832	12.91	30
2.	Bihar	7.70	1,42,020	6.03	28
3.	Orissa	3.50	10,359	0.43	10
4.	Tripura	0.50	18,870	0.74	8
5.	West Bengal	42.20	11,67,059	48.01	116
6.	Andhra Pradesh	4.80	14,200	0.49	14
7.	Uttar Pradesh and others	2.00	-	-	-
	Total	70.00	16,83,340	68.61	208

Government have released, a sum of Rs. 28.75 crores to JCI, so far during the current financial year, towards the reimbursement of losses, incurred by it on price support operations. Government have also guaranteed the margin money requirements of JCI in its cash credit account with SBI to provide it with liquidity to conduct price support operations.

5.81 lakh bales of raw jute were available with JCI as on 1.7.92 and 13.16 lakh bales as on 31.1.93.

Central Assistance to Maharashtra

3230. SHRI ANNA JOSHI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra have requested to the Union Government for sanctioning Central assistance for maintenance and repairs of the rural water supply schemes on the basis of the total cost of the water supply assets so created;

(b) if so, the details thereof:

(c) the manner in which it differs from the existing annual allocation given and its financial implications thereof ; and

(d) the time by which this assistance is likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT, (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL) : (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) The State Government of Maharashtra has stated that the total assets required to be maintained and repaired should be taken into account so that the Government assistance comes not just as a percentage of annual allocation but comes

on the basis of actual requirement and to define the role of various agencies as well as the mode of funding to be shared by the Government of India, the State Government, and the local bodies.

(c) The request of the State Government is to seek Central Government assistance as a percentage of the total actual requirement for Operation and Maintenance cost of all assets created and not as a percentage of annual allocation. The financial implications have not been spelt out by the State Government.

(d) Guidelines already exist for working out the requirement for Operation and maintenance cost of various types of water supply schemes/assets created from inception and required to be maintained. The maintenance cost of the assets created upto the earlier Plan periods is to be met by the respective State Government out of the Non-Plan budget. The assistance being given by the Central Government is 10% of annual Accelerated Rule Water Supply Programme allocation is an enabling provision and this is not intended to cover the entire cost of Operation and Maintenance of all the schemes/assets created so far. The State Governments are also allowed to spend 10% of the State Sector Minimum Needs Programme outlay as Operation and Maintenance of the schemes created so far. The State Government should meet the balance Operation and Maintenance cost from its Non-Plan provision and by the contribution from the beneficiaries/Panchayats.

Electrama-1993

3231 SHRI KODIKKUNIL SURESH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Electrical and Electronics Manufacturers Association (IEEMA) conducted any exhibition of

electrical and electronic items named 'Electrama-93' in Delhi recently;

(b) whether the Government provided any financial assistance for this propose;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the names of the countries who participated in the exhibition; and

(e) the progress achieved to boost export of electronic items after this exhibition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARMANGALAM): (a) Yes, Sir. 'ELECTRAMA' 93 was the second International Exhibition on Electrical, Electronics (excluding entertainment electronics) and allied Industries. The Exhibition was held in January, 1993 in New Delhi.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Foreign companies from the following countries participated in the Exhibition either directly or through collaborators;

- United Kingdom (UK)
- France
- Germany
- Sweden
- Singapore

- Austria (Austrian Trade Commission)

Italy

(e) Indian Electrical and Electronics Manufactures Association (IEEMA) has reported that several overseas visitors have shown interest in both products and systems exhibited in the Exhibition. Detailed dialogues were initiated during the Exhibition. It is, however, difficult to quantify the business generated at this state.

[Translation]

Raw Material to Small Scale Industries in Uttar Pradesh

3232. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received some complaints from the small scales industrial units of Uttar Pradesh regarding non-supply of raw material to them in time;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the remedial steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM):

(a) to (c) : No, Sir.

[English]

Liabilities of Drug Companies

3233. SHRI HARIN PATHAK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether about Rs. 102 crores are outstanding against about 11 companies dealing with medicines;

(b) the steps taken to recover the amount;

(c) when the assessment of liability was communicated to each company; and

(d) the names of drugs companies and finished medicines on which liabilities have been assessed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS : (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO)

(a) to (d): The outstanding liabilities of 11 drug companies involved in Supreme Court had been tentatively assessed and communicated to the companies from time to time. However, the companies have challenged the computation of liabilities and asked for personal hearings which are being given as a part of the effort towards assessing the final liabilities and recovering it. One of these companies had gone to the Bombay High Court challenging the computation; personal hearing to this company is also being granted as per the directions of the court.

Development of Non-Conventional Energy Sources in Tamil Nadu

3234. DR. SHRIMATI K.S. SOUNDARAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any scheme for the develop-

ment of non-conventional energy sources (NCES) in Tamil Nadu:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the existing consumption of energy being obtained from NCES in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b) For the development of Non-Conventional Energy Sources the Government have taken up national-wide programmes of research, development, demonstration and dissemination of new and renewable energy systems and devices, including in Tamil Nadu. These programmes are being implemented through State Governments and State Nodal Agencies besides autonomous institutions and research organisations.

The State Government of Tamil Nadu has formulated Plan for promotion and utilisation of non-conventional energy sources. Status of on going non-conventional energy projects/programmes during the year 1992-93 is given at Statement 'A' Commutative status of installation of non-conventional energy systems & devices for different applications in the State of Tamil Nadu is also given at Statement 'A'.

(c) Expected energy generation/savings from various non-conventional energy systems & devices in the State of Tamil Nadu is given at Statement 'B'.

STATEMENT 'A'

Status of installations and on-going non-conventional energy projects/programmes in Tamil Nadu.

Sl.No.	Programme	Units	Cumulative Achievement upto 31.3.92	On-going projects/programmes
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Family size biogas plants	Nos in lakh	1.46	0.75
2.	Community/Institutional Biogas Plants	Nos.	47	10
3.	Improved chulhas	Nos. in lakh	8.77	1.00
4.	Solar Thermal systems	In collector area (m ²)	15,885	2,925
5.	Solar Cookers	Nos.	1898	115
6.	Photovoltaic Street lights	Nos.	1898	115
7.	Photovoltaic water Pumps	Nos.	32	—
8.	Photovoltaic community lights/TV and community facilities	Nos.	18	17
9.	Photovoltaic Domestic lighting units	Nos.	50	—
10.	Photovoltaic lanterns	Nos.	108	—

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Programme</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>Cumulative Achievement upto 31.3.92</i>	<i>On-going projects/ programmes</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
10.	Photovoltaic lanterns	Nos.	108	—
11.	Wind Pumps	Nos.	677	140
12.	Wind farms	MW.	22.5	2.00
13.	Mini-Mico Hydro	MW.	—	2.00
14.	Urjagram Energy surveys	Nos.	118	5
15.	Urjagram Projects	Nos.	4	51
16.	Boimass Gasifiers/Stirling engines	KW	210	250 KW
17.	Biomass Co-generation	MW	—	7.5
18.	Battery Operated Vehicles	Nos.	—	11

STATEMENT 'B'

Expected Equivalent Energy Generation/Saving through Non-Conventional Energy Systems in Tamil Nadu.

Sl.No.	Systems/Devices	Expected Equivalent Energy Generation
1	2	3
1.	National Programme on Biogas Development	4.83
2.	Improved Chulha	0.639
3.	Solar Thermal Energy Programme	10.70
4.	Photovoltaic	0.20
5.	Wind Farms	114
6.	Biomass Gasification	0.116
7.	Small Hydro Power	1.44

Lakh tonne of wood/wood equivalent/year

Cumulative Electricity Generation upto Feb., 1993 including private sector projects.

Launch of Rohini 560

3235. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) has launched two high altitude Rohini-560 sounding rockets from the Sriharikota range on February 19, 1993;

(b) if so, the main objective of this experiment; and

(c) the results achieved thereby?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI BHUVANESH CHATURVEDI) : (a) ISRO has launched two Rohini-560 sounding rockets from Sriharikota Range on February 19, 1983.

(b) The main scientific objective was to study the mechanism of vertical movement of ionization and its role in generating plasma irregularities which are associated with ionospheric spread-F phenomena.

(c) The rockets were successfully launched and all the on-board experiments functioned well. The rockets carried the barium release, mass spectrometer and Langmuir probe payloads. The first rocket was launched at 1845 hours and the second, 29 minutes later on February 19, 1993.

The first rocket released barium blobs at predetermined altitudes of 190, 220, 280 and 310 km. These blobs became ionised by the solar radiation and moved under the influence of the ambient electric and magnetic fields at these heights. The drifting barium clouds were photographed using precision cameras positioned near Gudivada and Kavali in Andhra Pradesh and

The photographic data is analysed to derive the values of the neutral winds and electric fields at ionospheric heights. The mass spectrometers and Langmuir probe payloads measured the neutral atmospheric composition, ion composition, electron density and plasma irregularities upto the altitude of about 300 km.

Setting up of Viscose Production Unit in Assam

3236. SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to set up a Viscose production unit in Assam;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with location; and

(c) the amount proposed to be incurred on the construction of this unit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKTA SWAMY) (a) Central Government has no such proposal.

(b) and (c) Question does not arise in view of (a) above.

Mass Rapid Transport System in Bangalore

3237 SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka has submitted a proposal regarding Mass Rapid Transport System (MRTS) in Bangalore to the Union Government for approval;

c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (c) The project report prepared by the State Government has been received by the Govt. of India only recently. The main recommendations in the project report are:- (i) The augmentation of the existing rail corridors from Bangalore city to HMT nagar/Yalhanka, City Railway Station to White field and City Railway Station to Kengeri.

(ii) Provision of new rail corridors between Jayanagar to Rajajinagar and Hudson Circular to Krishad rajapuram.

(iii) A proposal of Circular Railway for the city of Bangalore.

The preliminary examination of the project reveals that it is based on earlier studies and would need updating including revision of cost estimates and financial analysis. The State Government has been advised accordingly to revise the project.

[Translation]

Industrial Units Manufacturing Medicines

3238. SHRI NITISH KUMAR:
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether several industrial units manufacturing medicines were being run by

the Government during 1992-93;

(b) if so, the names thereof;

(c) whether most of these units have been running in loss for the last few years;

(d) if so, the names of those units and the amount of loss suffered by each of them during the last three years;

(e) the amount of investment made by the Government in each of these units till March 31, 1992;

(f) whether the Government have taken any decision in regard to future prospects of those units which are running in loss so as to make them profitable; and

(g) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUAIRO FALERIOR): (a) to (e) : There are five public sector drug manufacturing units under the Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers. These are Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (IDPL), Hindstand Antibiotics Ltd. (HAL), Bengal Immunity Ltd. (BIL), Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (BCPL), and Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (SSPL). IDPL, BIL, BCPL AND SSPL have been incurring losses for the last few years. The investment made by Government in these companies together with the amount of loss suffered by each of them in the last three years are given in the Statement attached.

(f) Not yet, Sir.

(g) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

Facturing Medicieines

Sl.No.	Name of the Undertaking (as on 31/3/92)	Paid-up Capital	(Rs. in Crores)			
			1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	Net Loss Incurred
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1.	Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Limited	112.51	42.74	88.26	110.39	
2.	Bengal Immunity Limited	15.74	5.77	6.03	8.91	
3	Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Limited	13.05	8.41	9.46	15.13	
4.	Smith stanistreet Limited	6.16	3.66	4.87	4.97	

Smokeless Chulhas

3239. SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes benefited under the National programme of Smokeless (Unnat) Chulhas during 1991-92;

(b) whether the beneficiaries belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes are provided more financial assistance in comparison to the other beneficiaries under the National Bio-gas Development Scheme; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR):

(a) Under the National programme on Improved Chulhas, during 1991-92, about 6.45 lakhs beneficiaries belonging to Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes have been provided with Improved Chulhas.

(b) and (c) The National Project on Biogas Development which caters to setting up of family type biogas plants provides for Central subsidy to beneficiaries varying on the basis of categories, capacity of plants and area. under this scheme, the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes beneficiaries are entitled for differential rates of subsidy in comparison to other categories. The details indicating the rates of subsidy followed under NPBD 1992-93 is given in the Statement.

STATEMENT 'A'

(Amount in Rs.)

Capacity of the plant (Cu.M. of gas per day)	For N.E. Regions States excluding plains of Assam, Sikkim, J & K, H.P. and 8 hilly districts of U.P. (excluding Terai regions of 2 hilly districts)	Plain areas of Assam, Terai region of 2 hilly districts of U.P., Western Ghat and other notified hilly areas and Andaman and Nicobar Islands	For other areas			All others
			ISC/ST and desert Distts.	Small and marginal farmers and landless labourers		
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1.	4000	2400	2000	2000	1700	
2.	5100	3600	3100	3100	2200	
3&4.	6200	4300	3600		2600	

[English]

States;

Delicensing of Petrochemical Products

3240 . DR. D. VENKATESHWARA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to delicense 10 major petro-chemical products;

(b) if so, the time by which a final decision in this regard is likely to be taken; and

(c) the products proposed to be delicensed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTISLIERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

*[Translation]***Growth Rate of Uttar Pradesh**

3241 DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the growth rate of Uttar Pradesh is less as compared to that of other

(b) if so, the reasons therefore;

(c) the details of consolidated growth rate of the States, State-wise during the last three financial years, year-wise; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to increase the growth rate of Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (c): A statement giving the State-wise annual growth rates of the Net State Domestic Product at constant prices for the years 1990-91 to 1991-92 is enclosed. Growth rates differ among the States for various reasons, like historical, uneven development of infrastructure, industry and entrepreneurship in various regions and year to year variations in rainfall and subsequent droughts and floods.

(d) The Government of Uttar Pradesh have been implementing development plans for increasing the growth rate. The plans include investment for development of agriculture, industry, infrastructure, irrigation, rural development, education, health etc. In addition, some programmes to generate direct employment and income to the poor are also under implementation. Such development programmes will be reinforced during the Eight Five year Plan (1992-97).

STATEMENT

Percentage change in Net Domestic Product over the previous year at constant prices

S.No	State/U.T	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4.12	1.72	2.61
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-2.35	9.66	--
3.	Assam	6.32	4.02	8.99
4.	Bihar	1.01	15.14	-1.93
5.	Goa	2.62	-6	2.55
6.	Gujarat	1.7	.67	-1.89
7.	Haryana	1.57	8.69	2.01
8.	Himachal Pradesh	10.81	3.36	--
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	-1.84	3.01	--
10.	Karnataka	5.85	-4.18	7.43
11.	Kerala	2.51	19.88	--

S.No	State/U.T	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4	5
12.	Madhya Pradesh	0.99*	12.71*	-5.96
13.	Maharashtra	13.75	4.67	--
14.	Manipur	4.41	7.32	10.39
15.	Meghalaya	8	10.48	6.4
16.	Nagaland	9.76	9.63	--
17.	Orissa	7.53	4.05	3.99
18.	Punjab	7.7	2.02	5.09
19.	Rajasthan	-3.48	16.07	-8.37
20.	Sikkim	7.05	--	--
21.	Tamil Nadu	7.18	-21	--
22.	Tripura	3.04	--	--
23.	Uttar Pradesh	3.29	6.07	.72

S.No	State/U.T	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4	5
24.	West Bengal	4.72	3.69	--
25.	A&N Islands	.13	-11.73	--
26.	Delhi	8.6	--	--
27.	Pondichery	2.04	5.49	1.44

-- : Not available

* : Based on old (1970-71) series (NSDP for 1990-91 = 48761 at 1970-71 prices for Madhya Pradesh)

Source : Directories of Economics & Statistics of respective State Governments for State estimates and CSO for All India per capita NNP.

Note 1 : Owing to differences in source material used the figures for different States/UTs are not strictly comparable.

Note 2 : The State of Mizoram prepares these estimates at current prices only.

Note 3 : The UTs are of Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep do not prepare these estimates.

[English]

Rural Drinking Water Supply in Maharashtra

3242. SHRI ANNA JOSHI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are linking the issue of increasing the per capita supply of rural piped water in Maharashtra to the survey of status of rural drinking water supply in rural habitation; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) : (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL):

(a) to (b) No, Sir. The present norm of 40 lpcd (litre per capita per day) is considered to be adequate for rural areas. The issue of increasing the per capita supply can be considered only after the coverage of the entire rural population /habitations as per the existing norms.

Improvement of Slums

3243. DR. SHRIMATI K.S. SOUNDARAM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of grant provided to the Government of Tamil Nadu for carrying out improvements in slums and providing basic amenities and facilities to slum dwellers;

(b) whether the World Bank assistance has been given to the government of Tamil Nadu for improvement of slums in Madras;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (d). The improvement of Slums in cities is largely carried out under the State Sector scheme of Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums (EIUS). The cities and areas selected under the scheme, from time to time, are determined by each State Government/UT. In addition, the scheme of Urban Basic Services for the Poor is operated by the Central Government whereunder funds are provided to the State Government/UTs for provision of social amenities to low income, urban neighbourhoods through Neighbourhood Committees in Convergence with the programmes of different Department.

The following assistance has been provided to the Government of Tamil Nadu:

- (i) A World Bank-assisted Tamil Nadu Development Project is under implementation in Tamil Nadu and Slum Improvement is one of the components of the Project. The total project cost is Rs. 632.6 Crores which includes Rs. 46.4 Crores for the Slum Improvement component.
- (ii) The planning Commission has approved allocation of additional Central Assistance of Rs. 15.00 Crores to the Govt. of Tamil Nadu for meeting special problems of Madras City.
- (iii) Under the scheme of Urban Basic Services for the Poor (UBSP), Central funds to the tune of Rs. 234.90 lakhs, Rs. 200.00 lakhs and Rs. 118.00 lakhs have been allocated to

Tamil Nadu during the last three years viz. 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93 respectively. A maximum of 25% of the Central funds allocated under the UBSP scheme can be utilised for providing physical facilities in slum areas in consultation with Neighbourhood Committees of slum dwellers.

Revival of Sick Units

3244. SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the sick units in the country category-wise and State-wise as on December 31, 1992;

(b) the number of workers affected due to their sickness, category-wise and State-wise;

(c) the amount of capital invested in these sick units category/State-wise;

(d) the number of such units closed down category and State-wise; and

(e) the steps taken so far/proposed to be taken to revive these units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY): (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) The Reserve Bank of India compiles data on sick industrial units assisted by banks in the country. According to the latest RBI data, 221472 industrial units in the small scale sector and 1461 industrial units in the non-small scale sector were sick as at the end of March 1991. The State-wise details of the sick units are given in statement-I.

(b) such information is not centrally maintained.

(c) According to the Reserves Bank of India, the total outstanding bank credit of the sick units amounted to Rs. 7897.61 crore as at the end of March, 1991. The State-wise details are given in Statement-I.

(d) According to the Reserve Bank of India 710 sick industrial units in the non-small scale sector were reported closed as at the end of March 1991. The State-wise details of these industrial units are given in Statement-II. Similar statistics in respect of sick industrial units in the small scale sector are not centrally maintained.

(e) The Government has taken number of steps for revival of sick industrial units. Some of the important aspects are given in Statement - I.

STATEMENT - I

State-wise break-up of SSI and Non-SSI sick industrial units in the country as at the end of March, 1991.

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	States/Union Territories	No. of Non-SSI sick units	Amount outstanding	No. of SSI sick units	Amount outstanding
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Assam	7	9.83	4892	26.84
2.	Meghalaya	1	1.14	66	0.50
3.	Bihar	38	105.18	5171	70.46
4.	Andaman & Nicobar Island	-	-	22	0.03
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	10	0.24
6.	West Bengal	185	725.62	30748	257.11
7.	Nagaland	1	2.35	47	1.22
8.	Manipur	-	-	2278	1.36

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	States/Union Territories	No. of Non-SSI sick units	Amount outstanding	No. of SSI sick units	Amount outstanding
1	2	3	4	5	6
9	Orissa	35	115.43	7443	42.17
10.	Sikkim	1	2.92	75	0.44
11.	Tripura	-	-	605	1.74
12.	Uttar Pradesh	94	255.48	27477	230.94
13.	Delhi	20	67.29	4364	176.61
14.	Punjab	32	68.86	5288	91.79
15.	Haryana	49	151.46	2720	64.53
16.	Chandigarh	16	30.39	305	9.52
17.	Jammu & Kashmir	2	9.15	720	7.08
18.	Himachal Pradesh	15	29.16	848	11.36
19.	Rajasthan	52	125.26	12196	61.42

Sl.No.	States/Union Territories	No. of Non-SSI sick units	Amount outstanding	No. of SSI sick units	Amount outstanding
1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Gujarat	154	584.22	6240	211.14
21.	Maharashtra	301	1342.05	20332	561.86
22.	Goa	14	38.23	1148	15.56
23.	Daman & Diu	1	404	70	1.52
24.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2	2.09	7	0.63
25.	Madhya pradesh	48	126.39	17146	11.34
26.	Andhra Pradesh	135	409.27	29487	236.64
27.	Karnataka	93	308.49	12858	173.26
28.	Tamil Nadu	127	382.59	10757	260.73
29.	Kerala	34	205.13	17973	159.42
30.	Pondicherry	4	3.55	179	4.58
	Total	1461	5105.57	221472	2792.04

STATEMENT - II*State-wise Break-up of closed Non-SSI Units as at the end of March, 1991**(Rs. in crores)*

Sl.No	Name of the State/U.T	No. of units	Amount outstanding
1	2	3	4
1.	Assam	4	7.67
2.	Meghalaya	1	1.14
3.	Bihar	17	38.90
4.	West Bengal	92	323.40
5.	Orissa	11	30.00
6.	Sikkim	1	2.92
7.	Uttar Pradesh	57	105.14
8.	Delhi	8	21.16
9.	Punjab	14	24.24

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No	Name of the State/U.T	No. of units	Amount outstanding
1	2	3	4
10.	Haryana	28	67.68
11.	Chandigarh	6	8.77
12.	Jammu & Kashmir	2	9.15
13.	Himachal Pradesh	5	1.90
14.	Rajasthan	24	58.40
15.	Gujarat	88	224.31
16.	Maharashtra	159	617.47
17.	Daman & Diu	1	4.04
18.	Goa	10	35.58
19.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	0.57
20.	Madhya Pradesh	22	25.68

(Rs. in crores)			
Sl.No	Name of the State/U.T	No. of units	Amount outstanding
1	2	3	4
21.	Andhra Pradesh	51	140.18
22.	Karnataka	41	122.80
23.	Tamil Nadu	53	88.03
24.	Kerala	12	10.77
25.	Pondicherry	2	0.82
	Total	710	1970.72

STATEMENT- III*Steps taken by Government for Revival of Sick Industrial Units*

The Government have enacted a comprehensive legislation namely 'The Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985'. A quasi-judicial body designated as 'The Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR)' has been set up under the Act to deal with the problems for the sick industrial companies in an effective manner, which has become operational with effect from the 15th may, 1987.

(2) The Reserve Bank of India have issued guidelines to the banks for strengthening the monitoring systems and for arresting industrial sickness at the incipient stage so that corrective measures are taken in time.

(3) The Bank have also been directed by the Reserve Bank of India to formulate rehabilitation packages for the revival of potentially viable units. The banks and financial institutions evolve rehabilitation packages for the revival of sick units.

(4) Reserve Bank of India have also issued guidelines separately to the banks indicating parameters within which banks could grant reliefs and concessions for rehabilitation of potentially viable sick units without reference to RBI both in the large and small scale sector.

(5) Revival of sick industrial units is also done by amalgamation/merger of sick units with healthy units. Tax benefits are given under Section 72 (A) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 to the healthy company for revival of the amalgamating sick units.

(6) Government has set, upto the National Renewal Fund which would, inter-slia. provide for payment of compensation

to workers affected by industrial restructuring.

(7) On the advice of the Government of India, Reserve bank of India has set up State level Inter-Institutional Committee (SLICs) in all States under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Industries Department of the concerned State Government for working out a rehabilitation package for revival of viable sick small scale units.

(8) Financial assistance in the form of long term equity type assistance upto Rs. 1,50,000/- to units with a project cost not exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs at a nominal service charge of one per cent per annum is also available to potentially viable sick small scale industrial units from the National Equity Fund set up in August, 1987.

(9) The Union Ministry of Industry is also operating a Centrally sponsored Margin Money Scheme for revival of sick small scale units, under which quantum of assistance per unit is upto Rs. 50,000/-.

(10) Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) has been established to function as an Apex Bank for tiny and small scale industries.

(11) A separate Refinance Scheme for Rehabilitation (RSR) is being managed by SIDBI for revival of potentially viable sick small scale industrial units.

Problem of Unemployment Amongst Rural Youth

3245. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:
SHRI BHUBANESHWAR
PRASAD MEHTA:
SHRI CHETAN P.S.
CHAUHAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the problem of unemployment amongst rural youth in the country;

(b) the established number of unemployed rural youth in the country; and

(c) the measures taken proposed to be taken to solve the problem of unemployment amongst rural youth?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On the basis of the results of the last comprehensive survey on employment and unemployment, conducted by the NSSO in 1987-88, the number of usual status unemployed rural youth in the year 1987-88 estimated to be about 5.27 million.

(c) Generation of additional employment opportunities has been an important objective of successive development plans. Employment is generated through sectoral development programmes supplemented by that generated through special Employment Programmes. Employment is a thrust areas of the Eighth Five Year Plan also. Geographically and crop-wise diversified agricultural growth, development of Wastelands and forestry, development of rural non-farm sector and rural infrastructure, expansion of housing are the basis elements of the growth strategy envisaged in the plan which are expected to generate employment for the rural youth. Besides, Special Employment Programmes like JRY, IRDP, TRYSEM and DWCRA would continue in the Eighth Plan Period.

Prevention of Encroachment

3246. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOP-

MENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Delhi Court in recent judgement on encroachment has held that a Central Authority or Department with full time function to reclaim public premises in occupation of various people and to prevent further encroachment be established:

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to implement the decision of the Court; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Violation of Company Law by M/s Mohan Meakin

3247. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given on November 29, 1991 to Unstarred Question No. 383 regarding violation of Company Law by M/s Mohan Meakin in Limited and State:

(a) whether the Company Law Board has since taken any decision on the violation of the Company Law by M/s. Mohan Meakin Limited;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b) The Company Law Board has passed an order on 17.11.92 in the proceedings under Section 408 of the Companies Act, 1956 in the matter of M/s Mohan

Meakin Limited that the material before the Board is not sufficient enough to come to a conclusion that the affairs of the Company are being conducted in a manner prejudicial to the interest of the company or members or public interest appointment of Government Directors on the Board of the Company.

STATEMENT

Demand

1. Immediate decision on the Cadre Review of Group C & D Staff and its implementation w.e.f. 1.1.86:-

Action: Taken/proposed to be taken

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Agitation by CPWD Employees

3248 SHRIMATI SHEELA
 GAUTAM:
 SHRIMATI BHAVNA
 CHIKHLA:
 SHRI MUMTAZ ANSARI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether class III and Class IV employees of CPWD have been agitating in support of their demand since long; and

(b) if so, the details of their demands and the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) The association representing the Class III and Class IV employees have been representing of and on to expedite decisions on their demands.

(b) The details of their demands and the action taken/ proposed to be taken thereon are given in the Statement attached.

The Cadre Review proposal of Group C were considered by Govt. and it has been decided that these proposals may be taken up only after the study of the CPWD by the Staff Inspection Unit of the Ministry of Finance is completed. As regards Cadre Review of Group D staff Govt. had issued instructions regarding in-situ promotions to Group C and D employees of CPWD. In addition, an item regarding revision of pay scale of a few Group D staff like Peon, Chowkidars, Farash Sweeper is pending in the National Council (JCM). It has, therefore, been decided not to proceed with the Cadre Review of Group D staff till action for in-situ promotion is completed and decision on the revision of pay scale is taken consideration in the National Council (JCM).

Demand

2. Discrimination in the rates of overtime allowance of Class IV.

Action Taken/proposed to be taken

Government has taken a decision on the demand but since this is pending in the Departmental Council (JCM), as per convention, the decision will be announced in the next Meeting of the Departmental Council (JCM) as and when convened.

Demand

3. 5 days week is not being allowed to

the staff working the Subordinate Offices:-

and rejected.

Action Taken/proposed to be taken

Demand

This is being considered. The CPWD Non- Gazatted office Staff Association has failed an application in the Central Administrative Tribunal, Delhi, also.

7. G.P. Fund Ledger accounts is being maintained by the Zonal Offices. Decision has been taken by Department without consulting this Association to transfer the same to the Divisional Office without staff. Same is incomplete and in the absence of additional staff the same may not be transferred and orders issued by Department to cancel it immediately.

Demand

4. Engineering Officers should be withdrawn from the Administrative posts like EE(HQ) and ASW (Office) in Planning Organisation:-

Action Taken/proposed to be taken

Action Taken/proposed to be taken

Since an item relating to this is pending in the Departmental Council (JCM), it has been decided that the decision taken on this should be announced in the next meeting of the Department Council (JCM) as per convention.

This is being considered.

Demand

5. Decision may be taken immediately to allow Group D employees to sit in the Examination being conducted by SSC for the post of LCDs.

[English]

Seminar by Confederation of Indian Industry

Action Taken/proposed to be taken

3249. SHRI PRAFUL PATEL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

This is under consideration.

Demand

6. Service records which was being maintained in the Zonal Office (Work Charged establishment) has been transferred to Divisional Offices. Some of the records are incomplete for the last 15 to 10 years. Additional staff for its maintenance may be given:-

(a) whether the top Government officials attending a seminar organised by the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) seminar in Delhi has called on European Community (EC) industrialists to increase foreign investment in India in the wake of the Government's liberalisation policies;

Action Taken/proposed to be taken

(b) the details of the suggestions made by them; and

This demand has been considered

(c) the response of the industrialists from the European Community so far as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) and (b) At a Seminar on "Making It Happen in Europe" organised by CII on 6th January, 1993, senior Government of India officials called upon European industry to invest in India. Government of India and the European Community have initiated an agreement at official level which spells out details of how to increase partnership in technology and investment. The Agreement is yet to be formally ratified.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Hoardings of Cigarette Advertisements

3250 SHRI MUMTAZ ANSARI Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have put restrictions on the hoardings of cigarette advertisements in Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons for like-wise illegal hoardings put in Delhi ; and

(c) the action taken by the Government to prevent such illegal hoardings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi and the New Delhi Municipal Committee have reported that they do not permit installation of cigarette advertisements in their jurisdiction.

(b) A number of cigarette hoardings are displayed on private buildings in NDMC & MCD but these are under the force of stay orders from different courts.

(c) M.C.D. has reported that illegal hoardings are removed as and when noticed. N.D.M.C. has formulated bye-laws to regulate pasting of bills and displays.

Sick Public Sector Undertakings

3251. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of public sector undertakings in Gujarat;

(b) the details of profits and losses incurred by each of them during the last three years;

(c) the undertakings out of them closed down or are likely to be closed down due to their running in loss;

(d) the reasons of their sickness and the steps taken to restart them;

(e) whether the interests of the labourers workers is also proposed to be safeguarded; and

(f) the details of the proposals regarding establishment of new undertakings in public sector in Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b) As on 31.3.1992 there were two central PSEs having their registered offices in the State of Gujarat. The details of their profitability during last three years is given below:-

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of PSE	Net Profit/Loss		
		91-92	90-91	89-90
1.	Indian Petrochemicals Ltd	55.02	57.25	81.24
2.	NTC (Gujarat) Ltd.	-37.13	-21.95	-27.88

(c) No Central Public Sector Enterprise has been closed down and there is no proposal to close down only due to their running into losses.

(d) and (e) The main reasons for losses in respect of NTC (Gujarat) Ltd., include obsolete plant and machinery, excess labour employment, unhealthy competition from unorganised powerloom sector and steep rise in cost of major inputs. Sick PSEs have been referred to BIFR to examine the cases for formulation of their revival/ rehabilitation plans. National Renewal Fund has been set up as a safety net for protecting the interests of the workers likely to be affected due to restructuring of sick PSEs.

(f) Setting up of new projects or expansion of existing projects in the Central Public Sector are decided taking into consideration the techno-economic feasibility of the projects and availability of the resources together with the balanced regional development of the country.

[Translation]

Jawhar Rozgar Yojana

3252. DR. CHINTA MOHAN. Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

Year	Target (million Mandays)	Achievement (million Mandays)	% Achievement
1990-91	929.10	874.56	94
1991-92	735.44	808.11	110
1992-93 (upto the end of Jan. 93)	776.25	459.94*	59

* This includes achievement for Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh-Meghalaya & Nagaland only upto the end of December, 1992.

(a) the target fixed for creating employment opportunities of employment during 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93 under Jawhar Rozgar Yojana:

(b) whether the target fixed for each year has been achieved;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government have fixed any target for creating employment opportunities during Eighth Five Year Plan under this scheme;

(e) if so, the detail thereof; and

(f) the total amount allocated for this Yojana during the Eighth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR) :
(a) to (c) The targets fixed for creating employment opportunities and the achievements made during 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93 under Jawahar Rogar Yojna are as under:-

Thus the target was almost achieved during 1990-91 and the achievement during 1991-92 was more than the target. It is expected that the target for 1992-93 will also be achieved.

(d) and (e) The primary objective of HRY is generation of additional gainful employment and under-employed, men and women, in rural areas. The annual targets to be achieved under this programme are fixed on the basis of the annual allocation made to respective States and the latest unit costs.

(f) An amount of Rs. 18,400 crores has been allocated under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana for the Eight Five Year Plan.

[English]

Disinvestment Operation

3253. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the disinvestment operation has since been launched twice during the year 1992;

(b) if so, the results achieved therefrom;

(c) whether the Government propose to make fresh drive for disinvestment during the current financial year; and

(d) if so, the targets fixed thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) An amount of Rs. 1865.78 crores has been realised so far against the

target of Rs. 3500 crores as indicated in the Budget Speech for 1992-93. The next tranche of disinvestment during the current financial year is in the process.

Piped Water Supply Scheme of Maharashtra

3254. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:
SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra has submitted to the Union Government for piped water supply to certain villages under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme;

(b) if so, the details of the said scheme; and

(c) the action taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL) : (a) No scheme is pending with the Central Government. The Schemes received from Government of Maharashtra were returned to the State Government either for clearance under delegated powers or for certain technical clarifications.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Rural Development Schemes for Clearance

3255. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the rural development schemes pending for approval during the period from July 1, 1991 to December, 31, 1992, State-wise;

(b) the names of the schemes which have been cleared/ not cleared by the Union Government, State-wise;

(c) the names of the States whose schemes of which have been rejected by the Union Government and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which decision is likely to be taken on the pending schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT): (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) to (d) There are mainly two programme viz. (i) Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) & (ii) Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP)/Technology Mission where some schemes are pending for clearance. The details are as under:-

- (i) Some proposals have been received from Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh for taking up pilot projects to check migration of labour in worst affected districts and these are under consideration for financing under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) subject to availability of funds.
- (ii) As regards Accelerated Rural Water Supply programme (ARWSP) / Technology Mission, two schemes in respect of Andhra Pradesh and three schemes of Gujarat are pending. In case of Uttar Pradesh, the pending seventy three schemes have been cleared or returned to the State Government

for clarifications. The decision on the pending schemes will be communicated to the States within a period of three months.

[English]

German Investment in India

3256. DR. VENKATESWARA RAO:
SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA
KAUR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total investment made by the German Government during 1991-92 in the country;

(b) the sectors in which these investments are made; and

(c) the investment likely to be made during 1992-93 and the sectors where it is likely to be made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c) The total direct foreign investment in India proposed by German companies in the foreign investment approvals issued from 1990 to 1993 has been as under:-

Year	Total Foreign Investment (Rs. in millions)
1990	195.1
1991	418.0
1992	862.7
1993 (upto Feb.)	596.1

These approvals have been given mainly in areas like Metallurgical Industry, Boilers and Steam Generating Plants, Drugs and Pharmaceuticals, Industrial machinery, Ceramics, Electrical Equipment, Machine Tools, Chemicals, Hotel & Tourism and Fuels, etc.

Approvals for foreign investment for setting up joint venture are accorded in response to proposals made by entrepreneurs.

[Translation]

Expansion of Public Sector Undertakings in U.P.

3257. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any proposal regarding expansion of the existing public sector undertakings in Uttar Pradesh during 1993-94;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) to (c) Details of projects costing more than Rs. 100 crores under Central Public Sector Enterprises as on 31.3.92 which includes expansion activities as well is indicated at pages 43 -48 of Volume -I of Public Enterprises Survey 1991-92 laid on the Table of the House on 26-2-93. This includes proposals of public sector undertakings in Uttar Pradesh. The concerned companies and administrative Ministries take necessary action regarding proposals/

expansion of the projects.

[English]

Cell on Sanitation

3258 SHRI HARIN PATHAK : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a cell in his Ministry dealing with sanitation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (c) There is no cell in the Ministry dealing with sanitation as sanitation is a state subject and funds are provided under the state sector. However, the Ministry of Urban Development has a Centrally sponsored scheme of Low Cost Sanitation and Liberation of Scavengers for conversion of dry latrines and construction of new sanitary units in households without sanitation facilities as per the following financing pattern:-

EWS	: 45% subsidy, 50% loan & 5% beneficiary contribution
LIG	: 35% subsidy, 60% loan & 15% beneficiary contribution.
HIG	: Nil subsidy, 75% loan & 25% beneficiary contribution.

Leave Travel Facility

3259. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government, public sector undertakings, nationalised banks are spending huge amounts on leave travel facility on their employees;

(b) whether there is any proposal to minimise the expenses under this head;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there is any proposals to link the facility to small family norms; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS) (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) During 1990-1991 an expenditure of Rs. 61.75 crores was incurred on LTC of Central Government employees (excluding employees of Railways, Indian Missions abroad and U.T. Administration). The expenditure incurred by employees of Public Sector Undertakings and Nationalised Banks is not centrally complied.

(b) and (c) There is no proposal to withdraw the LTC facility.

(d) and (e) The proposal is under consideration.

12.00 hrs.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I have some important matters. I am going to allow one after the other. First, I will request Shri Advani to speak.

RE. RECENT BOMB BLAST IN
CALCUTTA

[Translation]

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar)
: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for

allowing me to speak about the main aspects of the recent Bomb Blast in Calcutta. I would not like to confine myself to the incidents of Calcutta alone.

I had gone to Bombay on last Sunday and personally visited 9 places out of 13 places where Bomb blasts took place and met the injured in the hospital. I saw their pain and agony and also the courage and determination which the Bombayites displayed in meeting the challenge. But at the same time I had an apprehension that if some forces or elements can engineer such a thing in Bombay with the authorities getting not even an inkling of it and the guilty escaping - then on part in the country is safe. I had expressed my strong apprehensions on that day in the House. The question is not that of one or two such incidents but the basic thing is, as to how secured and safe is this country from the nefarious activities of such elements.

The hon. President, the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Home Minister have said that it is not necessary that these elements were from within the country. There could be a foreign hand behind than.

My party and I myself have taken a clear stand that the way terrorism is being aided and abetted from across the borders by a neighbouring country, the needle of suspicion clearly points towards a neighbouring country. We did not hesitate even once to condemn it. I can understand that the members of the ruling party cannot be categorical on this issue.

It was reported in today's newspapers that yesterday night there was another incident of bomb blast in Calcutta in which it was initially stated the 15 persons were killed. But now it has appeared in the press that 40-45 persons have been killed. In fact, the figures of 15 or 40-45 persons is misleading and not significant at this stage. What is really important are the news reports appearing in the newspapers that such blasts may recur at other places including New Delhi and the citizens in America have been warned by their Government that they should avoid going to New Delhi as

it may be the next target of terrorist attack. This has also appeared in today's newspapers. The Government has accepted it. The hon. Home Minister has confirmed it in the other House. We should not see these incidents in isolation. Probably, our friends from Calcutta would give us more details about the incident because personally I do not have the knowledge of the topography of that city. How and where it has happened? (*Interruptions*)

I know the name of the place. It has been stated that it could be the handiwork of the local elements or group infighting. I do not know the factual position.

[*English*]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTA CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): Noting of that sort.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: Nothing of that sort. I do not know.

[*Translation*]

I know only this much that the reports which have appeared in the press in Bombay are not convincing or satisfactory. Earlier there were reports that there has been a major break through in the investigations and the Bombay Police has identified and apprehended two prime suspects. Next day that report was contradicted that it was not true. The two prime accused namely Pilo Khan and Mangesh Pawar who were involved in it are still at large. The rest of the reports from Bombay indicate that some of the persons who have been arrested pointed towards the involvement of ISI. However, contrary to it, after the December - January riots in Bombay, the Governor Shri C. Subramaniam at the time of submitting his resignation, gave a public statement wherein it was stated that the needle of suspicion for riots points towards a foreign hand. It was also demanded at that time even though the Governor is not directly the part of the executive he has correct information. Therefore the matter should be thoroughly investigated in the right earnest. Whenever a person of Governor's stature says like this,

he does so with full responsibility. Therefore, the matter needs to be investigated thoroughly. Our party has demanded that if there were unlicensed arms in Bombay, raids should be conducted to seize them but nothing was done at that time. Now some steps have been taken and the results are forthcoming. I would like the Government to view the situation in the right perspective.

Today the hon. Speaker, has called a meeting of the leaders of the various political parties probably to discuss the security measures in respect of Parliament House and the probability of such incidents in the House. However the hectic activities which were taking place here yesterday and day before yesterday have given credence to these apprehensions.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: And to seek cooperation of the hon. Members.

[*Translation*]

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: Yes, I feel that the incidents in Bombay have brought us together. I think that at this time of crisis the people of this country will rise above their differences and extend their fullest cooperation to the Government to meet this challenge. There could be no iota of doubt in it.

At the time of our visit to some of the Bombay hospitals, the superintendent of one of the hospitals said that the people of the area have donated their blood so generously that we don't have sufficient place to store it now. Local people have been sending food and fruits for the victims. It means that in the event of a crisis our people rise to the occasion and extend their fullest cooperation to deal with the situation. I am of the opinion that terrorism has taken roots on the Indian soil during the last ten years. This is what my colleague Shri Jaswant Singh has also pointed out during the discussion day before yesterday. I do not want to go into the details. In fact, terrorism is the product

of this decade. Terrorism in Punjab grew because of our political lapses. Punjab has been an economically prosperous state as compared to other States. There were no problems as such. It was neither poor nor backward like Bihar, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh or Madhya Pradesh. No doubt the people of Punjab had some complaints but the political leaders and the Government are solely responsible for spread of terrorism in Punjab. Wrong political decisions made way for terrorism in the State and the neighbouring country also thought that it was an opportune moment to support terrorism in that State so they started extending their support and thereby abetted terrorism there. Training camps were also opened by them across the border. Situation worsened and the Kashmir issue was also propped up. That issue has been discussed on several occasions.

I would like to say only this much that terrorist activities in Punjab, Kashmir, Assam and Tamil Nadu have taken the toll of two of our ex-Prime Ministers but we have failed to understand that being a soft state and giving a harsh treatment to our enemies is not a contradiction in itself. Democracy means the freedom of ideas howsoever contradictory and diverse they are. There is no restriction on it. But it does not mean that the Government should tolerate violence and terrorism and have a soft attitude towards it. In case there is softness just because of certain ulterior considerations that is all the more bad. I think that gradually we have developed soft policies. The Government does not believe in fighting and showing their bravery at the borders but would claim to be brave by beating Members of Parliament like Khuranaji. In fact, we should be harsh to our enemies and valiant at the borders. We should show our strength to fight out terrorism in Bombay and not in conspiring to kill Prakash Singh Badal.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing is going on record.

*(Interruptions)**

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down now....
*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: This is not going on record.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHARY (Jagat Singh Pur): Sir, the whole House should consider it from the point of view of its gravity, not take political mileage out of it. That is what I feel. I appeal to the Leader of the opposition not to take political mileage out of it.

[Translation]

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was pointing out the fact that controlling the situation in Punjab as well as checking the manace of terrorism there was possible mainly due to sealing of the borders. It should have been done much earlier. So far as I remember, once the Government itself admitted in the House that steps like TADA etc. were not proving to be effective in dealing with the situation in Punjab as we had not been able to seal our borders. Therefore, a security belt should be created there. At that time, there was a non-Congress Government in the State and it did not favour this idea. For the first time, probably in the life of the Parliament, a law was enacted by the Parliament regarding subjects included in the State List. At the time B.J.P. was in opposition but it differed with other opposition parties, and supported the move of the Congress party as a result of which the legislation was passed by a requisite two-third majority in the Rajya Sabha. We urged the Government to seal the borders land when borders were sealed and the Security Forces were given powers for some time to deal with the militants in their own way, then only the situation in Punjab could be brought under control. It is true that at times, such actions might entail some high handedness. These should be avoided. India is committed to uphold human rights. Human rights should never be violated. If people from other countries

lay stress on it, I also justify it. But in doing so, they should not forget that human rights do not belong to a terrorist or a suspected terrorist alone, ordinary innocent people also have their human rights. It is the prime duty of the Government to protect them. No Government can ignore it. I feel that the incidents of Bombay and Calcutta and what my colleague Dr. Laxminarayan Pandeya said just now about truck load of bombs and arsenals seized in Bhopal-I do not know what was its destination are a warning to the whole country. This warning is not meant for our economy. We will deceive ourselves if we say that Bombay was rocked by these blasts because it is the commercial and financial capital of the country. If you separately visit the thirteen places where these blasts occurred, then you will totally discard this idea. This theory is a one sided theory. Of course, it is true that none of our enemies would cherish our economic progress but I feel that present assault is not merely on our economy, it is on our sovereignty, our stability and the totality of our Indian existence.

[English]

It is an assault not merely on the economy of the country, it is an assault on the sovereignty and stability, of the totality of our Indian existence.

[Translation]

It should be taken in this form only

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I along with my senior colleagues Shri Vajpayee ji and Shri Jaswant Singh ji, has met you this morning. During that meeting, I expressed my anguish that this incident occurred on 12th and today it is 17th. Had this sort of incident taken place in any other country, the Government would have discussed it with each and every opposition party separately as well as collectively, and we would have known the attitude of the Government in this regard. After all, as Shri Jaswant Singh Ji mentioned the other day that operation 'TOPAK' had forewarned us several years ago that

our neighbouring country can go to any extent to annex Kashmir.

I feel that what is happening now-a-days is a part of 'TOPAK' operation, and it is pursued being very systematically by our neighbouring country. If my party is wrong and if our fears are unfounded then I want the Government to provide information in this regard. We are not prepared to hear even a single word from Pakistani High Commission in this regard. I am amazed by the Statement given by the Pakistani High Commission day before yesterday about B.J.P. Till date no other Embassy has given such a statement against any political party. My communist colleagues are sitting here, they often criticize imperialism but no Embassy has ever dared to do so. They have issued this statement about B.J.P. because they think that nobody will raise an eyebrow. I take it as an interference in our internal affairs. No High Commission or Embassy has such a right. Of course, if our assessment in this regard is incorrect, then they can say it. But we have had our assessment on the basis of the happenings in Kashmir, Punjab, Calcutta and other parts of the country. The needle of suspicion certainly points towards I.S.I. In Pakistan, I.S.I. has acquired a status of an autonomous body and even the people in the Government there accept that they have lost control over it. In this situation, commenting on a political party in this way and Government's indifference towards it is highly objectionable. If the Government has to say anything to us, it can do so. But I consider this sort of thing highly objectionable and I also want to make a mention of it.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, my last submission is that the business of the House will be conducted under your guidance but presently the country is facing a very serious crisis. The Government has a responsibility in this regard. The steps taken by the Government till date do not assure us at all. The serious doubts created in the minds of the people after the Bombay incidents have not been removed. I hope that the Government will shed its lethargy in this regard.

Although we were not able to prevent incidents at Bombay and Calcutta I hope that the Government will be able to apprehend the culprits responsible for these blasts and within a day or two, the Government will inform the House in this regard. If anybody has managed to reach Dubai, then the Government will ensure his extradition from Dubai. In the present circumstances, unless the Prime Minister himself shows necessary lucidity, determination and takes strong steps against the enemies of the nation, the people of this country will remain dissatisfied.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Calcutta South): Mr Speaker, Sir, it is a matter of great concern that today terrorists are indulging in secessionist activities in different parts of the country. The demolition of Babri-Mosque on 6th December led to wide spread riots in the country and many innocent people were killed. After that, in Bombay blasts, thousands of people have been killed, Calcutta also witnessed the same type of destruction....*(Interruptions)*

Figures given by me or Government may be wrong in this regard. Sometimes, Government's figures are incorrect and sometimes un-official figures also are incorrect. As per the official figures received by me from the State Government, 32 people have been killed in Calcutta but as per the unofficial figures, more than 40 people have lost their lives. Therefore, figures can be wrong also. The question is not whether 10 persons have died or 15 have died but our heart bleeds even if a single person dies. We condemn such attitude. This is a fact that when we ask questions pertaining to a state, then Home Ministry says that being a law and order question, it is a state subject. You cannot ask any question pertaining to a State. But this is a fact. Presently, there are mafia gangs which are more powerful than Governments in most of the States. There are Mafia leaders in many States who virtually run the States. Most of the time, they indulge in such activities.

I do not have full details about Calcutta

incident. I was coming to the capital, when I received this news. Had I known about it earlier, then I would have gone there instead of coming to the House. According to the information received by me, the bomb used in the explosion was a powerful one which killed so many people and 45 persons are in Hospital now. I would like to tell the Government that mafia gangs do possess plenty of arms. This is not a political issue. Here we discuss about Mandir and Mosque but there, Mafia gang leaders are hatching conspiracy to divide our nation. This is a deliberate conspiracy. This is no time for deriving political benefit out of it. I appeal to the Prime Minister that as Minister of State for Home- Affairs has now gone to Calcutta, he should also visit the State after receiving the full report in this regard. This case should be entrusted to C.B.I. Nobody in a State wants to confess administration lacunae. But when lives of many people are at stake then it is very essential to get it inquired by the C.B.I. Army should keep a vigil in important State capitals. As our Administrations in States do not have sophisticated equipments and modern technology they are unable to control the situation in the event of any major mishap. In view of the super Budget presented by the Government deep rooted conspiracies are being hatched, whether in Calcutta or in Bombay, to weaken the Government and to disintegrate the country.

I would like to impress upon the hon. Prime Minister the need for the leaders of all political parties to come together to save the country, instead of raising hue and cry on the Mandir - Masjid dispute, in order to help the families of the injured persons and those who lost their lives. If the country cannot be salvaged out of this critical situation then nation will disintegrate. Firstly, the country should be safe and remain integrated as one unit with one national flag. I would like to exhort every Indian to work for the unity of the country.

Resident Editor of 'The Times of India' Shri Uttam Singh was attacked in Bihar. I request handing over the investigation of the case to the C.B.I. When the life of

common man is not safe, then no Government can remain in power whether it is the State of Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh or Bombay (Maharashtra). There is no need to be subjective about the party in power, Government or the administration. I request that stringent action be taken against the bomb manufactures and those involved in gun running to disintegrate the country under a well hatched conspiracy.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I also gave a notice to raise this matter of bomb blast at Calcutta which has caused loss of lives of many innocent people and I wanted to know from the Government whether by now they have collected any information as to who are possibly behind this devastation that has taken place at Calcutta. I also wanted to know from the Government whether they have any information now that it has any similarity with what had happened at Bombay. It cannot be compared in its dimensions; the loss of lives, the loss of property and the design at Bombay cannot be compared to what had happened at Calcutta. Then what actually has caused Calcutta incident? These are some of the queries that we had to ask from the Government. But, after hearing Advaniji, I think no further investigation is required. You can just talk to him and you can make a statement on behalf of the Government and say that this country and that organisation is responsible. If that is the fact, I want to know whether any investigation has taken place seriously in regard to what happened at Bombay. The point is this. At Calcutta, now what Miss Mamata Banerjee has said is that it was not any design but some bomb was in the process of being made and that got exploded by accident. It may be so for this time, I do not know. If it is not at all accident, and if this kind of thing which happened at, Bombay is being repeated at Calcutta, it may be repeated in Delhi also.

Warning in this regard has been given by the Administration of United States of America to its nationals who are to come to India to avoid Delhi for the time being. There may be an international design,

about which people abroad are becoming aware also.

Advaniji has talked about Pakistan. We all know the role of Pakistan in trouble making in Kashmir and Punjab. We have to take very firm stand against any foreign hand that is there, that is out to destroy the unity of this country. Advanini has talked about scaling the porden.

We are not in 1993. We cannot go back to 450 years in the history. Even if at that time you had your Government, I would exert upon you to prevent Babar from coming across the border in this country. You could have prevented him. We are told Babar came from across the border and destroyed a temple. Now we have all this problem. So, you could have sealed the border even at that time. Now the point is, even at the same place at Ayodhya, destruction activities have taken place even last years. Who came from across the border to do this. They are our own people of this country. Who create a volcano? That volcano erupts now. That no 6th December something happened at Ayodhya and it has international repercussions. Do you understand this? If you create a climate of violence, the misguided people in this country misled by the turn of events may take to the course of terrorism. Then, who is to be blamed for that? Nobody should take the course of terrorism. Even in Kashmir, even in Punjab, we have said this. Deal them firmly. How have they escaped from our country? I do not know Yakoob Memom or who all that. Now if some bad people commit any thing here in this country, it is not for Pakistan to respond to that. They have no business. Why is it necessary for the Ambassador of Pakistan to say something about the Bharatiya Janta Party. Why should they? By then they are creating more trouble. But then have to take firm action against those who are divisive in this country. Unless we sincerely do some introspection why in 300 years, this kind of thing has never happened in Bombay. Terrorism remained concentrated may-be in Punjab, Kashmir, Northeast in some part, a little bit in Delhi, but not like this. It seems

to me, it is spreading all over. What is the way out? Are you seriously talking to all of us as to how we can really contribute to create a conducive climate in this country so that our people out of frustration do not go over to terrorism? Are we doing this? Are we doing what is needed to be done to tackle those people who preach violence in this country? Are we doing this? If we are not, then why? Advaniji says rightly that you have to be firm and I add that you have to be firm against everybody who are divisive. Do not allow divisive elements to take a lead when the country is in danger. you come and talk to all political parties. Tell us what action to be taken.

This is also a fact that the serious thing happened at Bombay on 12th march and five days have passed and we have not talked yet about how to politically proceed about it. It is very necessary because the State Government with their inadequate infrastructure, and arrangement, cannot deal with this kind of situation. There has to be a close coordination between the Central Government and the State Governments.

I am not taking much time. I want to know the facts. Give us the facts as to what really caused the blast at Calcutta; whether it has any link up with international activity, whether it is similar to what had happened in Bombay, though not in dimension but the content of it, quality of it and whether you are apprehending something more to happen in this country? Has international terrorism finally come in our country? Are we going to face the situation like in Yougoslavia, I do not know. I shudder to think all this. We have to behave. We all political parties have to behave and unitedly condemn this kind of incidents and refrain from taking any political advantage out of it.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKERJEE (Panskura): Thank you for allowing me because the explosion that has taken place in Calcutta is very near to my house. Actually our house was also trembling. The first point that I want to make is that I received the news from one of my grand-sons and our

area is a multi-religious area. From there, the boys rushed to the spot and those who died, many of them, belong to minority community. But these boys tried their level best to bring out all the people who were under debris. By 6 O'clock, they brought out near about 100 people. They said that there were other bodies also remaining there.

Therefore, what I want to point out is that it cannot be some Pakistani business because many Muslims also died. (*Interruptions*) Yes, I mean it. But I want definitely to find out what is behind all these, who are behind all these, from wherever they might have come. This place in Calcutta is very near our new metro-railway under construction. That also is the point. So, I do not think all the explosions can be of the same nature. They may be of different natures. We should think about each one of them and also find out if there is a link. I do agree and believe that all of us should seriously try to come together had face such a situation.

There is already a threat that Delhi will also be under bombing. We never knew that it will happen in Calcutta. Therefore, it will not be that easy.

Firstly, I want that this Calcutta incident should be properly inquired into and if our State Government needs help of the Central Government, I believe it does get on this occasion. It should be given. Those who have been killed by the accident should be compensated as in Bombay and those who are at the back of this calamity must be found out, in Calcutta as well as in other places without any political mileage.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RABI RAY (Kendrapada) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me opportunity to speak. Day before yesterday the House debated upon the Bombay incidents through an Adjustment Motion. After yesterday night's bomb blast in Calcutta and because of the U.S. Administration reports that Delhi could be the next target the people are panic stricken and so are the hon. Members of the House.

Both the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Minister of Home Affairs are present in the House to listen to the views of the hon. Members. I would like to submit that all of us must ponder over the incidents of 12th March in Bombay and the earlier two incidents too. What is the reaction of the Ministers of this Government to those incidents? I would like to refer to the statement of the hon. Minister of Finance. He is not bothered about the human beings, he is only bothered about the likely decline in the investment in the country. As per the protocol he is No. 2 after the hon. Prime Minister. The hon. Minister of Finance is not bothered about the internal sabotage, but only about the likely decline in investment in the country as is evident from his statements. Some hon. Members have said that the incidents of 12th March are a blot and an attack on the Constitution of the country and the Preamble of the Constitution, wherein it is enshrined that the country is secular and sovereign. These people must understand that the seeds of the attack on the constitution and the sovereignty of the country were sown on the 6th December. People lost faith in the Government after the incidents of 6th December, the day the Babri Masjid structure was demolished. Feeling of insecurity had pervaded the country on 6th December. Had the 6th December incidents been prevented then nothing would have happened on 12th in Bombay. Mr. Speaker, Sir, on this point I am quite categorical. There should be unanimity in the House that safeguarding the Constitution of the country is the responsibility of the Parliament and the hon. Speaker. However, this did not happen although equal rights had been granted to the Christians, Muslims, Sikhs and Hindus as per the fundamental rights enshrined in the Constitution. When right to equality is attacked then internal sabotage in the country is the natural outcome.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we, the Private Member of the House, have no intelligence of our own. I can never forgive the Government for the lack of commitment and for the laxity on its part due to which the internal sabotage has become the order of the day. The

Government has got no clear cut policy in this regard. The House must be taken into confidence. The Government must come out with a statement on the sense of insecurity prevailing among the people in the country. The Government must take the House into confidence on the Calcutta incidents. I do not want to speculate on this issue. Sir, through you, I would like to submit that information and the intelligence agencies are available with the Government, but even then stringent action is not being taken against the saboteurs. Even when the investigations are on, it is reported that two persons clandestinely left Bombay. How did it happen? This is ample testimony of the failure of the intelligence agencies and the Government. Did RAW and I.B. forewarned the Government about the 12th March incidents in Bombay? Newspapers are commenting on various issues. I would like to know as to how these two agencies are functioning? It is the assertion of the Government that the foreign hand is suspected in the destabilisation game. Therefore is it true that RAW and I.B. are doing nothing except political sabotage? The Government has not given any information in this regard.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, my first question is that the Government is not working with the alacrity it should work. The House must be taken into confidence in this regard.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, secondly the hon. Prime Minister is present in the House. He is naturally perturbed. The newspapers reported on the eve of the visit of the former Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, to USA that US Intelligence Department has reported that a conspiracy to kill him has been thwarted. Therefore, I would like to know whether the Government had any such information in this case too? It is nice that the US Administration took speedy action. The whole of the country is quite anxious to know whether the intelligence agencies of the Government are professionally equipped and possess expertise to check and detect internal sabotage? Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is my apprehension. I would like to submit that it is good that today before the 'Question

Hour' the Government invited the leaders of all political parties to discuss ways and means to gear up the intelligence set up and to upgrade technology. I would like to know from the Government the lacunae and the loopholes evident in the professional working of the intelligence agencies. If any such things are in the knowledge of the Government then these must be immediately set right so that the Government gets prior information about the acts of internal sabotage.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, lastly I would like to submit that television, media and newspapers etc. should be properly utilised by the Government in the country to remove the sense of insecurity and dispel fear that has gripped the people after the incidents of 12th March. Confidence must be instilled among the people. I would like to submit that everyone is prepared to extend all cooperation to the Government in the fight against internal sabotage provided that it is clear that the

[English]

Government means business.

[Translation]

I would like to submit that all of us must join hands in the House in this hour of crisis before the country.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not want to give a long speech. I know that everyone is quite anxious to speak. Debate has just begun.

MR. SPEAKER: We would also like to listen to your views.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I am not going to put forth my views. However, I would like to make a suggestion that discussion be held only after an authoritative statement on the Calcutta incidents is made. Bombay incidents had already been debated upon. Though we can discuss it again yet it is quite possible that whatever

happened in Calcutta may not have any link with the Bombay incidents. I do not know what is happening, but it is clear that we are growing in the dark. It will be nice if the hon. Minister of Home Affairs is directed to collect all the information about the Calcutta incidents and take the House into confidence. Then only we should hold discussion...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SALT (Ponnani): When other hon. Members had been allowed to put forth their views I should be allowed too.*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please listen to me. What all of you are saying is correct. I have tried to find out the information available with the Government of India. Such information will be first collected by the concerned State Government and then it will be passed on to the Centre. I have come to know that some information has been collected but it is not complete. I have directed them to give whatever information is available with them and then only discussion should be held. However, it is not good to abruptly stop the debate halfway. Only after its completion we can do that. I would like to inform that discussion held in this form will be beneficial to the country, the Parliament, the Government, all the political parties and to everyone. The discussion is being held quite seriously and therefore, it should continue. Please do not give it political colour unnecessarily.

(Interruptions)

SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDELWAL (Chandni Chowk): I would like to submit that the way the hon. Members like Shri Advani, Shri Acharia and Kumari Mamta Banerjee started the discussion, a message has gone to the country that the level of discussion in Parliament has been reduced to....*(Interruptions)* My submission is that the hon. Members should not give a political colour to their speeches while speaking in the House....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have called him, Khandelwal ji, please to not speak in this

manner. You are misleading the discussion without reason.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You please sit down. Look, every Member is expressing his own views and all the hon. Members are speaking with considerable restraint. Some views may not be of liking to other Members, however, on the whole, this discussion is going on quite smoothly. I think, you should not disturb the discussion.

[English]

SHRI EORAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Ponnani): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving on this opportunity to express my feelings at the very serious situation which the country is facing today.

At the outset, I would like to condemn such explosions that has happened in Bombay and at Calcutta, in the strongest possible words from whichever cause it might be. I make no distinction. I condemn the atrocious sections which lead to a great loss in our country. Together with this, I must express my deep sympathy with all those who have suffered because of the explosions in both Bombay and Calcutta.

Now, Sir, I would like to say that it is the duty of the Government to find out the culprits, with the maximum possible endeavour. In this connection, I would like to say that we must avoid speculations. Everybody starts having speculations. The speculation that this country is involved or that county is involved has to be avoided. Until the Government is able to find out the real culprits. This will create more confusion which may be misleading and thus try to create suspicion about others. Such an attitude should be avoided, in the interest of the country.

As far as Babri Masjid demolition is concerned, it was a great national tragedy. What has happened at Bombay is also to be considered as a tragedy. But, unfortunately, some parties are there that are

building up an atmosphere of violence in the country. Today, there is an atmosphere of violence and hatred because of them. It has to be tackled firmly by the Government and the Government should give protection to all the people in the country. Now, this situation is developing because the Government failed to control the situation when Babri Masjid was sought to be demolished. I again repeat it. As far as the 6th December incident is concerned, had the Central Government been more alert and had the Government had done its duty, such a national tragedy would not have happened. That was very much demonstrated when you see the firmness of the Government which was exhibited on the 25th of February, when they banned the BJP rally at Delhi. They have tackled the situation with firmness. But that firmness was lacking at the time when the Babri Masjid was demolished. The Government lacked guts and it was vacillated to take action. All such weakness have led to the present alarming situation now. Therefore, we must try to see that violence is not perpetrated in this country, hate is not perpetrate in this country. It is the Government's duty to find out who the culprits are. The real culprits have to be found out and then that culprit has to be dealt with an iron hand. Whatever the Government does, it is to protect the lives of the people in this country. We are prepared to fully cooperate with the Government because we want to save the lives of our fellow brothers and sisters here. We want to see that peace prevails in the country. We do not want any speculation about the hands being in this country or brains in that country. It is wrong and it is not advisable also in such situation. Therefore, I would like the Government to take firm action with all endeavour and to gain access to find out the real culprits and then punish them. We are with the Government and we support then, in this matter.

SHRI CHITTA BASU(Barasat): I give a notice to you. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please hear me first. Please take your seats. Well, a good discussion has taken place. Probably, after dis-

curring with all the leaders, what has to be done in this matter and how we would like to discuss, we will come to that conclusion. Now, I am just allowing Shri Chitta Basu because he comes from there. After that, please let the Home Minister reply and we will go to the other subjects which are equally important.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : With your kind permission, I want to draw the attention of the Government particularly, the Home Minister and the Prime Minister, to the developments that have taken place in Calcutta just today early in the morning. Sir, the entire House will agree with me and express their concern and condemnation against these kinds of brutal activities which led to the death of nearly 40 people by this time and which has caused injury to more than a 100 people, as I am told by the people in Calcutta.

Sir, it is to be admitted that the entire country is passing through a sense of violence, a sense of frustration and a sense of fear. And in this surcharged condition, the Government should also take up appropriate measures to see that the fears, the apprehension are dispelled as early as possible.

Sir, there cannot be any doubt when I say that there has been chain reaction of this kind of explosion, and spurt in violent activities after what has happened in Ayodhya on the 6th of December last. First, it was the 6th of December, then 12th of March in Bombay and now today, the 17th of March in Calcutta. They have got actions and reactions. It is a product of something else. It had happened earlier. This causes grave concern for the country. This endangers the stability, unity and integrity of the country. Therefore, the Government should take adequate measures to see that all the forces which are for unity of the country, who want to bring about and strengthen the integrity of the country take a united stand against this kind of divisive, disruptive and fundamentalist forces. And the Government has got specific responsibility in taking lead in unleashing the country-wide campaign to

attain that purpose of dispelling the sense of fear and apprehension. Sir, this can be done, when the Government comes out with detailed facts about the origin of these disturbances, the hands which are involved, domestic and otherwise also.

Sir, the Government should make immediate statement with the facts which are available with them. Calcutta incident should be separately inquired into. It should not be just lumped together and viewed from that point of view. A particular form of inquiry as has been suggested by Ms. Bannerjee viz. CBI Inquiry, should be conducted into the incident that had taken place this morning and in the overall context, we should also take certain steps so that this atmosphere of fear and apprehension and others kinds of dangers that loom large are removed at the earliest.

DR. KARITIKESHWAR PATRA (Balasore) : A Resolution should be passed unanimously by this House condemning the activities of the terrorists so that the entire country knows about this.

MR. SPEAKER: I have understood your appeal. Now, the Home Minister is going to reply to the debate. Please don't disturb. Please help us in maintaining law and order in the House.

12.59 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Recent Bombay Blast in Calcutta

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): Sir, according to the Chief Secretary, West Bengal, last night a blast took place in which two houses were completely damaged and two houses, one on both sides and one house, in front of these houses were damaged. Explosion took place in B.B. Ganguly street. Thirty-five persons are reported to have died. Forth five persons are injured and are in the hospitals receiving treatment. Another forty

seven persons have been discharged after first aid. Army explosive experts and forensic science experts have been deployed to investigate the nature of explosion. Fire has been put off. Debris are being removed. Chief Minister, West Bengal visited the spot. Minister of State for I.S. is reported to be reaching Calcutta very soon.

Sir, I do not propose to say anything more than what has been reported to me by the Chief Secretary, West Bengal. But, one or two issues, I think, are very necessary for me to clear. One was about the two Memons of Bombay who seem to have left the place and gone to Dubai. Somehow or the other some papers and some hon. Members are also having some kind of a doubt as to whether this was before the incident or after the incident. Two went to Bombay before the incident on the 11th and two went after the incident. (Interruptions) According to the information which is now available with the Government, it seems that those who have left Bombay and have gone to Dubai seem to be having some kind of connection with the incident which has happened in Bombay. We have asked the Ministry of External affairs to get in touch with the Emirate of UAE and see that they will try to help us out in sending back these two people who are required in this particular case.

About the origin and the rest of the things, unless the entire thing is properly investigated, it will not be proper on my part to give any opinion about how things took place, who were responsible, to what extent the responsibility can be put on one or the other person, etc. But, about the atmosphere, there is no denying the fact that the atmosphere of violence, the atmosphere of hatred are prevailing in the country. There is no doubt about it. Every effort will have to be made, irrespective of party considerations. We will have to create a sense of confidence and a sense of unity. The very unity and integrity of our country is at stake.

So, we will have to forget not only our party considerations, but also different religions and other denominations to which we may belong... We will have to forget all that and try to save the honour and the unity of our country.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack):
One small query I want to ask.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No, it is not a detailed discussion, Mr. Jena. You may contact the hon. Home Minister, he will tell you.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. PIYUS TIRKEY (Alipurduars): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw your attention to a very important matter. Such a situation has arisen in Jharkhand region that 125 battalions of BSF and CRPF and other Para-military forces have been deployed there. But they are looting the poor rural people and committing rapes on women. They are also looting cattle like sheep and goats from the local people. More than 1500 persons have been put behind the bars. They are being tortured by the police. Jhuggi-jhonpries of slum dwellers were burnt. The hon. Minister of Home Affairs had announced to give statehood to Jharkhand. Shri Adyani who otherwise keeps on pleading the case of Vanachal Region, is not speaking even a word now. Media persons are not being allowed to visit the area due to which we have not been getting authentic news about the situation there. Therefore, the hon. Minister of Home Affairs may please furnish authentic information. There is a provision in the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution. What does it mean? The leaders of CPI are sitting here. They have also supported the idea of giving status of a complete statehood to the Jharkhand region. Instead of Adopting the way of negotiations to find the solution to the

problem, the Government is committing atrocities through police.

13.03 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

This is against the Constitution. It has become the practice with the Government to commit such atrocities. The Government is trying to oppress the poor people and the people belonging to lower classes. Shri Ram Vilas Paswan is not present here. He talks a lot in favour of social justice. But he is also silent on this issue. Members of Janta Dal have also exploited smaller states to their advantages and thus they are keeping silent over this issue, there is a vast difference between what they preach and what they practise. The Government's deeds have awakened the people of that region and the question whether Jharkhand State is to be created or not is agitating the minds of the people belonging to all political parties. The hon. Minister of Home Affairs may kindly apprise the House with the real situation and make all out efforts to restore peace there.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the situation that prevails in Chhota Nagpur-Santhal Pargana area in South Bihar and the manner in which the Government has been tackling it has been a matter of serious concern.

A general impression among the people in that region is that the development of that region would be possible only when a separate State is created. Some people call it Jharkhand while others call it Vananchal. However, the crux of this problem is the imbalanced development of Bihar due to which there has been a long standing demand for giving the status of a separate state to this region, this demand is being supported not by one party but almost all the regional political parties. Broadly speaking the BJP supports the idea. These days the State Government is complaining that the Central Government has negotiating

with the Jharkhand Party without seeking the participation of the State Government. If it is so, then we also have a grudge against them. We have maximum number of M.Ps. from that region of Bihar. All the five members of BJP are from that region and our complaint is that the Government continued to hold talks with regard to Jharkhand without consulting our party. However, this cannot be used as a ground to justify use of force or violence over those who conduct their movement in a peaceful manner. It is totally unjustified. I would condemn the increasing tendency of resorting to violence to suppress the political activities and political movements in the country. I would like the Central Government to review the matter and bring about a change in their approach.

Sometimes I do feel that the Government holds talks with Jharkhand Party not with a view to find out a solution to the problem but with a view to reach a settlement with them to increase their votes in the Parliament. It is totally improper to adopt narrow and partisan attitude while finding out solution to such a problem. The severity of the problem should be realised. The Government of Bihar should realise that if they try to suppress this movement by means of force, it would not succeed rather it would give further momentum to the movement...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh) : When you have allowed him to speak. Why don't you allow others; how is it possible? *(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now papers to be laid on the Table of the House.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Zero Hour is over.

(Interruptions)

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Annual Report, Audited Accounts and Review on the Working of the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta/or 1991-92 and Statement Showing reasons for delay in laying these Papers

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHARGOMANGO): I beg to lay on the Table-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta, for the year 1991-92 alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta, for the year 1991-92.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3604/93]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT: (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASHNIK) : On behalf of Shri G. Venkat Swamy, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under subsection(1) of section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the North East-

ern Handicrafts and Handicrafts and Handlooms Development Corporation Limited, Shillong, for the year 1991-92.

- (ii) Annual Report of the North Eastern Handicrafts and Handlooms Development Corporation Limited, Shillong, for the year 1991-92 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3605/93]

Review of the working of Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the North Eastern Handicrafts and Handlooms Development Corporation Limited, Shillong for 1991-92 etc. etc.

- (b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Central Cottage Industries Cooperation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1991-92.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Limited, new Delhi, for the year 1991-92 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library, See No. LT 3606/93]

- (c) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Handicrafts and Handlooms Exports Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1991-92.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Handicrafts and Handlooms Exports Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1991-92 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor

[Sh. Mukul Balkrishna Washnik]

General thereon. Placed in Library. See No LT 3607/93]

Review on the working of and Annual Report, Audited Accounts of the Electronics Corporation of India Limited, Hyderabad and comments of C & AG thereon and statement showing reasons for delay in laying these papers etc. etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK): On behalf of Shri Bhuvnesh Chaturvedi, I beg to lay on the Table-

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956-

- (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Electronics Corporation of India Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 1991-92.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Electronics Corporation of India Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 1991-92 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library See No. LT 3608/93]

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Saha Institute of Nuclear

Physics, Calcutta, for the year 1991-92 alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, Calcutta, for the year 1991-92.

(4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3609/93]

Review on the working of Annual Report and Audited Accounts of Hindustan Insecticides Limited, New Delhi for 1991-92 and Statement showing reasons for delay in laying these papers, etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK): On behalf of Shri Eduardo Falerio, I beg to lay on the Table-

- (1) A copy of each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956:-
 - (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Insecticides Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1991-92.
 - (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Insecticides Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1991-92 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 3610/93]

LT-3612/93]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Pesticide Formulation Technology, Gurgaon, for the year 1991-92 alongwith Audited Accounts.

(2) A copy of the Supreme Court Judge (Second Amendment) Rules, 1992 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. C.S.R. 779(E) in Gazette of India dated the 25th September, 1992 under sub-section (3) of section 24 of the Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1958. [Placed in Library See No. LT -3613/93]

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Institute of Pesticide Formulation Technology, Gurgaon, for the year 1991-92.

Review of the working of, Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Bharat Udyog Nigam Limited and its subsidiaries, Calcutta, for 1991-92 and statement showing reasons for delay in laying these papers, etc.

(4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 3611/93]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): I beg to lay on the Table-

Notification under Income Tax Act, 1961 and Supreme Court Judges (Condition of Service) Act, 1958

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy of the Income-tax (Appellate Tribunal) Rules, 1963 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. 1-AT/63 in Gazette of India dated the 18th May, 1963 issued under sub-section (5) of section 255 of the Income Tax Act, 1961. [Placed in Library. See

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

(i) Statement regarding review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Limited and its subsidiaries, Calcutta, for the year 1991-92.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Limited and its subsidiaries, Calcutta, for the year 1991-92 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English

[Sh. Krishna Sahi]

versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3614/93]

- (3) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India Union Government (No. 5 of 1992) (Commercial)-Bum Standard Company Limited under Article 151 (1) of the Constitution. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3615/93]

Notifications under All India Services Act, 1951

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK): On behalf of SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section(2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:-
- (i) G.S.R. 587 published in Gazette of India dated the 26th December, 1992 containing corrigendum to the Notification No. G.S.R. 716 dated the 1st December, 1990.
- (ii) G.S.R. 19 published in Gazette of India dated the 9th January, 1993 containing corrigendum to the Notifica-

tion No. G.S.R. 198 dated the 9th May, 1992.

- (iii) G.S.R. 20 published in Gazette of India dated the 9th January, 1993 containing corrigendum to the Notification No. G.S.R. 199 dated the 9th May, 1992. [Placed in Library. See No. LT. 3616/93]
- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under article 320 (5) of the Constitution read with the clause (c) (iv) of the proclamation dated the 6th December, 1992 issued by the President in relation to the State of Uttar Pradesh:-
- (i) The Uttar Pradesh Public Service Commission (Limitation of Functions) (Tenth Amendment) Regulations, 1990 published in Notification No. 13/2/90-Kamik-I in Uttar Pradesh Gazette dated the 5th May, 1992.
- (ii) The Uttar Pradesh Public Service Commission (Limitation of Functions) (Eleventh Amendment) Regulations, 1992 published in Notification No. 13/19/91KA-1-1992 in Uttar Pradesh Gazette dated the 22nd July 1992.
- (iii) The Uttar Pradesh Public Service Commission (Limitation of Functions) (Twelfth Amendment) Regulations, 1992 published in Notification No. 13/2/90-Kamik-I in Uttar Pradesh Gazette dated the 22nd July, 1992. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3617/93]

13.10 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS'
BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Seventeenth Report

[English]

SHRI SHYAM BIHARI MISHRA (Bilhaur) : Sir, I beg to present the Seventeenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

13.10 1/2 hrs.

ELECTIONS TO COMMITTEES

(i) Estimates Committee

[English]

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman & Nicobar Islands): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 311B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, thirty members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Estimates for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1993 and ending on the 30th April, 1994."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 311B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, thirty members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Estimates for

the term beginning on the 1st May, 1993 and ending on the 30th April, 1994."

The motion was adopted.

(ii) Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

SHRI K. PRADHANI (Nowrangpur): I beg to move:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 331 B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, twenty members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1993 and ending on the 30th April, 1994."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 331 B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, twenty members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1993 and ending on the 30th April, 1993."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI K. PRADHANI (Nowrangpur) : I beg to move:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate ten members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on the Welfare

[Sh. K. Pradhani]

of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1993 and ending on the 30th April, 1994 and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate ten members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1993 and ending on the 30th April, 1994 and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

The motion was adopted.

(iii) Committee on Public Undertakings.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (BANKURA): I beg to move:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 312 B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, fifteen members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Undertakings for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1993 and ending on the 30th April, 1994."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This question is:

That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 312 B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok

Sabha, fifteen members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Undertakings for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1993 and ending on the 30th April, 1993."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): I beg to move:

That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1993 and ending on the 30th April, 1994 and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1993 and ending on the 30th April, 1994 and do communicate to this house the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

The motion was adopted.

(iv) Public Accounts Committee.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): I beg to move:

That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 309 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, fifteen members from among themselves to serve as members of the

Committee on Public to Serve as members of the Committee on Public Accounts for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1993 and ending on the April, 1994."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) or Rule 309 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, fifteen members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Accounts for the term beginning on the 1st may, 1993 and ending on the 30th April, 1994."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): I beg to move the following:-

" That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1993 and ending on the 30th April, 1994 and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

MR. DEPUTY- SPEAKER : The question is:

" That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the House for the term

beginning on the 1st may, 1993 and ending on the 30th April, 1994 and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

The motion was adopted.

13.14 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Need to give relief to farmers of Orissa by realising Agricultural Loans in instalment Basis.

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA (BALASORE): I would like to bring to the notice of the Government the miserable plight of the farmers of Orissa, whose houses and properties are being attached.

The declaration of the Government of Orissa that loan burdens of the farmers has been waived, gave relief to the farmers of Orissa who heaved a sigh of relief. But to surprise of the farmers, the Government of Orissa clarified that only the interest portion of the loan has been written off and the farmers will have to pay their principal loan before December, 1992. Thus after December, 1992 they will have to pay both the principal and interest thereon. The farmers would have paid the principal and the interest thereon on installments basis. Now, they are unable to pay both principal and interest together, I would, therefore, request the Central Government to redress the grievances of the farmers by sanctioning the assistance to the extent of interest portion and to ask the State Government to collect the dues on installment basis.

(ii) Need to provide Satellite link to Palakkad, Cannore, Kaserkode and Vayanand areas of Kerala.

[Translation]

*SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN (Palghat): At present, the districts of

[Sh. V.S. Vijayaraghavan]

Palakkad, Cannore, Kaserkode, Vayanad—the rural areas of Calicut, Idukki and Pathananthitta in Kerala do not have the facility of viewing Malayalam programme transmitted from the Trivandrum Doordarshan centre. This matter has been raised in Parliament many times. But no step has been taken to provide this facility depriving more than 40 per cent of the people of the State of the facility to see programmes in their own mother tongue. This situation has created a great deal of anger in the minds of people. By providing a satellite link the programmes can be seen in Malayalam. But nothing has been done in this regard.

I, therefore, urge upon the Central Government to take immediate steps to provide satellite link so that facility for transmitting programmes in Malayalam from Trivandrum could be provided in the districts mentioned above.

(iii) Need to set up a Committee to investigate into the incidents of explosions in Neyveli lights Corporation Tamil Nadu.

[English]

SHRI P.P. KALIAPERUMAL (Cuddalore): I wish to draw the attention of the Government towards the incidents of explosions and conflagrations that have caused heavy loss to the Neyveli Lignite Corporation, a public sector undertaking.

In October 1984, an accident occurred at one of the Bucket wheel excavators of the Corporation. Heavy loss was caused to the Corporation due to this accident.

In November 1991, Mine II of the Corporation was devastated by floods. This was also due to the failure of management

of the Corporation to take precautionary measures before the rainy seasons had set in. The short-fall of the income due to this incident was estimated at Rs. 47.91 crore.

On 16 June 1992, Units I & II of the Carbonisation Plant of the Corporation exploded. This explosion caused enormous loss and 14 employees sustained injuries and two of them died. In 1989, similar explosion was totally disrupted.

Hence, I urge upon the Union Government to constitute a Committee to find out the reasons for such happenings in Neyveli Lights Corporation and ensure that such incidents do not occur in future, failing which the Neyveli Lignite Corporation could move fast to join the rank of laggards.

(iv) Need to retain land near Hanumangarh Tehsil in Rajasthan for sugar factory

[Translation]

SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH(Bikaner): The Government of Rajasthan had reserved one thousand bigha of land near city in Hanuman Tehsil in Rajasthan for sugar factory. This land irrigated by the Bhakra was meant for special allotment to the landless workers. But the Government of Rajasthan has always replied that the land has been reserved for sugar factory. Contrary to it, this reserved land of the sugar factory has been allotted as a compensation to such people who already have land in their names in Sirsa district in Haryana.

I would, therefore, like to request the Central Government to direct the Government of Rajasthan to get an enquiry conducted in this allotment and get the land of sugar factory vacated.

These people who have received compensation may be allotted the vacant gov-

ement land near Ramgarh along the Rajasthan canal.

(v) Need to set up an electronic telephone exchange at Pilibhit, Uttar Pradesh

DR. P.R. GANGWAR (Pilibhit): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as per the Government plan, Pilibhit telephone exchange which falls in my parliamentary constituency, should have been converted into an electronic telephone exchange during the year 1992-93. This work has been lying pending due to soil testing exercise for the purpose of construction of a building on that land. A sample of soil from the selected site was sent to the laboratory in September, 1992. In fact the construction of the building should have been started by now after preparing estimates on the basis of soil test report. Instead of giving priority to the installation of an electronic exchange, the Government is setting up radio telephone exchanges at a cost of Rs. 48 lakh each in 14 villages each in Puranpur, and Bisalpur tehsils. But the consumers will not be able to get the benefit of this work unless and until an electronic telephone exchange is set up at the headquarters in Pilibhit which is the worst terrorist affected area of the terai region and runs along the border of Nepal.

The Central Government is, therefore, requested to take steps to set up an electronic telephone exchange in Pilibhit at the earliest.

(vi) Need to shift M/s Indian Lead Private Ltd (Thane) immediately to a remote place.

[English]

SHRI RAM KAPSE (Thane) : M/s Indian Lead Private Ltd., Majiwade, Thane is located near thickly populated residential area.

The residents of the area had written to the Environment Department, Government of India, stating the problems of pollution they are facing because of this company.

It is learnt that the Government had given the notice to the Company to shift it to remote place.

It is amazing that still the company is continuing in this area and orating menace.

I urge upon the Government to act in the matter immediately.

(vii) Need to provide more funds to Bihar Government to overcome acute drinking water problem in Jahanabad Parliamentary Constituency, Bihar.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Bihar is in the grip of severe drought. The people of that state have been facing great difficulties for want of foodgrains and drinking water. Despite its strong will power the State Government is not in position to save the people from such natural calamity. The economic condition of the Government of Bihar is also very pitiable. In my constituency Jahanabad the ground water level has also receded. With the result that water is being supplied from outside to the hundreds of villages of this region. If the Government does not pay adequate attention to it, the people will have to face more difficulties in face of shortage of drinking water during the months of May and June.

I would, therefore, like to urge upon the Central Government to provide adequate financial assistance to the Government of Bihar so that the problem of drinking water in Jahanabad region could be solved.....(Interruptions)

[English]

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, please. Zere Hour cannot be extended. This issue can be taken up tomorrow.

The House stands adjourned to meet at 14.25 hrs.

13.25 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till twenty five minutes past fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at twenty nine minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE.
DISAPPROVAL OF THE ESSENTIAL
COMMODITIES (SPECIAL PROVI-
SIONS) AMENDMENT ORDINANCE

AND

ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES (SPE-
CIAL PROVISIONS)
AMENDMENT BILL

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House shall now take up items 18 and 19 together. Shri Nitish Kumar.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): Sir, I beg to move:

"The this House disapproves of the Essential Commodities (special provisions) Amendment Ordinance, 1993 (No.1 of 1993) Promulgated by the President on the 2nd January, 1993."

[Translation]

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on 2nd January, 1993 an ordinance amending the Essential Commodities (Special Provisions) Act was promulgated by the Central Gov-

ernment here and this Bill is to replace that ordinance. The Essential commodities Act is an old act as it was passed in 1955. Primarily it was enacted to check black-marketing and hoarding of essential commodities. After some time it was further amended to incorporate special provisions. That amendment was made for a period of five years. In 1987, the period of amendment was extended further for another five years. In 1992, even the extended period of five years expired. Now this amendment Bill seeks to extend the period for another five years.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, any Government, be it the Central Government or the State Government, would like to have this type of law, irrespective of its intentions or concept. It is thought that mere enactment of law will solve all the problems. Every citizen of this country would like to purchase essential commodities at a reasonable price. We do concede that essential commodities should be supplied at fair prices and there should not be any blackmarketing and hoarding of these items. Have we achieved that end by making special provision in the law? In my opinion, it has not checked blackmarketing and hoarding. But the Government despite this sort of experience wants to continue with this provision for another five years. If the Government considered it necessary and wanted to enforce the law for all time to come, it could have come forward with that sort of enactment in the very beginning. Thus special provision which provide for summary trial by a special court was meant for a period of five years. It has failed to achieve its objective. Are the people or the traders of this country responsible for its failure. They are not at all responsible for it. Generally people are against the trader community. What to say of a big city even in a small town whenever a small trader is arrested under the Essential Commodities Act, the people feel happy and it becomes the talk of the town with a general impression that he must have certainly indulged in blackmarketing. In fact, the Government wants to take a mileage out of that psychology. At this time, even the people sitting in the Government are not aware

whether this act is being implemented properly or is being misused. In fact, this act is being misused to harass small traders. It is not being utilised to ensure the availability of essential commodities to the people at fair prices. This is not my version. I am saying it on the basis of the statistics which have been made available by the Government itself in their reply to USQ No. 5646 dated 1.4.92 asked by Shri Bhagwan Shankar Rawat in Lok Sabha. It seems that the Government has not given a correct reply and it has befooled us. I think that whatever reply is given by the Government in Lok Sabha, it must give the correct position. At that time, the Government, in their reply to the question of the hon. Member regarding the action taken by it under the Act, had stated:

[English]

"As per reports received upto 28th February 1992 the following action was taken by the State Governments, Union Territories Administration during the year 1991:-

Number of raids made	1,64,781
Number of persons arrested	5,673
Number of persons prosecuted	6,690
Number of persons convicted	281
Value of goods confiscated	Rs.25,41,55,000"

[Translation]

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it means that on an average, the articles worth Rs. 1542 were confiscated by them in each such raid. It shows that all these measures of the Government proved to be a futile exercise. Although such a draconian law is going to be enacted, yet it is being claimed to be a pious work. You want to make the essential commodities available to the people of this country at cheaper rates. Will you be able to check black marketing and hoarding? Leave aside the expenditure to be incurred by the Government. Now the special courts are set

up while in the financial memorandum it is said that no new expenditure will be borne by the Government. In this way, the Government has to engage Public Prosecutors at every level. Only speaking about it will not serve the purpose. The average amount seized in a raid is Rs.1542 while the Government spends substantial amount on the case. Everywhere courts has been set up but what is the net result of all this exercise? Though this exercise leads to nowhere but this law will be used in future as well. Now who are the beneficiaries? The people are not getting any benefit from it. The business community has also opposed it. A delegation of the people had met the hon. Minister of State and in that meeting it was said by everybody that it is a black law. It is a symbol of dictatorship and it should be amended. The Government had given an assurance that it would be amended to ensure that people are not harassed by it. So, the Government have made an amendment in the old Bill:

[English]

"Insertion of new Clause 10 AA in the Essential Commodities Act 1955, namely, notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure 1983, no officer below the rank of Officer-in-charge of a Police Station or any police officer authorised by him in this behalf in writing, shall arrest any person accused of committing an offence punishable under this Act."

[Translation]

Now only this much amendment has been made that hence forth either the officer incharge, of this police station, the S.H.O. or anyone authorised by him in this behalf in writing would supervise the arrests. It will not make any difference. The incharge of the Policed station will issue orders on a paper for the arrests and if someone is arrested, then it will be written. It makes no difference whether the arrests have been made by S.H.O. or the constable. All these things are done by the S.H.O. What difference does it make whether the Government authorises the S.H.O. in this regard or the other person

[Sh. Nitish Kumar]

authorised by him does the work? All these figures show that this Act is misused openly. It is used only for harrasing the people. Had it not been so, certain facts would have come out of the raids. What was the results of the raids? Why such a small number of people have been arrested in such raids? One lakh and sixty four raids were conducted and only 5, 673 people were arrested. If only 281 people are punished, then what does all this mean? It seems that the wrong raids were conducted because you see that only 5673 people were prosecuted. It means when the money decreases the raids are conducted and when the money is received, they are set free from the police stations itself. Shri Kamaluddin Sahib is there in the Government and Shri Antony has been an old a administrator in Kerala also for some time. Therefore, you should also think as to what these people are doing. Being businessmen their reputation is bad. If they do something wrong, they should be punished, but they are not punished. This whole episode tells the same story. Either the law enforcing agencies, who are to abide by the law strictly are corrupt and dishonest because even after so many raids, such a less number of people are arrested. In terms of percentage, 98 persons out of 100 go scot free or the raids are being conducted in a wrong way so that 98 guilty persons go scot free. Both the things cannot be wrong. There is no need of such a special provision. I understand that there is no benefit of it and that is why we have brought the disapproval motion.

The businessmen have a problem regarding it. Everything has been done including the summary trial but what is the outcome? Only 281 persons were punished in a year. There is no need at all of such a law. When only 281 businessmen are found guilty in the whole of the country then there is no need at all to have such an expensive law. What is the need of having Public Prosecutions and paying to the lawyers. Actually this law is not for the people. The fact is that this law earns bread and butter for those who you have blessed with the uni-

forms. We would like to allege that this law is for the earning of those inspectors, officer-in-charge and officers entrusted with the supply work. We do not know about the commission of the police station incharge and other high officials. Only the hon. Minister can comment about it. It was published in the newspapers. You might be knowing about the smuggling in the North-Eastern-States. It was appearing continuously in the newspapers last year that at the shops meant for the public distribution system, the ration card holders were not given their full quota of foodgrains and on the other hand the smuggling of trucks loaded with foodgrains of the North-Eastern States were reported. The Food Corporation of India was entrusted the responsibility supply of foodgrains.

14.44 hrs.

RE. ARREST OF MEMBER

[English]

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY (Alipurduars): Sir, I am on a Point of Order.

Shri Shailendra Mahto a Member of this House has been absent from the 16th. He was arrested by the Bihar Police in Chhota Nagpur. He is still in jail. No news about him has been given to the House. He has been pressurised and he has been given some punishment also that he should call off the indefinite economic blockade in the Chhota Nagpur area. So, this news should have come to the House as to where he is now, what is his condition and what is the police doing there. This attracts the privilege of the Member. It is very important.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Yesterday the following announcement was made in the House:

"Shri Shailendra Mahato, Member of Parliament has been remanded to this jail today in connection with case number 288/93 under section 107/116/113/151 code of Criminal Procedure by the

order of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Jamshedpur.”

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE
DISAPPROVAL OF THE ESSENTIAL
COMMODITIES (SPECIAL PROVI-
SIONS) AMENDMENT ORDINANCE
AND
ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES (SPECIAL
PROVISIONS) AMENDMENT BILL
(CONT'D)

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Smuggling of foodgrains is going on under the very nose of the F.C.I. Civil Supplies Corporation and other Government agencies and it is their responsibility only. The Essential Commodities Act (Special Provisions) should have been applicable on the F.C.I. and the Civil Supplies Corporation. It is not applied on them but the poor village shopkeepers are arrested, beaten up and bribe is taken from them in the police stations. Innocent people are sent to the jail and the guilty people are released from the police stations. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we would like to say through you that we have brought the disapproval motion in respect of the Special Provisions Act because we would like to appeal to the Government that there is no need at all to continue such a black law. There is no need at all to extend it. Till date it has not achieved anything. Its only achievement is that, it has been used against the common public. Therefore, it is just like giving more powers to the officer in charge of the police station for amassing more money. Therefore, for such a useless work the time of this august House should not have been wasted. The Government should not have brought this Bill after reviewing the same. We would like to urge the Government that this Bill should be withdrawn and we would like to appeal to the House that if this Bill is not withdrawn for the sake of the interests of their own people, then our disapproval motion should be accepted and this Bill should be opposed. With these words, I conclude.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

“That this House disapproves of the Essential Commodities (Special Provisions) Amendment Ordinance, 1993 (No.1 of 1993) promulgated by the President on the 2nd January, 1993.”

Items No. 18 and 19 are to be discussed together. So, now I call Shri A.K. Antony to move the motion for consideration.

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES,
CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DIS-
TRIBUTION (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): Sir, I
beg to move:

“ That the Bill further to amend the Essential Commodities (Special Provisions) Act, 1981 and to make special provisions by way of amendment to the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, be taken into consideration.”

As this House is aware, the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 provides for the regulation of production, supply and distribution of essential commodities to ensure their easy availability to the consumers, and also to protect them from exploitation by traders. With a view to dealing more effectively with persons indulging in malpractices like hoarding and blackmarketing the Essential Commodities (Special Provisions) Act, 1981 was brought into force with effect from 1.9.1982 for a period of five years. The said Act made special provisions by way of amendment to the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, in regard, inter-alia to summary trial of all offences by Special Courts, minimum mandatory imprisonment of three months, making of offences non-bailable, appeal against order of confiscation to State Government instead of judicial authority etc. The term of the Act was further extended by five years with effect from 1.9.1987.

A series of economic and fiscal measures initiated by this Government has made the trade and the industry more open and transparent. A question may naturally come up in our minds as to why we should persist with a regulatory legislation like Essential Commodities (Special Provisions) Amendment Bill at all. Is not such a measure out of

[Sh. A.K. Antony]

step with present economic policies?

This question had been answered in an overwhelming manner by the State Governments. They said, to this effect there is still a need to continue with this legislation. Surprisingly the State Governments were unanimous in adopting such a view. Being primarily responsible for the distribution of essential commodities, the State Governments are in a position to judge as to how handicapped they feel without a legislation like the proposed one.

This legislation deals with essential commodities only. In a country like ours where millions live below the poverty line, these items need to be monitored continuously. Unscrupulous elements are still active to exploit shortages and adverse local conditions. The artificial shortages and abnormal prices directly hit the poor and their purchasing power. The poor will have to either go without these items or reduce consumption of primary articles. Essential commodities also include critical items like cattle fodder, coal, cement, drugs, etc. Many important industrial inputs also figure under this category. It is therefore essential that no unscrupulous element or blackmarketeer should be allowed to create conditions of scarcity in these items. The very essence of our economy depends upon availability of these items. I am happy that the State Governments have realised this and unanimously favoured the extension of this legislation.

This is a crucial legislation to safeguard the national interest in vital spheres of national economy and welfare of the people, therefore, certain punitive measures are unescapable against blackmarketeers and harders. Offences mentioned in this Bill are cognizable and non-bailable. After considering requests from the trade associations and others an amendment was incorporated to ensure that only a responsible police officer, i.e. the officer in charge of a police station would exercise the power to arrest any person committing an offence

punishable under the provisions of this Act. Apprehension of misuse of powers by lower police functionaries is set aside by this Amendment.

Since the term of the Essential Commodities (Special Provisions) Act, 1981 was to expire on 31.8.1992 and Government was of the considered view that this Act should be continued without a break, the Essential Commodities (Special Provisions) Amendment Ordinance, 1992 was promulgated on 27.8.92. The Bill to convert this Ordinance into an Act of Parliament could not be passed during the Winter Session although it was introduced on the opening day of the Session.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit that the hon. Minister is not replying to the objections raised in regard to this Bill by Shri Nitish Kumar. He is only reading out the prepared speech. Shri Nitish Kumar has raised the objection that through this Bill Government is trying to give some more power to the police. Now it is for the hon. Minister to explain everything in this regard.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Joshiji, Shri Nitish Kumar has moved the Resolution. Items No. 18 and 19 are to be taken up together. The hon. Minister is moving item No. 19. He is not giving reply to Shri Nitish Kumar but he is moving item No. 19.

SHRI A.K. ANTONY: Please do not be in a hurry. I am moving the motion only. After discussion, I know we will have to reply to all the important points.

So, Sir, Government was of the firm view that the Ordinance should not be allowed to lapse as it would be detrimental to the interests of effective regulation of distribution of essential commodities. The Essential Commodities (Special Provisions) Amendment Ordinance, 1995 was promulgated on 2.1.1993.

Sir, in view of the reasons stated above, Government is of the opinion that the Essential Commodities (Special Provisions) Act, 1981 may be extended for a period of five years along with the amendments envisaged therein. Even after hearing Shri Nitish Kumar's speech, I still feel that this House will extend unanimous support to this legislation.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No.

(Interruptions)

SHRI A.K. ANTONY: While moving his resolution, Shri Nitish Kumar has made certain observations. I am not going to reply in detail about these observations now because after the conclusion of all the discussions I will give a reply to them. But, at the same time, I would like to say one or two sentences - about that. Shri Nitish Kumar was telling that even after the continuance of this Bill for long years, we have not been able to make a headway. It may be partially true. But I would like to remind the hon. Members that if there was no such legislation what would have been the fate of the poor, ordinary common men of this country. They would have hundred per cent been at the mercy of blackmarketeers and profiteers. We had this Essential Commodities Act, 1955 for many years. After many years of experience Government, in its wisdom, after consulting the State Governments and also all the important sections only, have brought this Essential Commodities (Special Provisions) Amendment Bill, 1981. This is not a new legislation. It just stood the test of the time. For the last 11 years this legislation is continuing. Actually the Central Government is not the implementing authority. It is the State Governments which are the implementing authorities.

In the past eleven years there have been several changes, political changes, in all the States. I may mention that in the present day Indian conditions this legislation is hundred per cent necessary in all the States and it has been recommended so by several political parties' governments - be it B.J.P., Janata Dal, C.P.M. or A.D.M.K. all these State

Governments have unanimously requested the Central Government that this legislation should be extended for another five years. This is the unanimous request of all the State Governments. Why it is so?

Are the State Governments anti-people?

No. All of them are unanimous that in the interests of the common people this legislation should continue. That is why, after discussion with all the State Governments and getting their views and after discussing with various interests including trading sector we brought this up.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: I have myself said that all the State Governments have appreciated the move and they have expressed the view that such an act should be enacted. It is not a matter related to a particular political party.

[English]

SHRI A.K. ANTONY: It is that the result will be that we are saying that parliamentary democracy also will represent the interests of the common people. Ultimately it is the interest of all the elected bodies - Central Government or the State Governments or other elected bodies - that the interests of the common people are protected. We have to flow like that only.

Therefore, the Central Government considering all the State Governments' requests and all the interests including the trading interests only, after consultations brought this up. We want avoid to harassment to the honest traders, genuine traders who are not indulging in black-marketing and for this purpose we have brought in one amendment. We have also given guidelines to all the State Governments not to harass the honest traders. I agree with Shri Nitish Kumar that not much headway to the satisfaction has been achieved. Still we have to go a long way. Actually the implementing agency the Central Government, it is the State Government. The Central Government again and again is trying to impress

[Sh. A.K. Antony]

upon the State Governments stating that we have to be more vigilant, we have to show more political will so that this legislation which is for the welfare of the common people, is implemented more effectively. But at the same time I also agree that we should not allow anybody to honest people. The Government is also serious about that. But do you think that if it is completely left to the traders we can protect the interests of the common people? I agree that honest traders should not be harassed. But at the same time I strongly feel, the present Government strongly feels that the honest traders should be protected, at the same time those traders who are indulging in blackmarketing, hoarding and diversion of various articles, deserve no merey. That is why we are still requesting your support for extending the legislation for five years. After going through all the discussions in the matter, I will be able to convince you that this legislation should continue. If you allow the legislation to lapse we are doing the greatest injustice to the poor man, the ordinary man of this country. So, I also feel in the end, with all your reservations including those of Nitish Kumarji, all of you will unanimously support the Government on this legislation. That is my feeling still with these words I beg your permission again to move that this Bill be considered and passed.

MR. DEPUTY - SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Essential Commodities (Special Provisions) Act, 1981 and to make special provisions by way of amendment to the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, be taken into consideration."

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are certain amendments to the motion for consideration. Those Members who want to

move them may move them,

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move-

"That the Bill be circulated to elicit public opinion thereon by 12th July, 1993". (1)

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move-

"That the Bill be circulated to elicit public opinion thereon by 24th May, 1993." (4)

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota); Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move-

"That the Bill be circulated to elicit public opinion thereon by 4th June, 1993"(7)

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI (Jhansi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move

"That the Bill be circulated to illicit public opinion thereon by 15th June, 1993". (8)

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let us expedite the passing of the Bill. We have to pass the Vote on Account before the 31st March, 1993. So, your cooperation is absolutely essential. The time allotted to this subject is three hours.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SHYAMBIHARI MISRA (Bilhaur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, only 3 hours have been allotted for discussion on this subject which deals with the problem of 10 crores traders of the country. This is an injustice to the traders. I, therefore, request that time for discussion on this item should be extended. Rather, I would say that there should be no time limit for it.

SHRI HARCHAND SINGH (Ropar): It is the traders who are looting the country and yet he is advocating their case.

SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDELWAL (Chandni Chowk): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, election is fought by taking money from the traders whereas they are the persons who are being abused.

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have also given amendment on the Bill, I also want to express my views. Adequate time should therefore, be provided for holding discussion thereon... (*Interruptions*)

[English]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: We should not be entering into that dialogue now. If Members.. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You kindly hear me. The time allotted is three hours. You can definitely impress the Government about whatever you honestly feel, it is not depending upon the hours; the way how we impress the Government, that is more important. Within the shortest period we can impress the Government with whatever you want to say.

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA (Balasore): I want to draw the attention of the whole House for all the things that are prevented by them. I want to seek a clarification from the hon. Minister on this. In my constituency.. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Dr. Patra, when you get a chance, certainly you can tell it. Now I have asked Mr. Digheji. He is on his legs. Meanwhile, if you were to encroach upon his rights, there will be violation of human rights!

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Sir, I only want.. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY - SPEAKER: You can speak afterwards.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Dr. Patra, this is not the time for you to raise all this;

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Dr. Patra, there is a system in the House. When you get a chance, certainly you can ventilate your grievances. When I have requested the hon. Member to speak, meanwhile if you were to get up and argue the case, it does not go into records.

May I request Shri Digheji to start his speech?

15.06 hrs

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this Bill. (*Interruptions*)

The Bill is very simple. It only extends firstly, the life of this Essential Commodities (Special Provisions) Amendment Act by a further period of five years and also seeks to introduce a small amendment that no officer below the rank of an officer in charge of a police station or any police officer authorised by him in this behalf in writing shall assist any person accused of committing an offence punishable under this Act.

Now, Sir, there have been two pressures as far as this law is concerned. The first pressure is that of consumers. The consumers are well protected as far as this Act is concerned and for the protection of consumers this Bill is absolutely essential. There are several other enactments all such as Consumers' Protection Act and so on. But as far as dealing more with person indulging anti-social activities like hoarding and blackmarketing and the civil of inflationary prices, these provisions are absolutely necessary.

Now a point has been made by the hon. Member, Shri Nitish Kumar that this has been ineffective, it is of no use, it is resulting into harassment of the people. Now, Sir,

[Sh. Sharad Dighe]

what I submit is, if any enactment is not very effective, is not giving us satisfactory results, the remedy is not to remove that Act, but to give more teeth to the Act and also to guide the State Governments and instruct them to implement this Act as effectively as possible. Not the charge of corruption is with respect to every enactment. If you pass any enactment, people can come forward and say that you have passed this law, but it cannot be implemented, so many loopholes are there and the executive or the officers are corrupt and therefore, they are not implementing it. So, this general charge cannot prove that this enactment should not be further put into force. The purposes of this enactment is existing and if we have to achieve the purpose still, then these provisions are to be there on the Statute book. As a result of the implementation, if you see the figures, only a few persons have been convicted. As Nitish Kumarji has pointed out to this House, the result of conviction is only a small figure. There may be two reasons for this. The first is that it is a deterrant Act and because of this Act, the people are not indulging in black-marketing, hoarding and they not charging reasonable prices as far as essential commodities are concerned. They are afraid that if they indulge, there will be very harsh punishment. Therefore, this Act is a deterrant Act and more persons are not convicted.

Secondly, there may be some lethargy and there may be corruption in implementing this Act and therefore, it may result in harassment or less number of cases may be detected under this Act. For that purpose, the remedy is not to withdraw this Act; the remedy is to implement the Act more effectively and if necessary we should give more teeth to these provisions so that this problem can be effectively dealt with.

There are very stringent provisions in this Act now, which keep blackmarketing and hoarding at bay and there is control by the Special Courts and the offences are made non-bailable. Then, there is a mandatory punishment of three months and there

is no appeal further to any judicial body. The appeal lies straight with the State Governments. Then, there are provisions for confiscation of the goods and therefore, with these provisions which are laid down by this Act, people are afraid to indulge in blackmarketing and these offences against the society, against the poor people and the poor people are getting some benefit out of this Act.

Now, there is a big lobby of traders who do not want this Act and therefore, for the last several years, they have been campaigning. When this Act was about to expire also, a lot of pressure was being brought on the Government and the concerned bodies that this Act should not be extended further. Naturally, this Act does not enable them to resort to anti-social activities. There is a deterrent punishment under this Act for those kind of activities, but if there are any irritants they may be looked into by the Government. For example, there is no appeal to any judicial authority and therefore, a lot of harassment is there and there is no feeling along the people that they would get justice ultimately.

Therefore, instead of appeal of the Government, if the Government can think of again providing an appeal to any judicial authority, then the sense of getting justice will be imbedded in the public because, always not only that the people should feel that justice is being done, but they must experience that justice is being done. Therefore, if the Government can think on these lines in future, of introducing some body which would hear these appeals instead of the Government, then it would be better. Then, there is one very drastic provision, namely, no bail is given till the prosecutor is given an opportunity to be heard and I am told that this is a great scape for corruption, because unless the prosecutor is heard, the Judge cannot consider granting of bail at all the accused remains in jail. Sometimes, the prosecutors take their own time. They apply for adjournments to find out the records, find out the proper information and till that time, even though the accused may be innocent, he does not get bail at all. Therefore, this provision also needs to be looked into.

Then, thirdly, there is a very harsh provision under which all the goods are confiscated. I can understand if the goods which are suspected goods, only that much quantity may be confiscated. But, because of the wide powers that are given, large quantities of goods are unnecessarily confiscated and perhaps sold in the public auction completely. These are some of the irritants as far as the traders are concerned, and therefore, in order to remove these irritants. The Government may look into it and if they are removed, there will be less and less complaints as far as this Act is concerned. The people should also welcome it because it is in the interest of the consumers. Similarly, the honest traders also should be able to welcome such provisions if these irritants are removed.

Sir, it is very significant that all the State Governments are unanimous that there is a need for continuing this Act and all the State Governments are not of one political party. Now-a-day, most of the important political parties are somewhere in power. No doubt, at present some of the States are under the President's rule, but when they were consulted, they were in power. That shows that even every political which is of any significance in this country, they want that such an Act should be there. If the weapon has become blunt, it should be sharpened and more teeth should be given, but you cannot throw away this weapon by saying that it is not working at all. It is very significant that all the State Governments are supporting it.

Sir, as the hon. Minister has said, it has stood the test of time for the last 10 years and nobody has very seriously combined against it. There are a few irritants as I have pointed out. If they are removed, then this Act can work very smoothly and it will benefit mostly the consumers, the poor people and all others who need protection. Of course, one more factor should also be considered. Now, the supply position is satisfactory and there are not acute shortages as it existed in 1981 or in 1987 and perhaps we are in a position to export rice, wheat and sugar and the supply position has improved. So, from that point of view, the Government should

remove some of the very harsh provisions in this Act so that there will be less complaints and less dissatisfaction from the traders community also. As it is, I welcome the extension of this Act for a further period and therefore, I support this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Before calling the next speaker, I would like to inform the House that the total time allotted for the Congress Party is 1 hour 18 minutes, BJP 37 minutes, Janata Dal 18 minutes, CPI (M) 11 minus etc. It is better to know the time allotted to each party so that the speakers will adjust according to the time allotted to their respective parties. It is only with that purpose I have informed this to the House.

[Translation]

SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDELWAL: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the ruling party has been allotted 1 hour and 20 minutes time for expressing its views on the Bill. This much time is sufficient for them since they do not require to speak much on it for the Bill has been introduced by them only. On the contrary, we should be given more time to express our views on it.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It depends upon the strength of the political party.

[Translation]

SHRI SHYAMBIHARI MISRA: Sir, I am the Chairman of the Federation of All India Foodgrain Dealers Association as also the President of the All India Traders Association. Political parties have maligned the image of the trading community throughout India. I, therefore, hope that even through I am being called a President of hoarders by some Members. I would be provided adequate time to express my views in favour of the trading community for which I have come here.

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN (Murshidabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this may be noted that he is not a represen-

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tative of the people at large, rather he represents the business community alone.

SHRI SHYAM BIHARI MISRA: Yes, what I am trying to say may be noted. What are the problems I want to project may be noted. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to highlight the agonies and problems being faced by the business community. There are 10 crore traders in the country and their image has, as has been said by Shri Nitish Kumar, gone down considerably. Shri Sharad Dighe has also expressed the view that the people belonging to business community indulge in dishonest practices. I would like to submit to you that the proposed Amendment in the Essential Commodities Act is undemocratic and unconstitutional and a moreover it will encourage black marketing and corruption. Consumers are not benefited through it in anyway. The entire business community is caught in the grip of redtapism due to the provisions of this Act. I shall explain the condition of traders later. Here I precisely want to speak about the Bill that has been introduced.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this special provision was inserted in the year 1981. There was a shortage of essential commodities in the country at that time. Wheat, rice and sugar were being imported from abroad. That was the time when this legislation was brought forward and it was decided that the Act would be effective for five years only. When this Bill was introduced in 1981 it was written in the Bill "That this Bill seeks to make certain special provisions by way of short term amendment to the Essential Commodities Act 1955."

Since 1981 till now, there has been a considerable change in situation. In 1981, we had to import rice, wheat and sugar but now we are exporting these commodities. While presenting the data the hon. Minister himself has said that at present we have a buffer stock of sugar. Just now, when the Minister was giving data of exports, he said that we were also exporting wheat. During 1990-91, 38.51 thousand tonnes of wheat

was exported. Basmati rice was also exported. The hon. Minister said that we exported Basmati rice to the tune of 288.56 thousand tonnes and 187.85 lakh tonnes non-Basmati rice was exported. According to the data given regarding sugar the present buffer stock of sugar is 46 lakh tonnes. As regards other essential commodities, Shri Antony has just now given the example of iron and cement, which were controlled items in 1981 but at present these are decontrolled. Today, cement is being produced in abundance and its demand has decreased as a result of which this industry is getting sick. The same is true of iron. During 1981, it was a controlled item and today as it is available in sufficient quantity our Government has decontrolled it. Some other essential commodities also do not have any control. In 1955, 66 items were taken under Essential Commodity Act as there was scarcity of these items in the country. Even soaps and blades were being imported. But today, we are exporting soap, oils, blades, cycle tyres and tubes and battery cells etc. Now, the need of the hour is to amend the list of essential commodities included in the Act of 1955. But instead of amending it this Act is again being imposed on us. A good point was raised here and we also agree to it. As a trader we should not resort to blackmarketing and profiteering. We agree on this point. Consumer is a sort of good for the trader. If a customer does not turn up at my shop, I cannot do business and thus maintenance of my family will be affected, so consumer is my God. We want to protect his rights. But is there anything of this sort mentioned in the special amendments to the Essential Commodities Act? A very good point was mentioned in it in 1981 which is again repeated in 1992 that it is being brought in order to check the blackmarketing and hoarding.

Sir, I want to submit that hoarding means storage of goods in excessive quantity but there is a separate law to deal with it. Our Minister only has made this law and none else. Today there is a stock limit fixed for every item for the trader. The stock limit for wheat is 250 quintals and likewise a limit has also been prescribed for rice, jaggery, sugar,

vegetable oils and pulses. Different limits have been fixed for different categories of traders who are doing business with a valid licence. Not a single case of hoarding was found during the raids that were carried out and no trader was charged with hoarding. It was only for petty happen that they were fined. You can get it verified. If there are 504 bags in the godowns of a trader instead of 500, then he is challenged. That particular businessman has not done any hoarding, you can go through the cases and make an enquiry. You have already made a law to check hoarding. But this is nothing else but harassment of businessmen. In order to stop hoarding you have already fixed stock limits for every item. You simply want to bring this thing on the pretext of hoarding.

Another point is about sugar. The hon. Minister has said that at present the Government has buffer stock of 46 lakh tonnes of sugar. It cannot be exported, because Indian sugar does not have any world market. No country in the world is ready to buy sugars from us, because our sugar is costly due to the higher cost of production. Besides, you have also fixed the stock limit as well as the time limit. The sugar which comes to my shop today should be sold within a week. You have not made any provision for the contingency if it is not sold out within this period. Should the trader throw it in the cages or set it on fire? If the stock is left unsold on eighth day then the trader is liable to be jailed under section 3/7 of this Act. What sort of law is this, what kind of rule is this?

You have also mentioned about blackmarketing. Sir, I wish to submit that this might be true in 1981 that blackmarketing was there in Ration shops but today the situation is different. Why it is so? Because the price of wheat in Ration shops is Rs. 330/- per quintal whereas in retail outlets it is available of Rs. 340/- These are official figures, not mine. The Government has produced data regarding issue price and market price. According to these figures the current issue price for wheat is Rs. 330/- and for rice it is Rs. 437/-. It has been said that after a market survey was done in Decem-

ber, 1992, retail price of wheat was found to be Rs. 340/- and the retail price of Rice was Rs.4.30. When the market price is Rs. 340/- and the retail price is Rs. 330/- then their is least scope for blackmarketing.

The Government has passed an act to deal with the blackmarketers, profiteers and hoarders. You have made a provision in this act regarding.....

[English]

Prevention of blackmarketing and Maintenance of supply of Essential Commodities Act, 1980.

[Translation]

When an Act is already there, how many Acts will you make for the same purpose? Your present Act is effective enough to check hoarding profiteering and blackmarketing and if it is not effective then you may go for another Act. Just to oppress the trading community you are going to make four laws. Are you also doing the same for other economic offences? Blackmarketing is possible only in those items, the prices of which are fixed by the Government. It is possible in Ration shops. If you want to implement this Act then implement it only on those items the prices of which are fixed by the Government, you are implementing it in a generalised manner. You have not implemented it on a person who is selling wheat on pavement after purchasing it directly from a farmer. Is there any scope for blackmarketing in such a situation or you are just pretending it. You are saying repeatedly that all Chief Ministers are ready for it. But all State Governments have levelled charges of manipulation against the Centre and today this House is also being misled. I want to submit through you that even today the hon. Minister is misleading the House when he says that this measure is aimed at checking blackmarketing and profiteering. There can not be a citizen, leader or an officer who will refuse to check blackmarketing you manipulate things because you do not have the courage to speak the truth. Hon. Minister, a

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you are a new hand, you need thorough study. Kamaluddin Saheb is here but he is sleeping. He has no concern for the business community. He is fast asleep and even after so much of pricking, he has not awakened. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Minister is listening to your speech and also doing meditation simultaneously.

(Interruptions)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES CONSUMER, AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): We are patiently hearing you.

Translation]

SHRI SHYAMBIHARI MISRA: Not only he hon. Minister is asleep but the whole country is not concerned about the problems of the traders. The treasury benches are giving a deserted look at the time of discussing the problems of traders. The Congress party has also turned its back to the problems of traders and they are imposing their misdeeds upon the business community. There is no need to amend the Essential Commodities Act. I would like to call the whole House as well as my colleagues who have spoken about the activities of the traders that a trader has to get 13 licenses before he starts his business. The government have enacted stringent laws in respect of black marketing and hoarding. I am having this booklet with me, you may go through it if you so like. This is in English not Hindi. The student who gets first class first becomes an I.A.S. officer and one who secures 1st or 11nd division becomes a gazetted officer. The one who gets a 11nd division becomes P.A. etc. and a third division becomes a clerk and the one who fails gets a supplementary becomes a businessman, because he does not get a job anywhere. You have enacted such stringent laws for them, yet you are unable to control

them even with the help of this voluminous law book. Even the officers do not have full knowledge of rules but they expect from an illiterate businessmen to run his business according to such rules. I want to submit that not only this.....

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: Commentary is also given in the Book.

SHRI SHYAM BIHARI MISRA: This is Essential Commodities Act. Everybody spoke with one voice in favour of the welfare of consumers and the poor. You have enacted a number of laws in this regard. We also wish their welfare more than you because for the trader his consumer is his god. Central Government has already enacted 43 laws in this regard. Apart from these every State has its own laws numbering about 12 to 18. There is a separate law for each item. When there are so many laws then why do you need a special provision? Apart from that a trader is required to obtain sales tax license, a market fee license and have to get a registration in respect of Income Tax. Small traders are hard pressed. They have to obtain 18 licenses, when they do business under these.. I am saying this specially in connection with Essential Commodities Act....

SHRI TEJ SINGH RAO BHONSLE (Ramtek): Income tax should be abolished.

SHRI SHYAMBIHARI MISRA: You do not know about it, I will just come to this point. Do not be impatient.

We are required to deposit security under various laws applicable to business community. To start a trade, licences are required. Besides a cash security of Rs.5,000, we are required to mortgage our property. After all, how many restrictions will be imposed on the trader community? For a factory, licence is required to be obtained from the administration. Anyone desirous of entering the foodgrains trade has to first obtain five licences. Separate licences are required for the wholesaler and for the commission agent. I would like to submit to the hon. Members present in the House that any

trader in the rural areas desirous of installing a flour mill has to first obtain processing licence and in case he also wants to install a machine for pulses then he has to obtain both the manufacturing and the trading licences. Under this Act, every trader has to obtain four licences and for obtaining each such licence a sum of Rs. 5,000 is required to be deposited as security money. No licence can be obtained without paying a bribe of Rs. 10,000. Even if someone is interested in doing his business strictly in accordance with the provisions of the law or applies for a licence for the same, the officials want their palms to be greased.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): Why do you grease their palms?

SHRI SHYAM BIHARI MISRA: You have asked a very good question, why do we grease their palms? It is just because of the latest amendment in the law that any offence under this law has become non-ailable and all the partners whether they be the sleeping partners or simply the financiers or the working /active partners will be arrested and put in jail. It will be followed by seizure of their entire stock. Sir, there is nothing to laugh at.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: He misunderstood the technical term, sleeping partner and therefore, laughed.

SHRI SHYAM BIHARI MISRA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to know as to why this Bill is being opposed? Just now one of the hon. Members submitted that the traders' lobby is a very strong one. Had it been really so strong then the Bill could not have been passed. Business pertaining to the strong lobbies is easily carried through. We are not an organised lot. However, our discomfiture is that the entire stock of the traders is seized, but is not auctioned off. Such a provision exists neither in the Income Tax Act nor in the Excise or Customs Act nor in the Act pertaining to the Sales Tax Department. It is the only law of its own kind. Only under this draconian law, for a shortfall of even 5 bags of wheat, the entire stock of pulses, kerosene, sugar and of other com-

modities is seized.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we cannot even move the courts for appeal. Is there any such rule book of democracy, which infringe the right of a citizen to move a court of law for seeking justice? Contrary to this basic ethic of law today the Government has come forward with such an amendment. Moreover, the hon. Minister is supporting it. Shri Dighe is supporting it.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Dighe ji suggested the judicial appeal.

[Translation]

SHRI SHYAM BIHARI MISRA: Sir, please listen to the traders. You have just now asked as to why the traders pay money? Have you ever pondered over the position of a trader who has been on one hand put behind the bars and the on the other, his entire stock has been seized and sold out at controlled prices and the entire money collected thereby stands deposited in the Government treasury particularly when seized stock was not that of the trader or wholly owned by him, but was purchased with the amount of loan he raised from the banks or money lenders or with the money he borrowed from the market. Have you people ever pondered over as to what will be the fate of the family members of such a trader in these circumstances? From where the money for litigation will be mobilised? It is the fear of seizure of stock that compels the traders to part with that money. Shri Nitish Kumar, you have rightly asked as to why do we part with that money? Actually we do it under compelling situations. One more compelling factor is the denial of right of appeal in a court of law.

AN. HON. MEMBER: Why are the goods sold without issuing proper receipts?

SHRI SHYAM BIHARI MISRA: I never do so. Shri Dighe has stated that for the purpose of granting bail, Public prosecutor will be consulted. That is correct. But that

[Sh. Shyam Bihari Misra]

PP, is also a Government pleader who demands anything between Rs. 10, 000 to Rs.25, 000 for his favourable report otherwise no report will be filed/furnished by him on the bail application even upto a period of eight days. It being so, will you ask as to why the money is paid? Even if, after the arrest of all the partners and seizure of the entire stock by the Government, the case is won in the courts, it is very difficult to get back money from the Government treasury and in case it is received, it is at the Government rate and not at the market rate. From that angle also, we are always a loser. It is under these circumstances that the wishes of the Government officials have perforce to be fulfilled by the traders. Without it, they will collapse.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Essential Commodities Ordinance, is suicidal for the trader community and only as a safety measure, money is paid out of compulsion. A little while ago, Shri Nitish Kumar, Shri Dighe and the hon. Minister made certain assertions. What can be concluded from the statistics? Shri Nitish Kumar has furnished old statistics. However, I would like to furnish the statistics of 1990 and 1991. In 1990, 1,34,002 raids were conducted and 5984 persons were prosecuted and sent to jails. However, only in 4866 cases charges could be established and the rest were wrongly sent to jail. These are the Government statistics and not mine. Just now someone has commented that I am a leader of the hoards. If it is so, atleast allow me to speak on the various problems of the hoarders.

AN. HON. MEMBER: Who said so?

SHRI SHYAM BIHAR MISRA: Some-one commented from the back benches.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am on a point of order. He branded himself perhaps in a lighter vein, to be the representative of the hoarders. However, none of the hon. Members is the representative of the hoarders or the blackmarketeers. Please do not allow this thing to go on

record. In lighter vein it is O.K. Otherwise in future, some researcher might find out that all such things were uttered in the Parliament. It is not good because tomorrow somebody will call himself to be the representative of the smugglers and someone will call himself to be the representative of the rapists.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He has not said that they are representatives of blackmarketeers; he has only told that they are the representative of the merchants.

[Translation]

SHRI SHYAM BIHAR MISRA: Sir, under this Act, 603 traders were punished. Now you are asking as to how they were released. I would like to place in the House a newspaper in which they have published statistics pertaining to West Midnapore district of West Bengal. I would like to refer to two cases of prosecution reported in the newspaper. Case was filed for hoarding ten loaves of bread. I am prepared to mention names and I am not speaking without a basis. Case No. 11/87 on 16.4.87 against one Ganesh Kumar Mahant of Isrampur was filed for hoarding one tin of rapeseed oil but it could not be established and the case was dismissed.. (Interruptions) You may assert that in this way, no case could be upheld in the court. I have got with me a list of 48 such cases where the case was filed for storing merely ten loaves of bread or 4 Kgs. of wheat flour or something like that. Are these traders hoarders? They were imprisoned but released later on. Now you will assert that, as Shri Dighe stated, the traders did not do so out of the fear of prosecution. It is not so, therefore, I would like to submit to you to ponder over all the other problems of these traders. Sir, Through you, I would like submit to the whole House that they should ponder over the service being done by the trading community as compared to that by the Government department. The Department of Civil Supplies is headed by the Minister of Cabinet rank and to assist him there is a Minister of State,

Minister of the Department of Food, Minister of Food Processing Industries, a number of Secretaries, Additional Secretaries, Joint Secretaries and Under Secretaries with all the paraphernalia. Similarly in all the States, there is a similar set up. All these people monitor supply of just four commodities namely, wheat, rice, sugar and kerosene even that thing, they cannot do properly. Sugar quota meant for Holi and Id is released and distributed by the FP Shop after the festivals and only one sign board is displayed at the shops that stock is finished and the owner has gone to fetch it. Such a big department with all that paraphernalia is unable to ensure proper supply of just four commodities to the citizens of India. While on the other side it is the traders who, in the face of scorching heat of JUNE at Noon in Rajasthan ensures the availability of essential commodities at their shops

During the months of January - February, when there is severe cold, though the traders work hard till late nights even in hilly regions to provide essential commodities to common people and yet you are defaming them by calling them hoarders and profiteers.

Sir, my submission is that F.C.I. holds the charge of distributing four commodities and there is a loss of about 13-14 crores rupees every year in the distribution of these four commodities which is being compensated by means of revenue. The traders pay sales tax, income tax etc. and then only they spare some money to get religious places like Mandir, Masjid, Gurudwara, some important river Ghats, Dharamshalas, hospitals, schools etc. constructed.

SHRI TEJ SINGHRAO BHONSLE (Ramtek): What ever the trader gets constructed is by means of black money only.

SHRI SHYAM BIHARI MISRA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, a number of temples, mosques, gurudwaras, river ghats etc. have been built all over the country including the constituencies of our hon. Member.. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (Aonla): Mr.

Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member is saying that all this is done by means of black money. My submission is that the trader does so out of his own wish to serve the mankind. He is better than those who deposit huge amount of money taken as commission in Bofors case in Italy. He does not deposit the money at least in the banks of other countries.. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Sir, the Members of other side are attacking the Members of our party..

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Chandigarh): He must confine to what the subject of discussion is. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHYAM BIHARI MISRA: I am coming to the subject itself. Since you were talking of hoarding and profiteering I diverted to it. My submission is that the Government should pay heed to the problems of the tradesmen. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is not proper to make allegations against traders. My submission is that traders are the persons who get temples, mosques gurudwaras and river ghats constructed. The inscriptions on the stones laid down at the above mentioned constructions shows that only the traders are interested in doing such charity work. Such interest has not been shown by any official or a political leader. If at all there is any stone is laid down by any politician it certainly be for mentioning the inauguration purpose. The traders are being defamed unreasonably, their image is being maligned. That is why no Chief Minister is ready to support the traders. The hon. Member is giving examples to this effect again and again.

Sir, I would also like to submit that although Shri Manmohan Singh wants to eliminate corruption and black money yet, this Act is helping to generate black money and encourage corruption. The traders have

[Sh. Shyam Bihan Misra]

to grease the palms of the officials with their white money the reason I have already given, I would not like to repeat the same and when the money reaches the pocket of the officials, it is turned into black money. This amendment tends to encourage corruption and generate black-money in the country. Through you, I would like to request the hon. Minister to get the whole matter investigated. It will certainly make evident that amount ranging from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 50,000 is taken to deal with a single case, money is demanded according to the capacity of the trader. Is it not a wrong practice? The Government can penalise the corrupt traders, and it already have the laws for the purpose. There is no need for this amendment. The Government has not introduced any amendment which is likely to eradicate black marketing.

Before I conclude I would make a submission. Just now, the hon. Minister stated that the trade unions have been taken into confidence. He also furnished a document to prove the utility of this Act. In that document he has stated that a large number of trade unions in the country...

[English]

AN. HON. MEMBER: For how long will he Speak?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Thirty seven minutes have been allocated to the BJP. If he has taken half-an-hour, he can speak for another few minutes.

[Translation]

SHRI SHYAMBIHARI MISRA: His suggestion has already been taken into consideration. He says that he has personally visited all the trade organisations whereas my submission is that he has visited none of them, he has just gone through the report submitted to him by his officers. Sir, you are new in this department. I met Shri Kamaluddin Ahmed on 16th July 1992. He had admitted that the amendments proposed in the ordi-

nance were wrong. He had sought my suggestions in that regard. ASSOCHAM had given suggestions in writing. One copy each of which had been provided to the hon. Minister and me. It is a complete document. However the Government paid no heed to those suggestions.

In 1987, when the same amendments were introduced in the House with a proposals to extend it for further five years, Shri Bhagat was the Minister of Civil Supplies. He had agreed that there was a need for a change in it, and he did issue some guidelines in that regard. Even then neither any officer nor any court followed those guidelines. Some cases were filed to justify their stand. It was not that objections were raised only by the Andhra Pradesh State Trade and Action Committee or ASSOCHAM, similar posters were dispatched from Karnataka, Gujarat and Bengal also. At least 50 deputations were sent to the Central Government.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Showing of pamphlet is not permitted.

[Translation]

SHRI SHYAMBIHARI MISRA: But the Government paid no attention to them. Today again, the hon. Minister tends to mislead the House and he says that trade organisations have been taken into confidence with regard to this matter, however, the fact is that nothing to this effect has been done. Neither he has accepted any of the suggestions given by the trade organisations nor he has taken any concrete step in this regard.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, after making all these submissions, I would like to say that keeping in view the services of the traders and also the atrocities which are being committed on them there is no need to introduce this Bill. If the traders are neglected, if they are defamed, I would say nothing on behalf of them.

"khoon lekar agar pasine ki keemat nahin doge,

To bagawat ke liye beat kafi hogi."

Therefore, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to request the hon. Minister to withdraw the Amendment Bill, there is no need of it as already there are adequate legal provision to check hoardings, black-marketing and profiteering, the traders should be protected from exploitation. There are about ten crores of traders who feel that they are being treated as second class citizens. Cases of summary trial are being filed against them and they are not being released on bail. Their stocks are being seized. I would like the treated be protected from such exploitations, their safety should be ensured and this law should not be enforced because it will certainly increase black money and encourage corruption. It is not going to provide any relief to the consumers. Consumer Protection Act is already there to safeguard their interests.

With these words I would urge this august House to realise the difficulties and problems of the traders. Hon. Minister, is a new Member. Therefore, I support the resolution re. the disapproval of the ordinance moved by Shri Nitish Kumar and hope that the hon. Minister would withdraw the bill, and review it. Mr. Minister perhaps you are unaware of the concerned, reports you have acted according to what your officers told you. Therefore, I would like you to withdraw the Bill at the moment, evaluate all the reports and then only introduce the Amendment Bill in the House, if necessary.

PFOF. SUNSANTA CHAKRABORTY (Howrah): Sir, the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, its amendment in 1981, the subsequent amendments and provisions that are contained therein seek to regulate the production, supply and prices of essential commodities. Now, the Act expects of the Government to see that the marketable surplus goes to the market for supply to see that essential commodities are supplied to the consumers at a reasonable price and to see that there is no hoarding of commodities. The provisions of the Act become more

important in view of the fact that more than 40 per cent of the Indian population live below the poverty line and no Government can shirk its responsibility to supply essential commodities to the poor consumers. The Act can be judged from two points of view, one from the point of view of the traders and the other from the point of view of the consumers.

16.00hrs.

We have heard the traders' Voice inside the House and outside the House also. We have heard that the provisions contained in the Act are very stringent, draconian and that tision of distributive justice, which the Government should guarantee to the people of our country, I must say that some extraordinary measures are needed to deal with an extraordinary situation. I do not know why the traders are afraid. I do not know why the Presidents of the Traders are afraid. honest traders have no reason to fear in any way. Those are very extraordinary measures. If we judge the question from the angle and the unscrupulous traders, the dishonest traders, those who resort to profiteering and hoarding, only they have to worry about the provisions of this Act. They may have worry about the summary trial, about the provision that there would be no bail, about the provision that the appeal can be made only to the State Government and so on.

16.01 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

Hon Chairman Sir, when you are speaking from the Treasury Benches, you suggested that the provision of appeal may be made to be judiciary. Sir, these people are like poisonous snakes. These are the people who play with the lives of the people. In this country, where we live, even justice is to be bought. Justice has become a commodity: Long back, our great poet Rabindranath Tagore wrote in his poem 'Prashno' 'The Question' that he saw how the message of justice cried in silence in the wake of unbidden

[Prof. Sunsanta Chakraborty]

crimes committed by the strong. These strong people live here.

Now, it is very good that the provisions are there in the Act. But what is the need for continuing with the provisions even for another ten years when these are not properly implemented? This is an admission by the Government of the fact that they have failed to act. Why? It is because they lack the political will and they lack the determination to implement the provisions. It is often stated that everything is left to the State Government and they have to deal with the traders. But Sir, we live in a country where the Central Government, through its Budget, through its dealings with the Banks and through its dealings with the securities market, gives a message to these traders that they are actually for them and they have nothing to worry. They have a relationship with them. We have seen it and history proved that there is a relationship between the big sharks and Members of the Treasury Benches. It is a tragedy that such a relationship exists between the two. Where does this type of Budget come from? They take the cue that they have nothing to worry and there is nobody to punish them and all that they have to do is to fill their coffers for their election needs. If they do that, there will be no punishment. If this message is given to them, how can we deal with those people? On the one hand you say that you will continue with this Act because of profiteers and hoarders and because of inflation and price rise. Only during emergency situations, freedom of choice of the consumers is restricted. To restrict the freedom of choice of the consumers in this way, you are to confiscate the property and confiscate the articles that they have. You leave it to the Public Distribution System to tackle this matter. What the Government should do is to supply essential commodities through the Public Distribution System.

Take these things away from the traders and distribute them at the subsidised price to the people. But you did not agree. You just preferred that this situation should

be continued. We are against this situation, Sir. So, what is needed is that we should give more emphasis on the implementation part. Giving more power to the executive shall not serve the purpose. It is to be implemented and implemented strongly. The Government should act with strong determination. More teeth should be given to the State Governments. Through this Act those teeth have been given. I agree that this should continue but what about the implementation part? That is my main question and I want an answer from the Government.

Secondly, Sir, I would like to Government to think Whether offences like not showing the details on the blackboard and offences like blackmarketing are to be treated as the same. These two offences cannot be treated as similar. Punishment for these two offences cannot be similar. So, the Government should be more conscious in this regard.

There are complaints of harassment of traders. Who harass them? It is the officials, who are responsible for the job, who harass the small traders. This harassment should be stopped immediately. The logic that because the traders are harassed, the Act as such should be withdrawn is to argue that because there is headache, you cut the head and get relieved of the pain. But I do not agree with this logic.

Once Pandit Nehru declared, " If we come back to power we shall hang those black -marketeers on the nearest lamp-post. "Years have passed since that declaration was made. I would like to know from the Government how many black -marketeers have been hanged. Why have you not hanged them up? Is it because you want some *Rassi* to hang them? That being so, the Government might have asked the coir board to supply the *Rassi* and it could have hanged them. But the Government did not do that?

As regards judging this issue, I demand that this case should be left to the State Governments. I shall be very happy if people

are judged in the people's court. Secondly, I want that the public Distribution System should be strengthened. My third suggestion is that the Consumers Protection Act should be immediately amended. Both, Public Sector and Private Sector should be brought within its purview. Government should immediately come out with certain proposals to encourage the conscious consumers' movement. Without that merely be law, merely be the stringent provision we cannot control these unscrupulous traders who are just like to poisonous snakes.

These are few suggestions. With these few suggestions I support the extension of the Act and I support the provisions of this Act. I know that the measures are coercive but measures must be coercive if we are to deal with a situation like this. With these words, I support the Bill. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI RAM KAPSE (Thane): Sir, with your permission I would like to raise an urgent matter of public importance.

In the vicinity of Kalyan, District Thane, Maharashtra, which is my constituency, gas leakage is reported to have taken place today morning at 8.30 a.m. in the Sulphuric Acid Plant of Century Ryon Company, which is a Birla concern. About 41 workers have lost their lives and 1000 workers met with injuries. I urge upon the Government to make a statement in this regard as the interest of thousands of workers is involved.

Thank you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please make a note of it and convey it to the Government.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): Sir, we will convey it to the Minister concerned.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Chandigarh): Sir, the news given to the House by Shri Kapse is indeed a very sad

one. I think we should all join in expressing our sympathies with the Members of the bereaved families. We would urge the Government to take necessary steps in this at the earliest.

Sir, coming to the Bill, in 1955, the Essential Commodities Act was enacted to provide for regulation of production, supply and pricing of essential commodities. Moved with that salutary objective, that law received the support of all right thinking people in the country. Sir, it was the considered opinion then that considerations of personal benefit and greed should not impel anyone to carry on any avocation to the detriment of society at large.

Sir, as the time passed and we gained experience certain lacunae were noticed in that Act and Amendments have been made thereto from time to time.

In 1981, Sir, it was felt that in spite of extensive amendments made to the Essential Commodities Act of 1955, some of the existing provisions had not proved to be adequate and effective for expeditious disposal of cases for ensuring the availability of the essential commodities at fair prices and for curbing hoarding and blackmarketing of and profiteering in essential commodities. Since a large number of cases were then pending in different Courts and there had been an extraordinary price rise in 1979 and 1980, this Essential Commodities (Special Provision) Act of 1981 was enacted to make temporarily the Essential Commodities Act of 1955 more stringent. It was perhaps felt, Sir, that these stringent provisions need not be incorporated in the Act for good and maybe the situation improves after five years when we could do away with those provision. As we all now know, Sir, those provisions were extended in 1987 and now when it was to lapse again in 1992, we have this Ordinance and the Bill before us to extend the provision for another five years.

Sir, in principle, I do not have any objection to the extension of any provision of law for a temporary period. But experience in this case has shown and I join other

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hon. Members of this hon. House in voicing my concern also that instances are not wanting where salutary provisions of law intended to serve a social cause, a social purpose had been misused, had been mis-applied by the persons charged with the sacred responsibility of implementing the provisions of law.

Sir, there can be no denying the fact and I am sure nobody in the House and outside also would deny the necessity of having a Statute which would be deterrent enough to ensure that no temptation of personal greed whatever impels people to resort to hoarding of essential commodities and to indulge in blackmarketing and profiteering.

As far as these objectives are concerned, a law like this is the dire necessity of time. In this context, I would like even to say that we chose to follow socialism not as defined in quaint text books but socialism which was live and kicking. I would use the term market socialism in which market economy would be directed and guided by socialist planners.

The law dealing with the subject that is before us today, the law dealing with the M&RTP, the law ensuring the protection of consumers, the law ensuring that no commodity is adulterated, was the need of the day; and we do have these laws for us. But I do want to take this opportunity to say that the plethora of laws on the subject, a plethora of what we call the licensing and control orders have really confused the common man, have confused the persons whom you expect to comply with those provisions. And it is absolutely essential I would be candid enough to agree with Mr. Mishra on this score - that what is required today is a comprehensive review of the entire law dealing with the subject; and to come forward with a concise and precise law which would be known to the citizens, which would be known to the people for whose benefits it is made, the content of which would be known to the people who are expected to

comply with that.

Just to say that every citizen of the country is expected to know as to what the law is is not really enough if we want the society to move if we want the society not to retrograde in its action. And it is in this context that I do support that we do need to give a fresh look to the entire subject on the matter and to come forth with a comprehensive law on the subject. It would not really be giving a good account of ourselves if we were to love in an adhoc manner. We adopted this law for five years, then extended it for another five years and then again want to extend it for another five years.

Since I do agree with the basic principle governing the formulation of this law, I find myself really at a loss to argue against the same. But I do feel that if we are convinced that there are certain provisions which have to be on the statute book, I think those provisions need to be made permanent in nature. But experience has also shown us that certain special provisions which were added in 1981 have not served the purpose. When I say, have not served the purpose, I would not like just to disagree with the views expressed by certain hon. Members that if there is a particular provision which has been misused, it does not mean that the provision should not exist at all, but Sir, it should really be an eyeopener for us. And in this context, I would like to refer to some provisions which were incorporated in the Essential Commodities Act in 1981.

In a society advanced, dynamic, moving as ours, we have given primacy to the judiciary, whatever be the grievances. We, the politicians, the bureaucrats, may be grumbling over various things, but where we have a grievance against anybody else, we rush to the court. And I really do not find any rational in providing a provision which says that against the confiscation of property an appeal shall not lie with the judiciary but with the officers of the State.

To inspire confidence in our laws, to inspire confidence in our system, I think it is

the need, it is desirable that the functions of the judiciary vest in the judiciary itself. We have to have confidence in the system. If a person aggrieved against an order goes to the judiciary, I am sure the judge sitting there would also be guided by the social considerations and would not go to the extent of just granting lightly any benefit to the person who appears before the court.

Sir, it has been seen that in certain cases hypertechnical flaws in keeping the accounts, in maintaining stock books have led to prosecution of people. I know of a case where the monthly sale of a retailer of a particular commodity was 10 guinea bags each of which weighs one quintal. In a particular month he could not dispose of 10 quintals and in the meanwhile the supply which he had ordered earlier came in. At one such point of time when he happened to have more than 10 quintals of commodities with him, he was challaned

One basic concept of criminal jurisprudence is that mens rea is a necessary element to prove the guilt of the accused person. I think, there may be many many cases. The statistics were given. I have not collected the statistics. But those gave a very grim picture of situation prevailing because we find that over 95 per cent of the people who are initially booked by petty officers are finally held not guilty.

We must see that there is something wrong with the provision. Now what we have in this case is that Section 12 AA, I would just very briefly like to refer to that, Section 12 AA. Sub-section 1 (b) says that:

"Any person accused of ...
I can understand that.

"... or suspected of the commission of an offence under this Act is forwarded by the arresting officer to a magistrate ..."

And what does this magistrate do? He cannot have his bail application as is done in other criminal cases. He authorises his detention for a period of 15 days, and for-

ward him to Special Court. Subsequently on presentation of his case before the special court, I am happy a provision enabling the setting up of a special court were provided in 1981. There were certain very good provisions also because special courts consist of a Presiding Officer who is competent to be a Judge of the High Court or has been a Sessions Judge or Additional Sessions Judge for a period of at least one year. The poor senior judicial Officer applies his mind to the case. But what happens before that period? A person, even suspected of committing an offence has to remain behind the bars for 15 days because of the whims of one officer who arrested him on mere suspicion. What mental agony would be caused to him? In certain cases as it was pointed out earlier, all the partners active, sleeping, aged, infirm, men, women could be arrested. If these instances have come to our notice, I think we have got to do something about it, Sir,

It was very rightly pointed out by you when you were making your speech that it is some irritants only which have caused the problem. If with an open mind we can remove those irritants? We need not be very particular about the form of the law. What is important is the content of the law. We have seen that certain provisions which were added in 1981, have worked to the detriment of the honest people, have caused harassment to the honest traders and should be removed. If certain provisions, which we feel have stood the test of time, need not be kept on the statute book temporarily and could be incorporated by a regular statute amendment. As such they could be brought in and be part, the main part of the Essential Commodities Act 1955. It is this which made me reflect over what Jafferson said that the best Government is one which governs least.

I know that the intention of the Government is, as such not to cause any harassment to any person. Laws are there to serve a particular social purpose. The Government whether the Central Government of the State Government constituting the political leadership cannot be aware of each

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and every case of harassment. But, then it becomes the responsibility, it becomes the duty of the Government that once certain cases are printed out, when certain malpractices do come to the notice of the Government, certain corrective measures are thereafter taken. That is the responsibility of the Government and I would urge the hon. Minister to call the representatives of traders, to call a meeting of the consultative Committee of Members of Parliament attached to his Ministry and those who are interested in the subject who would be willing to study and discuss the matter to put our heads together and arrive at some conclusion where an appropriate decision could be taken.

Before I conclude, I do want to go back to one of the reasons which led to the enactment of the Special Provisions law in 1981. That was the unabated price rise that year. As we know now, the list of essential commodities includes items, the price structure of which is governed not by the individual, not by the trader, but by the Government. We have also seen that in the case of products like petroleum, paper and drugs, it is the governmental decision which has from time to time lead to the increase of the prices N.P. If we are working in that scenario it will not be prudent for us... and I was sorry to find some observations being made from the different sections of the House, which will not be prudent.. and it is not just for us to paint the entire trading community by the same brush. It is not right on our part to say that perhaps all the ills of the society are because of the trading community. I do not want to cast aspersions on anybody else. A reference was made to one of the governmental organisations, the Food Corporation of India. We know what is going on there. We also know that no perceptible or tangible steps have ever been taken to see that a body as big as that really serves the avowed purpose for which it was set up. If this is the situation in which we are working, and when we know that the trading community has indeed made a contribution which is not insignificant for the growth of the economy

of the country, it will not be wise on our part ... I repeat ... to add emphasis on this — to pass the buck on to the trading community. We have to realise their role. We always take pride of the very rich trade routes that China and India had centuries back. That spirit to recognise importance of trade has to prevail. It is with that spirit that we have to look at things, and I am quite sure that we all want that a most stringent law should be there on the statute book for the black sheep. But at the same time, I want that no lacunae in law should provide a lever, or provide a handle to the unscrupulous petty officer anywhere to arrest honest people to bring on them untold misery or cause mental agony, which subsequent acquittal will not be enough to undo.

With these words I do support this Bill, but I do at the same time want take this opportunity to urge the hon. Minister again to look into this matter a fresh so that one consolidated Bill could be brought on the subject.

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH(Jahanabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, a disussion is going on here on Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill, 1993 and alongwith it , there is a Resolution of Shri Nitish Kumar also.

First of all, I would like to say that the Act is being amended and a provision for more punishment has been made. I would like to know the reasons behind enhancing the punishment. In this Bill, no matter whether a punishment is minor or major, it gets implemented only when the ruling party implements it honestly. Whenever democracy is misled in the world, a state of anarchy takes place and the same thing is happening here.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Government is attacking the hoarders and we are with them. But why this hoarding is not decreasing ? It is increasing day by day. Just now an hon. Member said that we support the hoarders. You also favour the big businessmen. They are getting support from one side or the other. You yourselves protect them,

otherwise there would not have been so much of black money in the country. Had we followed the proper concept of democracy, we would not have lacked moral values. But today our democracy is leading towards a wrong path. The reason behind this is that the ruling party is having connection with big businessmen so that they can get funds for their elections. There is no account from where all this black money is coming. The Government should state why the Act is not being implemented. There is maximum punishment under it. Death sentence is given under section 302 of I. P. C., but people are not afraid of it and murders are taking place everyday. What is the reason behind it. If the people will be misled and a publicity will be made in the newspapers that the Essential Commodities (Amendment) Act has been made like this, it will have the same effect as that of the Section 302 of the I.P.C. So please purify yourselves so that democracy could be purified. Democracy is based on truth and religion. Until and unless democracy is brought on the right path, this law cannot be implemented.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, spurious drugs are being manufactured and sold in the country. A law was enacted that the drugs will be tested but even then there is no dearth of spurious drugs in the matter. Who will reply as to why these things are happening? I say why we should waste paper when the law will have no effect? Nothing can be gained from it. Sir, the poor are not getting even 5 per cent commodities from the fair price shops set up under the public distribution system. What do you think about that? In a meeting, I told the collector about it and he said that he would make it available to the poor. How will he make it available? When a poor man takes a licence, he has to sell the jewellery of his wife. He has no other option. You have ruined this country for the last 44 years and this is the result of it. The terrorist activities in the country are also taking place due to it. First you should bring the democracy on the right path. There will be need of a new law, if the old law becomes effective. New laws are enacted, when the old law becomes ineffective. You enacted the TADA, as the people were not afraid of

the old Act. All the big as well as the small industrialists pay their taxes. But sometimes wrong treatment is meted out to some honest businessmen. Such a case has taken place in my constituency also. A businessman named Shri Mahesh Prasad was honestly running his business, but he has been implicated in a false case. How can he work honestly after this? The State Government is paying no attention to this case. This case relates to payment of sales tax. The State Government should be asked why that honest businessman is being harassed unnecessarily. If a businessman wants to remain honest, the officials do not let him do so. They want money of the order of Rs. 10 lakhs to Rs. 1 crore as bribe. Until you improve this situation your speeches will only deceive the country. Do not deceive the country again and again. This will have wider repercussions. So, we will not oppose this law, but will say that this Act will also not be implemented in its real sense. This Act has been enacted for false publicity and will enable the police to harass the small businessmen and help them make more money. This is not going to check hoarding, black money or manufacturing of spurious drugs. Until the Government becomes honest this Act cannot be implemented properly. The Government does not abide by the oath it has taken, this Act cannot be implemented. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I share the views of Shri Shyam Bihari Mishra.

Sir, I was giving a serious thought to the statement of objects and reasons of this Bill. The Union Government did not give any reason as to under what circumstance, short term measures are being put on the statue book. In 1982, when this Act was being passed, the Union Government stated in this August House that the country had to face severe drought in 1980 and near about 60 per cent of the crops were destroyed. As a result, there was acute scarcity of essential commodities and this gave rise to hoarding, black marketing and profiteering. The Essential Commodities Act, 1955 could not face that challenge and so, under special

[Sh. Mohan Singh]

situation, these special provisions were being implemented after amending the Act. The same argument was advanced in 1987. Further, it has been mentioned that this Bill has been introduced in the House as there is shortage of essential commodities in the country. Therefore this ought to be further extended for a period of five years. Today when a discussion is going on the Bill the Government of India is praising itself that India has become the top sugar producer in the world. This year our country has produced one crore thirty three lakh tonnes of sugar. Three days back our Prime Minister has claimed in this House that this year the rainfall and the climate has been so good that there would be no need to import wheat. We have adequate buffer stocks of wheat. If food-grains stocks are in such a good position then what are the circumstances which have forced the Government to make permanent an arrangement which had been introduced for a short term. Hon. Minister has not given any clarification while introducing the Bill in this House.

I would like to submit that this short term arrangement should be adopted as such and it should not be made a permanent feature since in my opinion it is a weapon for exploitation of businessman. There are two types of businessmen in our country. I am not advocating those businessmen whose advocacy was being done by our hon. Member Shri Shyam Bihari. Only two percent businessmen would be involved in black-marketing, hoarding and profiting. The remaining ninety-eight percent in my opinion are not businessmen but professionalists. They adopt this profession just to make their both ends meet and to get an employment and the large number of victims of this Essential Commodities Act belong to this 98% category.

Already eleven-twelve Inspectors viz Sanitary Inspector, Income-tax-Inspector, Labour Inspector... (Interruptions)

Kindly listen to me. Neither I am interrupting you nor I am opposing you.

A number of Inspectors were already there to create hurdles in business activities and only one Inspector had no connection with it and that was police Inspector. Through this Act you have empowered that Inspector also to create hurdles in this field. If some influential person is displeased with any small trader due to misbehaviour or any dispute, he would easily get a case registered against him with the help of the Station House Officer. Bail can be granted under other Acts but the offence under Essential Commodities Act, is unbailable. He would have to go to High Court and to get bail from a High Court, a trader should have enough financial resources. Not only that, all his goods would be seized and deposited in the police station. In the Police Station, all his goods would either get rotten or stolen. If at all his goods would be returned to him, whatever leftouts would be there would be returned to him. These are the problems which confront the businessmen and for which no solution has been suggested in this Bill.

Therefore, I would like to request the hon. Minister that he should reconsider this idea of making this temporary arrangement a permanent one. The Act of 1955 had been enacted keeping in view the prevailing specific circumstances. At that time there was scarcity of essential commodities in the country. There was shortage of cloth and the essential commodities were provided to the common man through Fair Price Shops after import.

This year Government has increased the quota of open market sugar to 60% that means about 78 lakh tonnes of sugar would come in the open market that too under the present policy of the Government. The total consumption of sugar in the country was 95 lakh tonnes during the last year. An hon. Member rightly remarked that the sugar produced in this country do not get consumed in any other country. Foreigners do not buy this sugar. So we should produce sugar as per the requirements of our country. Then how do you expect that the sugar would either be hoarded or black-marketed.

I think that this Bill has not been a result of long term planning. Therefore, I would like to Government to reconsider this Bill. I think a Parliamentary Committee should be constituted to reconsider all the sections of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 in the light of changed circumstances and introduce a Bill in a new form because the Government seems to profess that it is following liberalised policies and in a bid to follow liberal policies, it has rendered COFEPOSA Act in effective, a Act which was useful in the conservation of foreign exchange in this country and to check smuggling. Now a person can earn money through any means and can bring 5 k.g. of Gold and one quintal of Silver. But if a trader keeps one or more quintal of food material extra in its stocks Government has legislated so many laws to check him.

Therefore Sir, whenever any new law is enacted, the intention behind it should be to check the tendency of blackmoney. I support that the different means through which the traders exploit the society should also be checked but at the same time I oppose the black laws which seem to harass the small traders, who work to earn their daily meals.

Therefore the Government think that it is following the policy of liberalisation, by allowing inflow of foreign exchange and by allowing N.P. Is to set up industries without any licence and Government of India would not ask about the source of income which is invested in the industry. But it can enact all types of laws to harass businessmen who pay all Government taxes and sale-tax and are following all laws of the country. Government should reconsider in the light of changed circumstances and through this amendment Bill, I would make this demand. I conclude and thank you for giving me an opportunity to give two suggestions.

[English]

16.48 hrs.

SHRI A. VENKATA REDDY (Anantapur): Mr.Chairman, Sir, I support

the Bill of 1993 and I wish to give some suggestions to the Special Provisions Act of 1981. The public distribution system cannot be dispensed with altogether in view of the Government 's commitment to the weaker sections to provide then essential commodities very easily and in a fair manner.

Sir, I submit that the appellate powers against confiscation orders are taken away from the judicial authority and are given to the executive authority, that is, the State Government. The executive authority misused the powers and misusing these powers so extensively that the public at large have lost the confidence in its impartiality. Section 6(A) of the Act of 1955 empowers the executive authority with the power of confiscation by providing an appeal to the judicial authority, but it is Committed by the Act of 1981 and provided an appeal to another executive authority, namely, the State Government. It is very unjust and the rule of law is not maintained. The confidence of the public is shaken and the confidence of the public should be restored. The contravention of the Act regarding simple commodities the authorities are seizing all the food commodity, which is not warranted. The Act of 1955 provided that the offences were bailable, but under the amendment of 1981 it is made as non-bailable.

There seems to be a lot of harassment of the dealers the enforcement authorities. This provision ought to have been omitted. Many hon. Members have spoken regarding amendments to 1981 Act. We will be losing nothing even if the provisions of 1981 are amended.

I submit some of the special and stringent provisions of 1981 Act may be amended by bringing forward a separate Amending Bill in the ensuing Session. I hope and trust the Government will consider those suggestions and to the needful in future.

[Translation]

SHRI GUMAN MALLODHA (Pai): Mr. Chairman, Sir, while expressing their view

[Sh. Guman Mal Lodha]

on the Essential Commodities Bill, all the hon. Members, barring an exception, rising above party politics, have condemned the effort being made for extending the special provisions such as non-bailable offence, summary trial, absence of appellate rights with the judicial authority, total confiscation etc. for a further period of five years. Almost all the hon. Members were of the view that in view of the Government's policy of liberalisation, free trade and free enterprise and introduction of element of competitiveness in business and the complete reversal of the previous social control policies, the provisions of the present Bill are not in accordance with my thinking. When Shri Bansal and another hon. Member of the Congress, Shri Sharad Dighe and all the hon. members of Janata Dal unanimously supported the suggestions made by the BJP that these three provisions of this Bill which are stated to be deterrent provisions, should not be included, I fail to understand why these irritants are not being excluded from it and why the hon. Minister is adamant on making it a prestige issue to include these provisions in the Bill for another five years?

It is also an irony that these provisions are stated to be made stringent, whereas in the Criminal Procedure Code, not more than three months imprisonment can be awarded in a summary trial. In the Essential Commodities Act of 1955, there are provisions under which imprisonment upto 6 months, 2 years and 7 years can be awarded but under the summary trial, there is a mandatory sentence of three months. So, this provision is in contradiction of the existing provisions which has led to a creation of a legal anomaly.

I would urge the hon. Minister to consider whether this legal anomaly is sustainable. When there is a provision of 7 years' imprisonment under section 37 of the principle Act, then how can there be a summary trial? Our judiciary has always been powerful and under the summary trial, statement is not recorded and only a very brief record of the statements made by witnesses is

recorded and a summary judgement is given. There are no appellate rights which is again against the spirit of our judicial system.

Therefore, I would like to submit that provision of summary trial should not be made. What an irony that if a Government official or a public servant misappropriates lakhs of rupees of public money, his offence is bailable under the provision of Corruption Act. And if a small businessman shopkeeper shows even one matchbox less in his stock or enters inflated price in the price list, he would be liable for punishment. Such small businessmen neither can afford staff for this purpose nor can fulfill these formalities. Neither he can keep register, nor complete record or can afford staff for making changes in the price list. They are not in a position to get that paper work done. So 80 per cent small businessmen could be convicted as the offence would be non-bailable. In such a situation, they have to remain behind the bars. It is against the principles of social justice and the provisions of the Constitution. The Government want to impose unnecessarily a lot of restrictions on the small businessmen.

I would like to draw the attention of the Government to one more anomaly in this Bill. In addition to summary trial and non-bailable offence, there is a confiscatory provision in this Bill. If a shopkeeper keeps stocks of iron, wheat, soap or cloth in his shop, his whole stock would be confiscated and he would have no right to judicial appeal. He can appeal only to a Government official. So, it is an attempt to bring in administrative dictatorship. I think it is not proper. I would like to request the hon. Minister, who has recently took over the charge of this Ministry that there is no need for extending this temporary provision repeatedly. If it is required, come with a permanent statute. As my friends advised, constitute a Joint Parliamentary Committee or a Select Committee to examine all the provisions of the Bill afresh. Only after that, a law should be enacted.

The Government has issued 111 or-

ders under section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act and under each order, these are 12, 15, 20, 25 sections containing rules. Under these rules, these are many administrative notifications. How could a small businessman follow all these things? If a small mistake is committed unwittingly or a rule about price checking is violated by the businessman, his life would be ruined forever.

As a consumer, I would like to submit that apart from the vulnerability of a businessman to the plethora of rules, what is the fate of the consumer? The statistics provided are revealing in so far as the fact that out of 1 lakh 86 thousand persons, only 200 were convicted. As far as the statistics for the year 1990-91 and 1991-92 under the special provisions are concerned, the percentage of convictions is only 05. The Government is, ultimately harming the interests of the businessman as well as the consumer by spending huge amounts of money for maintaining inspector and control raj and creating so much terror. The burden would ultimately fall on the consumers. So, on behalf of the consumers of the country, I would like to appeal that these draconian provisions 7.00 hrs. of this black law should be withdrawn. To say that all the State Governments have supported it, is not an argument in itself. I know this thing and the hon. Chairman and the hon. Minister also know that there is no objectivity about the laws which are passed for cheap popularity. These laws are passed because they appeal to the people. But atleast, the Central Government should rise above such petty gains and consider as to how larger number of people get benefit of these laws.

I submit that as Shri Bansal and other hon. Members have said, almost the whole House is unanimous on this issue, only one of my communist friend opposed it and compared the businessmen with black venomous snakes. He can say so in this House but when I visit Calcutta, the big industrialists of the city say that they have no problems because of their relationship with Shri Jyoti Basu. Just now, you have informed that 1000 persons have been

hospitalised and nearly 40-50 persons died due to gas leakage in Birla Industry at kalyan in Bombay. The Government is not concerned about that. So a big tragedy like Bhopal gas leakage has not become non-bailable offence. Its owner was allowed to go to America and he is still there and has not been brought back to India. But in justice is being done with the small general merchants matchbox sellers, betel leaf sellers, cloth merchants and turmeric powder sellers by imposing plethra or rules against them. It is not in accordance with concept of social justice. Therefore, I would like to submit that as Shri Mishraji said that it is need of the hour to repeal this black law to uphold the spirit of social justice as enshrined in the Preamble of our Constitution for safeguarding the interests of our consumers and commanman of the country. This is not a question of continuing or withdrawing the provisions of the Act. Here a new Act is being enacted. It was enacted in 1981 for 5 years. It lapsed in 1987. In 1987, it was again brought for 5 years. Today, the Bill has again been brought for extension for further five years. The modus operandi is the same as it is being adopted in the case of Article 370. In the Preamble of the Constitution as also in our Statutory Acts it has been stated that this is a temporary measure, but what sort of temporary provision is this which is extended after every five years.

On the one hand the Government says that situation is normal. We are exporting rice, wheat and sugar. Moreover, we are going around the world harping about the self-reliance of our economy. But when such a black bill is introduced in the House, the Government justifies it on the pretext that it is necessary to do so since there is shortage of those materials and that it is also necessary to check the black marketing and profiteering. I would like to submit that we all are there with the Government to wage a war against blackmarkeering and profiteering. But the point is, these catchy, attractive and populist slogans should not be used as a means of imposing injustice on the lakhs of people of India. So I would like to appeal in the name of social justice that

[Sh. Guman Mal Lodha]

the four provisions regarding summary Trial Non- Appeal, and non-bailable etc. should be removed and the matter should be referred to a committee. I think this should not be made a prestige issue.

Almost all the political parties are expressing a unanimous view in this regard. You have in a way endorsed to whatever has been said in support of the Bill by the hon. Members, Shri Nitish Bhai, Shri Misraji and by me also. To put a check on the abuse of the law, its intents should be altered or at least there should be some amendments therein.

I, therefore, support the Statutory resolution of Shri Nitish Kumar opposing the Ordinance and oppose the Bill. I oppose the proposed extension of the Essential Commodities (Special Provisions) Bill, 1981. I am confident that the new hon. Minister would give a new dimension to the law and would open up a new horizon. Moreover, I hope, he would for the sake of Social justice, consider the issue with objectivity.

[English]

SHRI A. ASOKARAJ (Perambalur): Mr. Chairman, on behalf of my Party, the All India Anna DMK, I would like to say a few words.

The Essential Commodities Act, 1955 was promulgated to ensure easy availability of essential commodities to consumers and to protect them from exploitation by unscrupulous traders. It is said that the Government is committed to extend the Act to protect the interest of the consumers.

There are two lobbies. Firstly, the consumer groups who are campaigning for stringent measures against black marketeers and hoarders and secondly, the trading community, which complains that the Act is draconian and has been used by State Governments to harass them. In the last ten years of the working this Act has helped by enabling Governments to ensure

an uninterrupted supply of essential commodities to the people, especially in times of shortage or market dislocation due to various reasons. The tendency of some sections of the trading community to take advantage of such situations is well-known and the need for the Act has to remain on the statute books. The Advisory Committee on Public Distribution System has, in fact, demanded a stricter implementation of the provisions of the Act.

There is a case for softening some of the more stringent provisions of the Act, which have been abused by Governments and individual officials. Most of the complaints against the Act relate to the provision for summary trial in special courts, imposition of minimum three months' imprisonment, seizure of entire stock of a trader even if the violation of the Act pertained to only one commodity, declaration of the offences under the Act as non-bailable and the denial of the right for judicial appeal. Many of the problems lie at the level of implementation. These cannot be removed by changing the provisions but only by administrative measures.

The Essential Commodities (Special Provisions) Amendment Bill, 1993 is seeking to extend the life of the parent Act by another five years. It is also seeking to insert a new section to provide that no officer below the rank of an officer in charge of a police station or any police officer authorised by him in writing shall arrest a person accused of committing an offence punishable under the Act. With a view to deal more effectively with persons indulging in anti-social activities like hoarding and black marketing and the evil of vicious inflationary prices, the Essential Commodities (Special Provisions) Act 1981 came into force on September 1, 1982 for a period of five years and was later extended by another five years.

Due to lack of awareness the consumer was not getting full advantage of the three tier redressal machinery already provided for in the existing Act. There was an urgent need to educate the consumer with regard

to the redressal machinery. From the fact that 82 per cent of the cases decided by 361 district forums already working throughout the country had gone in favour of consumers showed that consumer interests were being protected effectively by the redressal agencies. The only thing which needed to be given a boost was creating more awareness among the consumers.

I understand the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry has suggested that the Bill to extend the provisions of Essential Commodities (Special Provisions) Act by another five years should be referred to a Select Committee of Parliament. It also said that the Bill had evoked wide-spread discontent in the business community as they feel that the Bill was draconian in nature and had created avoidable harassment to the traders.

It has been invoked even in the case of minor technical offences. Lack of any provisions formens area has further compounded the woes of the trading community. Shri Bansal also pointed out this. In most cases immediately after inspection of the shop the traders are arrested and they have to remain in jail for a period generally ranging from 1 to 7 days or even more. They may be exonerated from all the charges but they have to undergo tremendous mental agony and embarrassment. The Hon. Minister should look into all these things.

And the last but not the least point is that rice is one of the essential commodities. I am sorry to point out that the Central Government has already raised the prices of rice. And because of this, the State Governments had to raise the prices accordingly. So, the Tamil Nadu Government has to incur an additional expenditure of Rs. 50 crore, in addition to the expenditure of Rs. 350 crore. That is why, our hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi had insisted saying that whenever the Central Government raises the prices, before that, the State Governments should be consulted. I would like to make this point specifically and specially because the Members of Parliament, even from Congress, are saying that

in Tamil Nadu, the Government had raised the prices whereas the Central Government had already raised the prices here. So, I would request the hon. Minister that in future at least, before raise the prices, he must consult the State Governments.

PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU (Tenali): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Bill seeking to extend the period of operation of the Essential Commodities Special provisions Act of 1991 for a further period of five years with effect from the first day of September 1992, requires a much more comprehensive dealing before it is passed. The Act oversince it has come into existence in 1955, was mainly meant for looking after the welfare of the consumers, with regard to its production, supply, pricing of all the essential commodities. So, it is a welfare measure basically, to protect the interests of this particular category. In the course of implementation, we have been observing, and now in this August House we have heard several hon. Speakers expressing their views as to how it has taken altogether a different direction than what it has been meant for all these years. This Act which wanted to protect the interests of the consumers has created a new category of bureaucracy, particularly in the Civil Supplies Department. Most of the posts are vested with the vast powers and are charged with responsibility of protecting the provisions of this Act, but each post has been priced and tagged. To get a posting in the Civil Supplies Department, political pressure is mounted since it is a coversted post and a priced post.

Sir, in the process of the implementation of the total provisions of this Act, though the Act was meant for taking stringent and deterrent actions against a section of the traders who are unscrupulous traders, but in the implementation it has assured the dimensions of an irritant state.

It is causing a lot of nuisance also in the society, while it wanted to protect the interests of the consumers. Actually, instead of protecting the interests of the consumers, it has been more in the shape of harassing the

[Prof. Ummareddy Venkateswarlu]

In this particular Bill, there is an amendment, 10 AA.

traders. The traders and consumers need not be looked as two different sections because each section is dependent on the other. Unless the trader renders some sort of service to the consumers, the total machinery will not function in a comprehensive way.

In this Bill, there are certain irritant provisions which our learned colleagues have been, time and again, mentioning. As far as the indiscriminate prosecutions with non-bailable sections are concerned, statistics have revealed that hardly 0.05 per cent of the total people who have been prosecuted for several reasons, have been accused. Finally, for the sake of 0.05 per cent people who have been finally accused, about 99.95 percent have also been harassed. This amounts to one in two thousand people who are finally accused; and for want of this one person, about 1999 people are being harassed. This is not in the interest of the cycle of trade and supply. This is to be looked into and it is not advisable to vest so-much of powers with the officers.

Secondly, with regard to the confiscation of stocks when some of the illiterate and innocent traders indulge in a petty misappropriation or any such thing, the total stock is confiscated and kept at a place for months together thereby the quality of the stock gets deteriorated and the value is lost. It is not known who is to be held finally responsible for the loss of value and for the deterioration of the quality of the stocks; also for the loss of total value of the stocks.

Third thing is the publicity part of the total activity. When a trader is on a small and petty offence, he is arrested and prosecuted and a big publicity is being given in the Press. Who has empowered the officers to give so much publicity by going to the Press and defaming all the traders; defaming the traders' class? It is not known. As long as they are not finally termed as offenders and finally accused of 'deviators' from the provisions, there is no necessity to give so much publicity and call them as culprits.

It says:

"... no officer below the rank of an officer in charge of a police station or any police officer authorised by him in this behalf in writing, shall arrest any person accused of committing an offence punishable under this Act."

There are two aspects which I want to tell; one is they say, 'officer who is authorised by the officer in charge of the police station on behalf of him in writing'. So, the police constable will always have a chit in his pocket, having the authorisation from the officer in charge of the police station and he will be going on arresting these people and foist cases under non-bailable sections. This non-bailable provision is to be deleted and bail granted immediately and the appellate authority should be judiciary and not the Government.

Ultimately, it boils down that even a police constable can arrest anybody under a suspicion. Here it is not accusation. It is an allegation in the first instance. Even at an allegation stage, they have been arresting these people and prosecuting. It is not desirable. Since there are several lacunae in this Bill, I urge upon the Government to have a comprehensive view of the total Act, if necessary, by referring this Bill to a Select Committee and come back to this House with a comprehensive legislation.

SHRI SARAT CHANDRA PATTANAYAK (Bolangir): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Essential Commodities Amendment Bill, 1993. The Bill shows the determination of Government to ensure distribution of essential commodities to all sections of the society, especially to the weaker sections. To revamp the Public Distribution System along with the Essential Commodities Amendment Bill, no doubt, would take care of the interests of the weaker sections.

Coming to the provisions of the Bill, it is

heartening to know that the Government is committed to take drastic steps against the hoarders and blackmarketeers. There is an urgent need to monitor the drive against the hoarders. The PDS is the concern of the State Governments. It is the State Government who should be persuaded to take suitable measures. For example, the rice supplied to State Governments under the PDS changes its colour when it reaches to the consumers in the rural areas. It is happening in my constituency, i.e. Bolangir. Government should look into it. I request the hon. Minister to see that they should open shops in weekly markets.

I must congratulate the hon. Prime Minister and the Minister for Civil Supplies for making a provision of special court to deal with such offences. What is needed is an expeditious trial and decision. There should be a time-bound trial procedure. The procedure for filing complaints in such courts should be simplified.

The help of voluntary organisations engaged in consumer protection activities should be encouraged so that the purpose of setting up such court would be served fully. As regards the provision for punishment, it should be more stringent. The minimum imprisonment should be six months instead of three months, as suggested in the Bill.

The resolve of the Government is evident from the scope of the Act that the arrest of the offender under the Act is non-bailable. There the bail petition should be heard by a special magistrate designated by the State High Court. Further, if a person is convicted twice under the different provisions of the Act, he should be jailed for a longer period.

The reasons for which the Act was enacted earlier still remain valid. When the country is threatened externally and internally, and the present Government's bold initiative on development and changes are being challenged, it is right time to extent

enforcement of the provisions of this Bill to strengthen the socio-economic development process in the country.

[Translation]

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV (Sahasara): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support this Bill. I support it because I remember that we were living in the village at the time when this Bill was for the first time introduced in the House and which was made into an Act later on. People often talked of this Act to be a very good one since they thought that now action would be taken against the persons indulging in malpractices on the complaints lodged by them. The Act was proving useful on the block and district levels. Malpractices were checked. It is however, right, as was being said by our hon. colleague, that there has been an abuse of this law as a result of its being in existence for quite a long period. Laws are enacted but their use or abuse depends on the persons who implement. Moreover, how can we run the country without enacting laws. There is no law enacted under Constitution that has not been misused. Should there be no law at all on this ground? No. Laws are actually, necessary, the Government has introduced this Bill seeking to extend the life of the Present Act by another five years, I, therefore, support it.

Sir, Mr. Lodha was just saying that this legislation should be abolished for the sake of social justice. I would, however, like to submit that this legislation is important to be there for the sake of social justice. It is extremely useful for the people living in rural areas of the country. If there are no laws the big traders would never allow the small traders to do business. I would call them thieves who are afraid of laws. It is extremely unfair when a thief says that a particular law has been made for his protection. I would, therefore, simply submit that it is necessary to formulate such a law. This Bill holds importance for the people belonging to rural areas. This is because if a big trader indulges in malpractice, he then might be sent to jail and would not be granted bail.

[Sh. Surya Narayan Yadav]

Therefore we need not worry if we do not indulge in malpractices.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support this Bill and conclude.

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN (Murshidabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I fail to understand as to why Shri Nitish Kumar is opposing this Bill. Every party is having Government in one or the other State. Though Bill is passed by the Central Government, actually the State Governments are the real agencies to implement it. The B.J.P. may now oppose it but it had supported the Bill when the party had been ruling in four states. Since the B.J.P. does not have its Government in any of those states, it is opposing the Bill. If those State Government had survived, the B.J.P. might have supported this Bill.

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: We have been opposing the Bill since the last year.

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN: However, I would like to ask the Government whether we really need this law? The Government should enact a Comprehensive Act covering every point in it, since there are already 16-17 enactments under the Essential Commodities Act. The Government should put all of them together to make one comprehensive Act so that both the Government and the traders may be convenient to work.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am a strong opponent of the traders about whom Shri Misra ji of the B.J.P. was expressing his views. I, therefore, submit that there must be an Act like this. While expressing his views, Misraji said that Rs. ten thousand has to be given as bribe for each of the 18 licences that are being given. After taking one lakh eighty thousand rupees as a bribe, they worship and serve the people, they construct schools, inns and temples. They cannot provide all those things with the genuinely earned money. For those persons, there must be a

provision in this law. The fact remains that this law applies the most on small traders. Your statistics prove that the provision under which the small traders are caught, could be abolished through an amendment. The problem is that Government has added a small word in the contents of the law. I would submit that all these things should not be there.

[English]

In the expression not below the rank of an inspector or an authorised person.

[Translation]

The term " or an authorised person" should be deleted. If the initial part of the provision is kept, the inspector would feel shy of going to small traders, he would rather prefer going to big traders. He would go to them to export big amount from them and the small traders would as the hon. Member said, have to face prosecution for not accounting even one match box.

The second point is that the law is made effective for a period of five years alone. Law should actually be permanent.

17.3hrs

(MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

If there is no theft then there will be no Section 379 in the I.P.C. and a particular section will remain no more applicable? Repeated introduction of the same law is not good. It should be made permanent and the term " authorised person" should be deleted. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH (Buxar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Bill has been brought here to prevent black-marketing. Earlier, this Bill has been passed for five years and again it has been brought here to extend its period. One thing should be clear that this Act should also be made permanent like IPC and Cr. It is not proper to bring this Act after every five years.

Now the question is whether this Act

should be imposed on big merchants or on small merchants. There are a lot of small merchants in our country and if they are brought under this Act, then it will create a problem in the country. If this Act is made effective against the big merchants, it may solve a number of problems. But it appears that this Act in its present form as has been presented in the House, will hit mostly the small traders only and the big traders will be out of the purview of this Act. So, in my opinion, this is an ineffective Act and that is why it needs a lot of rectification. If this Bill is passed, it may create big problems in the country. According to this law, even a person having 5 bags of sugar or 10 tins of Dalda is likely to be prosecuted. This will be the situation. But, if this Act is imposed on the big merchants, who store ten thousand tins of Dalda or two thousand quintal of goods, it will solve a lot of problems in the country. But so far as I understand, this Act will destroy the small merchants only and so, it is necessary to bring this Act in a proper form.

According to the land Ceiling Act, a farmer can have 15 acres of land. He will produce 300 quintals of foodgrains on that land. If such farmers are also covered under this Bill, they will be in crisis. So there is a need to add a provision in this Bill fixing a certain limit of storing goods for the farmers so that they may not be subjected to any sort of harassment. I understand that no such limit has been fixed in this Bill and that is why, there will be no use of passing this Bill.

In view of the prevailing Public Distribution System, if a shopkeeper, whether he is a rich or poor, sells his goods at more than a fixed price, he is liable to be prosecuted but I would like to state that a particular group of these traders is untouched because they give proper Commission of Rs. 30/- or Rs. 40/- per bag of sugar and Rs. 200/- per drum of kerosene oil to the officials. That is why this group is free to commit such wrong doings. In fact that particular group is responsible for the blackmarketing of the essential goods that is why it is much essential to make a provision in this Bill to

arrest such type of persons. Thus the present Bill needs amendment so that the persons responsible for such misdeeds may be arrested. If somebody says that small traders are also involved in blackmarketing then I say it is wrong because he himself is not involved in blackmarketing but he is forced to do it and the officials from top to bottom get their due share out of this money earned through blackmarketing. He has to give to some-one Rs. 10, to some-other Rs. 20 or Rs. 30 as bribe. Some officials charge even Rs. 100 per bag. I do not think that there is even a single officer who does not take bribe. So, under these circumstances, why the dealers only are held, why the officials are untouched under the existing provision. That is why I would like to state that all the officials including Regional Officer, D. S. O. and District Magistrate responsible for blackmarketing should be brought under the purview of this Act. But they are not covered under this Act, as they are protectors of this law. So, to remove these faults, some more amendments should be made in this Act.

Another point I would like to submit is that if this law would have been meant only for the big traders even then it could have been made non-bailable, but this has been brought by the Government for the small traders and therefore, instead of non-bailable, it should be made bailable.

Thirdly, a provision for appeal should also be included in this law. Absence of this provision violates the provision of the Constitution. People from lower levels to upper levels should have the right to go according to the procedure. In the present Bill the Government has not given this right and has put restrictions on making appeal. This I consider as against the spirit of the Constitution. That is why, this Bill should not be passed.

Another provision made in this Bill is that the right of summary trial, which was earlier given to the judicial magistrate of the D. M., is now given to the Session Judge. The Session Judge sits in the district. If a small trader is caught under this law, he will

[Sh. Tej Narayan Singh]

have to pay fee to the lawyers two-three times more, because the fee charged by the lawyers of district courts in two-three times more than the fee charged by the local lawyers. This will totally destroy the small traders. So, the earlier system, according to which the right of summary trial was given to the judicial magistrate, should remain as it was there previously in this Bill. Otherwise, the possibilities of misuse of this law will increase.

So, I would request that this law should be enforced on big traders only. Secondly, this Bill should be reviewed and brought in a new form. There are several lacunae in this Bill and therefore, it should not be passed. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI DUTTA MEGHE (Nagpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all, I would like to congratulate the Minister of Civil Supplies, Shri Antony for his presentation of this Bill in the House. We have seen that laws are formulated here for the entire country, but they are implemented by the State Governments in their respective States. In the prevailing circumstances, the small as well as the big traders from villages to cities indulge in blackmarketeering, so they should have the fear of law.

17.40 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, earlier a law was also formulated in this regard, but when the time came to implement it, nothing was done. Cases were filed and people were caught, but they were not taken to the court and given punishment. The law is actually not implemented. As, I was a Minister of Civil Supplies in Maharashtra, I know about it. The loopholes in this law are due to the bureaucracy. So there should be a provision of punishment for the officials also the inspector who goes for checking should also be punished, if his case does not come up to the court.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Government spends crore of rupees on the public distribution system. Through this system,

it provides wheat, rice and other food items on cheaper rates to the people throughout the country. But several mal-practices take place in this system due to the employees. So, I would urge that the officers and employees, who look after this work, should also be given punishment if they are found guilty. As the trader jailed for 3 months, similar punishment should be given to the Inspector also. It is very necessary to punish the big traders who violate the law.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have seen in Bombay that the employees, who transport goods from the godowns, pilferage thousands of bags and the situation is that goods meant for public distribution system do not reach at their proper places. They are black marketed, but no punishment is given to any of the big traders. If the Inspector wants, he can arrest the trader under one or the other law, but he does not do so.

Therefore, I would like to submit that it should be implemented. A time period of five years has been fixed for it. But I would like to say that it should be a permanent feature so that there is a fear of law in the business community, corruption is checked and the corrupt traders are hauled up.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, whenever the goods meant for Public Distribution System are sold in black, the punishing authority is Tehsildar, the next such authority is S.D.O. and in the last stages, these cases come before the respective Minister of that State. Actually if so, happens in these cases that the punishment suggested by the lower level officers is condoned by the Minister and the accused is released. It should not be so because he is actually guilty and has been awarded punishment by a lower level officer. When some influential people like amdar and others approach the cabinet level minister, he absolves the corrupt trader of all the charges levelled against him. It should not happen. I think that in such cases final decision should be taken by a court of law. No Minister of the state should be allowed to interfere in this regard. I would like to submit that political persons should not be allowed to interfere in such

matters. On a number of occasions I have seen that a trader convicted by the collector is exonerated by the Minister. In view of this situation, the Government should take steps to plug the loopholes in the law.

All such traders who have been doing injustice to the poor by indulging in corrupt practices and blackmarketing of essential commodities should be punished and the authority which is responsible for the implementation of law should also be brought to book because as per the information made available in this regard, it is indicated that one thousand people have been arrested and cases have been instituted against them, but the fact remains that not even a single person is punished. In my view, out of the 25 persons arrested, at least 20 persons should get punishment. With these words I support the Bill.

SHRI TARA CHAND KHAN DELWAL (Chandni Chowk): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose the Essential Commodities Act and to support the resolution of Shri Nitish Kumar. In fact this is a very stringent and harsh price of legislation which is detrimental to the interests of the traders and abets Inspector Raj and Corruption.

Since I am a member of opposition, it does not mean that I am going to oppose all steps taken by the Government in the past. We supported some policies of the Government and the steps taken by the Finance Minister to withdraw the license system in respect of Industries. It is beyond one's comprehension as to why this Government which is pursuing the policy to liberalisation is also following a policy which is abetting corruption.

I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the amendment of 1981 to the 1955 Act. At the time of bringing that amendment, it was stated that it was a temporary measure for a period of five years to ensure the regular supply of essential commodities and check the blackmarketing of these commodities at a time of crisis. Contrary to it, today, the Government is exporting wheat. It means that there is no

shortage of wheat in the country. Therefore, in view of the changed situation, it is not at all essential to enforce the provisions of that amended Act. The 1955 Act itself is sufficient to take care of all these things.

Shri Mishra ji has stated that there are ten crore businessmen in our country. It means that the largest community in our country is that the businessmen. These small, middle and big traders are the backbone of the economic system of the country. They are honest and patriotic and ensure the smooth supply of all commodities throughout the length and breadth of this country. They provide the products from distant places like Madras, Calcutta or Bombay at the doorsteps of the consumers. Without them, this would not have been possible. On the other hand, only three-four essential commodities are applied through Government ration shops and even these things are not made available at the proper time. The sugar quota of Diwali is supplied after one month of the festival and some or the other essential item namely wheat or rice is always found out of stock at these shops. In case the supply of all the commodities is brought under the PDS, it will ruin the country.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: I think, the civil supplies department shall have to be abolished.

SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDELWAL: That is what we shall have to do.

One of the hon'ble Members has stated that traders' lobby in the Lok Sabha is opposing this piece of Legislation. But the fact is that unfortunately, even after 45 years of independence, this largest community of traders does not have its lobby in the Lok Sabha. The traders thought that in this country they contribute such a large amount to the revenue to the country and they are so sincere, even then there is no trader lobby in Lok Sabha. It is for this reason that sixteen-seventeen traders have been elected as the members of Lok Sabha. Hither to traders have been called Black-marketers, dishonest and unsincere. But I

[Sh. Tara Chand Khandelwal]

would like to make it clear that now no body will dare to call them in that manner. (*Interruptions*) I am speaking what I feel within. It has been stated here that it is the traders who build up schools, Dharmeshalas and temples. According to somebody else, they are doing all these things because they have black-money. Here I would like to ask such persons as to what right they have got to call a member of Lok Sabha a Black-marketer'. I think the foundation of Lok Sabha are laid on the Black-money because we certify that an amount of Rs. 50,000 or Rs. 1 lakh had been spent in elections. But I would like to know if the expenditure on any Lok Sabha election has been less than something between rupees Ten lakh to thirty lakh. It requires an introspection on our part. Right from police officer, Government officers, officers of sales tax and income tax department and the Government itself have been exploiting this country because we can see that a rickshaw puller who toils hard throughout the day has to pay about Rs. 2 for a cup of tea which is available for M.P's at a nominal rate of 35 paise. The rickshaw puller has to pay Rs. 4 for a cup of coffee and the same is provided for M.P's at the rate of 65 paise. Moreover M.Ps can get the same rich food for Rs. 11 which is otherwise available on a payment of Rs. 250 in a five star hotel. Here we can see it as to who is exploiting. In fact it is we who are exploiting the country.

This piece of legislation itself is in fact an infringement of human rights because it denies the right of bail to the traders which is permissible even in the case of a murderer.

[English]

It is not bailable. Secondly you cannot make an appeal. What is this?

[Translation]

If someone has a stock of 200 bags of wheat and at the time of checking his register shows a stock of 199 or 201 bags, he is

liable to be sent to the jail. What sort of rule is it?

17.53 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE in the Chair]

Consequent upon the seizure of this stock, all his partners are sent to jail and the perishable items of the seized stock is get destroyed. Moreover the case is also not decided by the court for as long as six months. As long as the stock is with the Government it would get damaged. The extent of loss caused by this situation to the nation can be well-imagined. When the foodgrain get decayed, then it is not at all worth consumption by anybody. In fact it is a loss to the nation. Except the loss of money, it does no good to the people.

I would like to submit that the statistics furnished by Shri Nitish kumar and Shri Shyam Bihari Mishra are also available with me but I don't want to waste the time of the house by repeating them. 1 lakh 60 thousand raids were conducted and prosecutions were launched against 6000 persons and out of them only 288 persons were proved guilty. The Government may make estimate as to how much amount of the Government as well as of the businessmen was spent on conducting 1 lakh 60 thousand raids and on filing 6000 cases and the result is worth considering that only 288 persons were punished. I would like to cite a striking example which reveals as to how this law is misused. Last year in January 1992, raids were conducted in Delhi in the premises of rice traders and foodgrain merchants under this very law. In this regard, long statements of the Chief Secretary and the Lieutenant Governor of Delhi appeared in the newspapers continuously for one week. I would like to cite those details. 3 lakhs 75 thousand bags of rice were seized but these bags were seized illegally therefore, the Government have to release 2,75,000 bags out of them after two months because the Government action was ultravires when the traders moved the High Court, it had also to release remaining bags of rice. It means 3 lakhs bags of rice were

seized but no one is found guilty on the contrary image of the country was tarnished in foreign countries because those traders were rice exporters.

I personally know that businessmen of several countries kept India in the black list. The image of the country was so much spoiled abroad because the L.C. was expired and they could not utilize it (*Interruptions*) You have just come to the House therefore, you don't know for how long I am speaking I would like to take one minute more.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The record is with me.

[English]

We have to pass this Bill by 6.30 p.m. Please conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDELWAL: I would like to request to the hon. Minister not to make it a prestige issue. The Government have to pass this Bill then it must be passed Keeping in view the feelings of all the hon. Members, the Government should adopt a liberal attitude and should withdraw this Bill. This is my appeal.

[English]

17.59 hours

SHRI ANKUSHRAW RAOSAHEP TOPE (JaIna): Mr. Chairman Sir, I rise to support this Bill.

This Bill provides for the regulation of the production, supply and pricing of essential commodities. Also, this Bill deals more effectively with persons indulging the anti-social activities like hoarding and blackmarketing, etc.,

In spite of all these provisions made in the Act, my question to the hon. Minister is whether all these commodities which are mentioned in the Essential Commodities Act, really reach the fair price shops to serve

the common man, and be available at the prices decided by the Government. Because, kerosene which is meant only for the poor people is not available. In, our area we see that all the tankers are going directly to the petrol pumps for adulteration. Kerosene does not reach the fair price shops at all. It does not reach the poor people at all. All the officers of the bureaucracy who deal with it and all the agents of the fair-price shops, all of them are in collusion; with the result kerosene does not reach the poor people.

18.00 hrs.

That is used only for adulteration of petrol. So, that also should be taken into consideration.

About sugar, much has been said. It is a fact that forty per cent of the sugar which is directly purchased as levy sugar for the poor people and for which Government invests crores of rupees so that the poor people can get sugar at cheaper price through Fair Price Shops, is purchased directly by businessmen and merchants in wholesale. So all of this sugar does not go to the poor man. Therefore, if all these commodities which are meant only for the poor people are not going to them through the Fair Price Shops then we have to consider whether this Act which we are using is useful or not. After all, Acts are there, penal provisions are there, but whether the execution is there or not, that is to be seen. Even in this Act, Section 15 (a) provides that if at all action is to be taken against public servant, then the permission of the State Government, if the officer is of the State Government, or of the Central Government, if the officer is of the Central Government, has to be obtained. Such permissions are never obtained and hence the public servants are never prosecuted. In spite of all these offences, I have never heard or seen that any of the officer is prosecuted or any of the agents who are dealing in these, are prosecuted. So, if the Acts are there but the execution of the Act is not there, then it has to be considered whether the Act is useful or not. That is one of my points which the hon. Minister should take into consideration.

[Sh. Tara Chand Khandelwal]

Much has been said about summary trial. What I have read in the Bill is that a Judge, not less than the rank of a High Court or of the Sessions Court, is meant for that. So, the Judges of this rank will definitely give better judgement, even if the trial is a summary trial. So, I support the provision with regard to summary trial.

There is a provision about the offences being non-bailable. We see that if the offence is bailable, then the police is allowed to give the bail. I have seen that even in murder cases, the courts always grant the bail. So, the provision with regard to the offence being non-bailable should be there; the offence should not be bailable.

It has been said that there is no provision for appeal. But the man who is convicted can go to the High Court and can file a writ petition against whatever action is taken against him.

So, whatever provisions are there in the Bill, they are good ones. My grievance is only about the execution because in spite of all these provisions that you have made, if the execution is not there, then the Act itself is useless. So, my request to the hon. Minister is that for the execution of the Act also, some mandatory provision should be made.

With these words, I again support this Bill. Thank you very much.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I don't oppose this Essential Commodities Act of 1955. I oppose those 6 amendments which had been made in this Act 12 years ago in 1981. I submit that already there had been 18 laws. If one more law would be enacted then the shopkeepers and dealers would have to put up photos of 19 licences at their establishments. The traders would have to have a darshan of those licences before that of God. There would have no problem if the

rights vested in the police officers remained with the licencing authority itself and Act of 1955 was there. I oppose these 6 amendments made in this Bill. According to these amendments, hearing would not be held in the special courts. The provisions of punishment for a period of at least 3 months and not more than 7 years are made in the Bill but arrest will be non-bailable. There cannot be any appeal in any court. I strongly oppose these provisions. The whole stock of the firm found guilty would be confiscated. There could be other goods with the confiscated goods. All the goods would be sold at the retail price fixed by the Collector. As soon as F. R. i. is lodged against a trader he would be arrested. These all things will further complicated the problem. No solution would be found out by handing over the job of confiscation to the senior officials.

I would like to place some statistics before the House in this regard. So far 10,40 raids have been conducted as a result of which 5046 persons have been arrested and shri

[Translation]

Shri Lal Bhargava (Mr. Chairman Sir, I don't oppose the Essential Commodities Act of 1955. I oppose these amendments which have been made in the Act 12 years ago in I submit that already there had been 18 laws. If one more law would be enacted then the shopkeepers and dealers would be enacted and dealers would have to put up photos of 19 licences at their establishment. The traders would have to have a darshan of those licences before that of God. There would have been no problem if the rights vested in the police officers remained with the licensing authority itself and Act of 1955 was there. I oppose these 6 amendments made in this Bill. According to these amendments, hearing would not be held in the special court. The provisions of punishment for a period of at least 3 months and not more than 7 years are made in the Bill but arrest will be non-bailable. There cannot be any appeal in the court. I strongly oppose these provisions. The stock of the firm found guilty would be confiscated. Threw

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I would like to place some statistics before the House in this regard. So, far 10,40,000 raids have been conducted as a result of which 5046 persons have been arrested and only 267 persons were convicted. That means that there were only 5% convictions.

I submit that we should not extend the period also in this manner. It will not provide relief to the traders. The traders also held a rally on 28th July, 1992 and staged a dharana from 9th August to 19th August 1992, and Bharat bandh was observed on 24th November but the Government has not paid any attention to their problems.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, at presnt the traders are very much fruzzeled that they have always been regarded guilty. My request is that a 30 member committee comprising of 10 members from politicians, 10 from Government officials and 10 from traders and a judge from the Supreme court should be constituted to enquire as to who is the real culprit. Today, the Congress party regards traders a dishonest. It is regarded that the whole business community is dishonest but I think that traders community is not dishonest. Defaming of trader community amounts to defaming the people of India (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: You please change the name of your party from Bharatiya Janata Party to Vyapari Janata Party...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: It is our duty to raise the problems of any community. I think there is nothing wrong in it.

Therefore, I request that the Act of

1955 should not be touched and the amendments introduced in this regard should be withdrawn. Alongwith it, I support the disapproval motion presented by Shri Nitish Kumar. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to thank you for giving me time to enable me to express my views on the subject.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was patiently hearing the speeches of all the hon. Members who participated in this discussion. I am grateful to all of them because I find that there are many valuable suggestions from the hon. Members. Even though, today I am not in a position to accept them, I am sure many of the suggestions made here will be helpful to the Government for further guidance.

Sir, today, actually, I need not go into a detailed reply. That is my feeling because there is nothing new in this legislation. Actually it is a continuing legislation. It has been in existence for the last 11 years. We are making only one amendment, that too to satisfy certain apprehensions of the trading community. To avoid harassment from innumerable officers, we are now trying to limit their scope to only a police officer who is in charge of a station or somebody authorised by him, who alone can hereafter arrest. That way we are trying to avoid any possible harassment. As I said earlier, most of the speakers from that side and this side gave many valuable suggestions. I assure the House that I, on behalf of the Government, will make serious note of it and we will examine it, we will re-examine the guidelines also, we will try to see whether we can do something or not. But at the same time, I would like to say with a little pain that I was keenly hearing the speeches from Shri Nitish Kumarji and other hon. Members. Some of them went to

[Sh. A.K. Antony]

the extent of saying that this is an attack on civil liberty. I cannot understand it and this statement will recoil on those Members whose parties are in power in some States. I do not want to politicalise the issue, but I would like to impress upon the Members that the present Government has taken maximum recourse to maintain all the democratic norms and also all the norms which democratic Government will have to follow in a federal system.

This legislation was not brought all of a sudden. As I told you, it has been continuing for the last 11 years. When the period was expiring, the present Government thought that since this legislation is affecting large segments of the country, all the consumers, traders and all the other segments, we must have detailed discussions with all the sections of people. So, way back in 1991 itself, in August 1991, the Union Government wrote a letter to all the State Governments explaining the present legislation, its impact and also for taking their views not only about the extension of the legislation, but also extending all the provisions of the legislation. So, no State Governments were taken by surprise. No political party which is controlling a State Government was taken by surprise.

AN HON. MEMBER: Has any State Government opposed it?

SHRI A.K. ANTONY: I am coming to that.

In a letter which we wrote on 28th August 1991, we asked the State Governments as follows:

"I would request the State Governments to kindly take a review about the provisions with reference to their experience in imple-

mentation during the last 9 years or so and other factors and communicate to us the considered views of the State Governments / UT Administrations whether these provisions should be continued, whether only the existing provisions of the E.C. Act 1955 are sufficient to deal with the anti-social elements in the society and the State Government/U.T. Administrations wish to suggest some modifications/additions in the Special provisions of the Act."

So, the State Governments were given an opportunity to say whether they want to extend this Act, whether they are opposed to the extension or whether they want any modification in the provisions. All these opportunities were given to all the State Governments irrespective of the political colour of the State Governments. We did not get any reply from three state Governments, namely, Assam, Jammu and Kashmir and Bihar only These three States did not reply at all, but no State Government has opposed the extension.

Sir, I would like to inform the house that not only the States ruled by the party which is the ruling party at the Centre, but other State Governments like Sikkim, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Orissa and also all the four BJP-ruled State Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, and Himachal Pradesh requested that this law should be extended for five more years. (Interruptions) The hon. Members should realise that not only the State Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh were using this legislation when they were in power, but they were arresting people under this legislation. After that, when the legislation was due to expire they requested the Central Government to extend it for five more years. because, they said that if this

legislation is extended, they will be able to deal effectively with black-marketers and hoarders. So, not only the Congress Party but all the political parties which are represented in the Lok Sabha like the BJP, Janata Dal, CPI(M) and AIADMK, all of them were of the unanimous opinion that this is a very effective legislation to prevent black-marketing and hoarding. So, after agreeing for the extension of this law earlier and saying now that this is an attack on civil liberty is not correct. That means, all your State Governments when they were in power, were using this legislation for attacking the civil liberties of the people of those States.

So, Sir, this is not a legislation for the benefit of the Congress Party and this is not a legislation for the benefit of the BJP or Janata Dal or any other party, but this is a legislation in the national interest and this legislation is to protect the interests of the common man in India, because out of our experience, we have realised that the Essential Commodities Act of 1955 is not enough and is not effective. That is why, that Act was amended in 1981 and it was continuing for the last 11 years. Now, we are again trying to extend it to another five years only.

Sir, some of the Members suggested that some of the provisions should be deleted like the provision for summary trials, special courts, confiscation powers and appeal to the State Governments. If all these provisions are to be deleted, it means again we will be going back to square one; we will be again going back to the Essential Commodities Act of 1955, which is not enough to prevent black-marketing and hoarding. That is why, we have brought about this amendment.

So, please realise the situation. It is not a political legislation. This is not helping any party. The Government may come and go.

In the present situation, we have to continue this. I am happy to know that the Members from all sections are now agreeing that, at present, there is more or less a favourable supply position throughout the country. To that extent, I am happy. Nobody is complaining about price rise to that extent. You were telling: "In 1981, there was drought there was shortage and there was blackmarketing. Now there is surplus in sugar, surplus in wheat, surplus in rice, surplus in cement. We can export things. Therefore, why is this legislation necessary?" You are indirectly telling, we are managing things in a better manner. As the Government, we cannot be satisfied only with this legislation. We are in a better position. This year, we are in a better position regarding supply of essential commodities. But we must be careful. We cannot take a long-term decision on the basis of one cycle only. We have to think for the future. This legislation is for the next five years. It has to be continued. The only complaint is, Mr. Nitish Kumar has said that we have not so far made much headway in spite of the period of 11 years. That is my view also partially. But please understand that even though we are taking the initiative to pass legislation, ultimately it is for the State Government to implement this legislation. Again and again, the Central Government has requested the State Governments to be more effective, show more political will and to deal with blackmarketeers, and hoarders with more determination. So, cooperate with us. We request all the State Governments hereafter to be more effective. It does not mean that this legislation is not enough. This is necessary. But as will also request them that this is the view of Parliament that things are not moving fast as expected. Please understand the difficulty. Even with all these powers, our blackmarketeers, hoarders and profiteers are much more advanced in defeating the purpose of this legislation. Let us have this legislation; let us unitedly pass it to make it

[Sh. A.K. Antony]

more successful in implementation. Your suggestions are noted. With sincerity, we will try to examine them.

About guidelines to the State Governments, we will see that unnecessary harassment should not be allowed. Honest traders, honest businessmen and people who are doing business as per law should not be harassed to get money. At the same time hoarders, profiteers and blackmarketeers deserve no mercy and have to be punished.

My request is, Nitish Kumariji, kindly withdraw your Resolution and let us pass it unanimously.

[Translation]

SHRINITISHKUMAR (Barh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I agree with the hon. Minister. He is a very good man but in bad company.

[English]

-a good man in the bad company....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not interrupt. This Bill has to be passed by 6.30 p.m. today itself...(Interruptions)

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: If you go on interrupting, it will create problem for the Ministers. They will have to be phoned again and they will have to come to the House again.

[Translation]

We have seen the plight of the Ministers, they have to come at the last moment. The hon. Minister has not given a satisfactory reply to my points. Now my complaint is not only against him but also to those

hon: Members who have supported it. The objects of this Bill were not to harass the public but were to protect the interests of the consumers and common man and not to establish raj rule. My complaint was on the point that he had said that all the Governments want such laws and I had also said same thing in the beginning. Whatever is their political colour it may be tri colour or saffron all the Governments want such laws. The Governments of the four Bharatiya Janta Party ruled states wrote the Government for the same. Our party is totally different in this regard. The Janta Dal Government of Bihar has not expressed his opinion. The Resolution presented for the disapproval of the Bill is so justified that only an M.P. from Bihar has moral right to present it that this law should not be continued. Keeping in view the feelings public the Government of Bihar has not expressed its opinion in this regard. When all the four B.J.P. Governments express their opinion in favour of this Bill then BJP has to right to oppose it. Hon. Member of my party Shri Sri Kanta Jena has aptly said that the BJP should change its name to Vyaparik Janata Party. We have come to this House to represent the interest of commonman we are not against the traders. I have presented this resolution...(Interruptions) As there is provision of Article 370 in the Constitution for Jammu and Kashmir similarly there is Article 370 in the Constitution of Janta Dal for Orissa. Therefore, kindly don't ask repeatedly about Orissa...(Interruptions)

[English]

Biju Babu is above certain things. You know Biju Babu. Biju Babu is an elder statesman. Why do you comment upon him regularly?

[Translation]

We have the boldness to comment

about Biju Babu? It is the fortune of Orissa that he accepted the Chief Ministership of that State. You may go through the books After Nehru who? Biju's name did figure in it. Try to understand this.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, our protest is thoroughly justified. That is why we moved this resolution, but he did not pay any attention to any of our complaints. He should accept certain things at least at times. Whole stock is ordered to be seized in the event of an irregularity being found in case of one particular commodity. This should not have been done. This is wrong. I know you have a little time at your disposal, so I put the thing in a nutshell.

Secondly, there is no right of going for a judicial appeal. At least, this should be provided. When you have to harass a particular trader of a particular State, you approach him for collecting donation from him. You say that this law is a continuing legislation. If you feel necessary, you should put it in the permanent statute book and it should not be there to be effective for five years only. If the Act of 1955 is not sufficient, it can be amended by introducing a comprehensive Bill. Otherwise, it creates panic only and the genuine traders are harassed. We may score debating points on this issue by holding separate discussions, but the fact remains that people are harassed and punished unnecessarily. I do not want to repeat the statistics that only a little more than 200 persons could be punished out of one lakh 64 thousand raids that were conducted. The meaning is quite clear that people are exonerated after taking bribe from them or they are caught simply to take bribe. There cannot be any other motive in this matter. I know it and I am raising this issue because the trading communities in Bihar come under the category of beneficiary of social justice and Mandal Commission...

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think the House agrees to extend the time of the House till this Bill is passed.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: The people about from Shri Khandewalji and Shri Misraji were referring to do not come under the category of traders. In our State traders come under the backward class. Baniys (traders) come under the category of backward class. (Baniys (traders) come under the category of backward class). Shri Sitaram Kesri is their leader and he belongs to a backward class.

He could not be elected from Bihar so that he should not face such harassment. We are also protesting it. Misraji was saying that he is the president of hoarders. I said that he should not speak like that.

SHRI SHYAM BIHARI MISRA (Billaur): I did not say that I am the president of hoarders. When you commented like that, I said that you were calling me that.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: I do not know as to which place Misraji belongs to as a trader. He is the president of traders. People belonging to his caste started the division of society into four varnas- Brahim, Kshtriya, Vaishyas and shudra. Here we see, that a Brahim is the president of Vaishyas. But why so?

SHRI SHYAM BIHARI MISRA: A Vaishya and a trader are two different classes. People belonging to all the classes come under the category of traders. People belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and backward classes also come under the category of traders.

[Sh. Shyam Bihari Misra]

Your party has always been dividing the people of the country and you are trying to divide the trading community as well.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Nitish Kumar, please do not go astray here and there. Please conclude now.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, you have seen that Misra ji could not conceal his intention. I simply said that there is Varna- Vyavastha (caste system) and he happens to be the president of a particular community. So, I do not know as to what is to be the fate of traders. You can imagine the extent of exploitation that while on the one hand Shri Narasimha Rao ji formulates such acts which provide for arrest of those who refuse to give donation. While on the other hand a man like Misraji becomes the president of traders. The traders have to suffer both ways. We moved this resolution for securing liberation of the traders. The Government of Bihar did not give its opinion on this Bill. That is why the two are tuned together.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have covered all the points.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: I would conclude after mentioning my last point. Shri Anthony referred about civil liberties in course of his reply. I know Shri Anthony there was a time when he did not succumb to the dictatorial attitude of so big a leader and resigned. I know, he believes in civil liberties and that is why he is speaking like that. We hope, that he would not allow any violation of civil liberties should a violation

take place, he would prefer to resign from the cabinet. I am emphasising this point and I wish that he should not face such a situation to resign. It took him a long time to get a berth in the cabinet after he resigned as Chief Minister. So, we do not wish that he should resign from here also. That is why I am emphasising time and again that he should introduce a Comprehensive Bill to replace this Act. Essential Commodities Act should be amended by introducing a Comprehensive Bill and the present ordinance should either be allowed to lapse or it should be referred to a Joint Parliamentary Committee. Moreover, a Comprehensive Bill should follow after each and every point is discussed and decided. So that the interest of the general people might be safeguarded and the innocent and honest people belonging to the trading community do not feel harassment. They are also the part of our society. We may make maximum fun of them and may abuse them like any thing but the fact remains that they are indispensable. If at all there are parties that do not bother for the donation from the trading community, they are Janata Dal and some left parties. As regards other parties, they have to give donation to one or the other party. The only point of difference between the two political parties is that while one party raises their issue after taking donation from them, the other party takes donation and still oppresses them. Ours is the only different party that is raising the voice against their exploitation. We want that they should not be denied of their civil liberties, and the interest of the general public should be safeguarded. I have listened to the whole discourse of the hon. Minister but I feel that he has not been able to give satisfactory replies to any of the questions. Nothing but his personality has impressed me. I have great regard for the hon. Minister, but I am helpless. Therefore, I would like to submit with all humility that I am not in a position to withdraw the resolution that I have already moved.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Statutory Resolution moved by Shri Nitish Kumar to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That this House disapproves of the Essential Commodities (Special Provisions) Amendment Ordinance, 1993 (No. 1 of 1993) promulgated by the President on the 2nd January, 1993."

The motion was negatived

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we shall take up Motion for Consideration of the Bill. There are amendemtns for circulation.

[Translation]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, my submission is that since the hon. Minister gave no clarification to any of our points while giving his reply, I would like to know as to what was the need of seeking extension of five years through this Bill and whether the government proposes to come forward with a comprehensive Bill? Despite having a number of laws for the same purpose, what is the utility of this Bill from the point of view of social justice? I am of the view that it is not likely to be of any utility either to the consumers or to the trader community. The hon. Minister stated that it will benefit the general public. But his reply does not prove its veracity. There are already a number of laws to that effect. So there is no need of bringing this Bill, which seeks an extension of another five years. Shri Guman Mal Lodha, who happens to be a jurist has said that this Bill would not be able to achieve its objective hence, it is not at all required. As regards making a provision for summary trial and transfer of powers it would be nothing but harassment of the general public and it will

not serve their interests. Therefore, we do not want to be a party to the passing of this Bill. Hence we are going to stage a walk out.

18.37 hrs.

At this stage, Dr. Laxminarayan Pandeya, Shri Shyam Bihari Misra and some other hon. Members left the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now I put amendment numbers 1,4,7, and 8 moved by Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava, Shri Mohan Singh, Shri Dau Dayal Joshi and Shri Rajendra Agnihotri to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 1,4,7, and 8 were put and negatived

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Essential Commodities (Special Provisions) Act, 1981 and to make special provisions by way of amendment to the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now Clause 4.

Shri Syed Shahabuddin- Not present

Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava - Not present

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are no amendments to Clause 5. I shall put together Clauses 4 and 5 to the vote of the House. The question is

"That Clause 4 and 5 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 4 and 5 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is.

"That Clause 1, the Enacting formula and the long Table stand were added to the Bill."

The motion was adopted

SHRI A.K. ANTONY: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

18.39 hrs.

HALF -AN-HOUR DISCUSSION
FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN POWER
SECTOR

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we shall take up Half-an-Hour Discussion. Dr. Laxminarayan Pandeya to speak.

[Translation]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the information given by the hon. Minister of Power

in his reply to my question on 1st March was incomplete, and the information sought in the House was not provided. The hon. Minister did not give a satisfactory reply to the supplementary questions asked by the other hon. Members. It is for this reason that the matter has been raised here again under half an hour discussion.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : May I request the hon. Members not to stand in the gangway please? Kindly take your seats or else withdraw from the House please.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to submit that it is very essential to increase the power generation with a view to ensure all round development of the country. Electricity being generated at present is not adequate to cater to our power requirements and thus the farmers have not been able to make the required progress. Similarly industries are also not being supplied power in accordance with their needs. All this has had and will continue to have an adverse effect on the economy of the country. The present level of power generation is not adequate to meet even 60-65 per cent of our total requirements. Our installed power generation capacity utilisation is also not optimum. Besides this there are several projects which the state Governments had sent to the Central Government for their clearance but these have not been cleared so far, due to which those schemes have been lying incomplete. This has also been causing an obstruction in the production. Several such schemes from Madhya Pradesh Government have been lying pending with the Central Government.

I would like remind the hon. Minister of Power that I had asked him as to how many foreign companies had been given the contract to take up the work of the power projects into their hands? Though there are a large number of such projects, but only three of them have been referred to in the reply. Out of these, there is such project in each of the three states of Tamilnadu, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra. One company has been given the contract of about Rs. 750 crores while another one has been given the contract of about Rs. 7,800 crores. Both of these companies are US based companies while the third one is an Indian company working in collaboration with a foreign company. I would, therefore, like to submit that even in India there are such companies or industries which are capable of such work. Heavy Engineering Limited, Bhopal, BHEL and Heavy Engineering, Ranchi are the companies which can make optimum contribution with regard to the power generation. These are the two companies which are manufacturing the electrical equipments not only for domestic use in the field of power generation and other such areas but also for the purpose of export of all the countries throughout the world. BHEL and Heavy Engineering Corporation are still exporting electrical equipments to other countries.

I would, therefore, like to know from the hon. Minister as to what was the emergency that we could not rely upon our own companies and had to give the contract to foreign countries, that too on such a large scale. Does it mean that it has become necessary to give the contract to foreign companies in order to get foreign loans, or IMF had laid down certain conditions due to which it has become necessary to give the contract to foreign countries or our machinery is no more efficient enough to accomplish the same job or the Government has no faith in the Indian engineers and other concerned personnel due to which it has

decided to give the contract to foreign companies. It will be a set back to our efforts for our self-reliance. So the multinational companies are going to start their operation in this country and their number as per his reply is at least three. In fact there are many more with which negotiations are going on.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have got a cutting from the Navbharat Times dated 30th April. It reads that the Ministry of Power has decided to give contract to six foreign countries for power generation. This paper has published the names of the six companies whereas the hon. Minister has referred to three such companies in his reply. The World Bank proposes to give aid for 14 projects. In view of that possibility I would like to request the honourable Minister to make it clear as to how many such projects are proposed to be given to the foreign companies. I would also like to know whether Heavy Engineering Corporation Ranchi or BHEL were incapable and whether these companies could not be entrusted with this work of manufacturing electrical apparatus? Is there no private company which can undertake this work?

So far as I know, a private company in Madhya Pradesh has offered to take up the work of the Maheshwari Power Project. It has already started working on the project. Many more private companies can do the same in the country itself. So the Government need not seek the assistance of the foreign companies. We also have experts in this field. They can accomplish the task.

I would also like to know from the hon. Minister as to how much increase would be there in power generation as a result of such an agreement and how much of our requirements would be fulfilled with this arrangement. Under this agreement these companies have been assured autonomy for a period of fifty years. While speaking on the National Thermal Power Corporation,

[Dr. Laxminarayan Pandeya]

whose Bill has already been passed, I had pointed out that if the concept of 'no man Power station' was adopted the technique will be confined to the owners only. By giving the contract to foreign companies the Government tends to bring foreign technique in the name of power network in the country and thereby mortgage the future of the country with the multinationals.

I would also like to know whether giving the contract to the foreign companies in this manner is not a direct interference in our efforts to achieve self reliance? What are the terms and conditions of the agreement with these companies? What are the grounds and period of this agreement? Under what circumstances the government have signed this agreement?

Is it not a fact that the foreign companies which have been awarded contract will be importing components instead of utilising the domestically manufactured components on the plea that the indigenously manufactured products are of sub-standard quality? On this plea the domestically produced goods will be rejected and whole lot of the components will be imported. Indian experts, industries and companies, which I referred to, are exporters too. They are being awarded contracts abroad and are also taking up power projects in their hand in foreign countries. Indian companies are executing big projects in foreign countries like selling locomotives for rail transport, but here in India these are being considered incompetant and unreliable. Therefore, I would like to have a categorical reply from the hon. Minister as to what he proposes to do in this regard?

In the end I would like to know whether it is a fact that the power sector is facing serious in foreign countries? This is the reason why the foreign companies engaged

in the power sector are showing interest in India and they Government thinks that it is nice that the capital is flowing into the country and therefore Government is liberal to them. This liberalisation is contrary to the goal of self-reliance and sovereignty of the country. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Only those who have given their names before 10 o'clock in the morning, can ask questions; and no one else. (*Interruptions*) This is half-an-hour discussion and not a full discussion.

[*Interruptions*]

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to reiterate what Shri Pandey has stated in the House. Why are the contracts being signed with the foreign countries in the field of power sector? I think that the hon. Minister of Power will throw light on the statement that these companies can work freely for even upto 50 years in the country. I would like to submit that it is not proper to place orders on the foreign companies when BHEL and HEC are there in the country. Both the companies are not getting adequate orders, due to which they are in bad shape, on the contrary but we are placing orders on the foreign companies and bringing them into the country. Why do the Government sign agreements with foreign companies? Agreements should be signed only in the event of lack of availability of certain goods in India or if these are available at cheaper rates abroad. What we buy from abroad are 20 times more expensive. This is an attack on the self-reliance of our country. It won't be proper on our part to place orders on the foreigners at the cost of development of power sector/industry in India, because of the pressure of foreign loan and other sorts

of pressures. The hon. Minister need pay attention towards the power generation in India. If anything is available at cheaper rates in foreign countries then sign agreements. The hon. Minister will definitely give reply to these questions.

SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHLIA (Junagarh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the number of power projects lying incomplete and the reasons therefor? I would also like to know the names of foreign companies from which the loans were taken and for which projects? Are foreign loans desirable for these projects?

India is predominately an agrarian economy. The plight of the farmers is miserable because they do not get remunerative prices of their produce. It is also because we are genuinely not interested in becoming self-reliant. The manner in which the foreign companies are being brought into the country is not good for the country. Farmers plight is miserable. India can become self-sufficient in foodgrains only if power and water are made available to the farmers in abundance. I would like to submit that the Centre has always meted step motherly treatment to Gujarat which in turn has done the same with Saurashtra region of the State. This cannot be tolerated for a longer period. If this continues then the people will be forced to take a definite stand which I do not want to divulge right now. In Gujarat many projects could not be completed till now. In Gujarat many projects could not be completed till now, for example 'Piyawap' gas based power project. Though the Centre has cleared the project yet it could not be completed for lack of availability of gas. I would like to know whether the Government propose to take some immediate steps for the early completion of the project?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to make a

submission that the hon. Minister should throw light on the foreign capital investment going on in the country and in the public sector in particular. The hon. Minister has stated in the reply that agreements for three projects with three companies have been signed viz two with American companies and one with another company. Power requirement in the country must be met. If adequate power is not made available, the country cannot develop. However, we do not want to generate sufficient power. Both BHEL and HEC meet the requirement of power sector and they are fully depended on their orders. About MMC it is said that it is in the private sector, but in fact 100 per cent shares of it are with the Government. As regards ACC-Babcock, its all the 'Directors' belong to financial institution and public undertakings. Yesterday itself an issue was raised about the order book position of BHEL, the biggest factory in India and Asia, where lakhs of workers are employed.

[English]

The order book position is very precarious.

[Translation]

Order book position for 1994-95 in case of Haridwar Unit is 7 per cent of the installed capacity, 12 per cent in case of Hyderabad Unit, nil in case of Bhopal Unit and 4 per cent in case of Trichy. In case of Hydro-electric it is 3 per cent for Haridwar, 3-5 per cent for Bhopal and 10 per cent for Hyderabad. The position for 1995-96 is nil for Haridwar, Hyderabad, Bhopal and Trichy. In case of hydro-electric it is 44 per cent, 19 per cent and 63 per cent in case of Bhopal and nil for Hyderabad and Haridwar. This is the position of BHEL after two years.

[English]

After two years, this unit will be closed down and lots of workers, who have built

[Sh. Basudeb Acharia]

this BHEL, which is the pride of our country, will be thrown to the streets along with their family members. Then, there was a package by BIFR. When ABL was closed down for 18 months, there was a package. BIFR prepared that package and Government of India was to implement that package. What was its commitment and condition? The commitment was 800 megawatts each in 1988-89 and orders for 800 megawatts boilers each year thereafter through the Department of Power, Government of India. What is the position in 1988-89? It is 210 megawatts for two units, that is, 2x210MW and for 1989-90, it is 3x210 MW and for 1990-93, it is 2x250 MW. His predecessor, Mr. Kalpnath Rai gave me an assurance, in reply to my letter, as also in the House, categorically that orders for the two power projects in Unchahaar and Yamuna Nagar will be placed with ABL. Now, I came to know that ABL is not getting the order. So, ABL incurred losses.

This company which was closed down for 18 months will earn profit this year but after two years, there will be no orders and again, this unit will be closed down. The Minister can take loan from foreign countries but not at the cost of the nation. Our own indigenous industry should not starve, like BHEL, HCL, MMCL and ABL. I want to know from the hon. Minister on one point.

19.00 hrs.

Yesterday, he has very clearly stated that they can participate in international biddings. But if they cannot compete, Government cannot help. Now, there is no price preference for public sector undertakings.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI P.V.
RANGAYYA NAIDU): That is not correct.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Is 10 per cent price preference still continuing?

SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU: It is 15 per cent and not 10 per cent.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Still I want to have an assurance from the hon. Minister. While negotiating with foreign investors, I want to know whether the interests of our indigenous industries, the boiler manufacturing industry, the power equipment manufacturing industry and so on, will be protected.

Secondly Sir, you know Bakreshwar. There is a great struggle going on the State of West Bengal for this project. Will Government of India consider foreign aid for the Bakreshwar Project? Bakreshwar has already placed orders with the ABL and ABL is not getting funds from the Government of West Bengal because West Bengal is starved of funds. There is a constraint of funds.

Then Sir, there is another project in West Bengal. It is the Purulia - Ayodhya Pump Storage Scheme. This is a hydel project with Japanese technology. I want to know whether the Government will consider this project also and get it cleared. I am mentioning it because it is also depending on foreign assistance with Japanese cooperation. Will the Government get it through? This project is also very important for the State of West Bengal.

Therefore Sir, I want to know whether the Minister will clarify that while negotiating with foreign investors, our indigenous industries like boiler making industry, power equipment manufacturing industry, etc. will not suffer. Will the hon. Minister assure this House about these aspects?

[Translation]

SHRI ANIL BASU (Arambagh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, electricity generation is very important for the development of the nation. In view of our economic condition, as per my knowledge during eight plan period generation of fourteen thousand megawatt electricity has been identified with the help of foreign investment. I am of the opinion that if we need foreign investment for generating electricity then we should go for it and there should not be any dispute in this regard. But the fact is that the area which does not need a foreign investment or a loan, we go in for the same. We adopt such schemes which do not have any concern with our development process. Of course, we should go for foreign investment for the areas, where it is needed but if there is no such need, why do we go for it? I am asking very specific question. The system commissioned in Vindhyaçal with foreign assistance in 1989, is being utilised only 7 per cent. When its utilization is 7 per cent only, then why at all it was commissioned?

[English]

Why it was then given?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may conclude.

SHRI ANIL BASU: I am only asking the questions. I am not elaborating on any point.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are entitled to ask only one question. You have already asked two questions.

[Translation]

SHRI ANIL BASU: Mr. Chairman, Sir, Chandrapur HBJ link is coming up in collaboration with Aaltsum by taking a loan. Government of India says that through

H.B.J. link power transmission will be done from Western region to Southern region. But the 14th Electrical Power Survey of the Government says-

[English]

"At the end of the Eight Five Year Plan, there will be a deficit of 619 million unit of power in the Western region."

[Translation]

There will be a deficit of power in Western region and for taking power from Western region to Southern region you are going for H.B.D.C., what is the justification for it? Electrical Power Survey Report says-

[English]

At the end of the 8th Five Year Plan there will be a deficit of power in the Western region. Then why are you going for it? There is an existing line, the present transmission system, which can take care of the whole system.

[Translation]

The other H.B.D.C. system, during Eight Five Year Plan is also being done under a conspiracy, under this, power from Eastern region will be taken to the Northern region. Another H.B.D.C. system Jaipur H.B.D.C. system will take power from Eastern region to Southern region. What is the Planning Commissions' report in this regard? The report says that there will be 5-6 million unit power excess in Eastern region. The existing system to transfer 5-6 million unit from East to North are Dihri-Mughalsarai system, Karmonsa-Mughalsarai system, Jihan system and from East to North, there are Kalwaro-Balimela-Vslar system and Machkund-Liadibu system. For transferring power from East to West, Machkund-Korba system is there but as per your project

[Sh. Anil Basu]

report, 16 million unit will be surplus in Eight Plan, for that only a new system has been devised. When it is mentioned in the report of the Electrical power survey that this much electricity cannot be generated in that condition and the report of Planning Commission supports it then it is totally wrong to prepare project report to bring equipments of multinationals. I would like to ask whether it is true or not?

My another question is that you do not have load for 800 K.V. system at Kishanpur-Bhoga sector and for the next twenty years you cannot make available this load but you bring this 800 K.V. system of foreign loan, it is not going to benefit you for the next twenty years?

[English]

Even the countries which are exporting power, do not have 800 KVC system; and we are going in for 800 KVC system which would not be required for the coming 20 years.

If it is necessary, you take loan; if it is necessary you import technology.

MR. CHAIRMAN : If you want the Minister to reply, then please conclude. Mr. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : I am grateful to the hon. Members who have participated in the half-An-Hour Discussion. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the Minister reply first. If anything remains, then I will allow you.

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE: I am grateful to the hon. Members who have raised this discussion and the other hon. Members

who have raised this discussion and the other hon. Members who have participated in this discussion.

Some basic things I would like to make absolutely clear. The first and foremost is that we have invited the private sector to participate, not to supplant but to supplement the public sector in the power sector.

There is another thing which I want to submit very clearly. We are as much concerned about BHEL as much as Members are concerned. I will tell you that we are doing.

Firstly, so far as hon. Member Dr. Laxminarayan Pandeya is concerned, he was saying why are we going in for private sector investment from abroad. I think he has no objection to private sector investment in India. Why are you going in for private sector investment from abroad when BHEL is there to give us the necessary equipment. Firstly, I want to point out to the hon. Member that supply of equipment is something different from the generation of power. BHEL is not in generation of power. NTPC and other companies are in generation of power. So, kindly, do not Mix up the two concept at all. (Interruptions) I am coming to it. Listen to me please. Regarding BHEL, I will tell you. (Interruptions). I am not yielding. I am replying to the hon. Member. It is impossible for me to earry on like this. If you are dissatisfied at the end. You can ask me.

So far as BHEL is concerned, I am going to tell you what we are going to do about it and how deep is our concern because we also depend on BHEL to supply boilers and turbines.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't disturb the Minister. Let him reply. Then you can

ask questions.

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE: I am replying to the hon. Member. Please bear with me and show courtesy to him, if not to me. I am answering him via Chair. [Translation]

DR. LAXMI NARAYAN PANDEYA: While giving you an example of Maheshwari project, I have said that you have given contract to a private company in Madhya Pradesh. So far as the supply of equipments is concerned, B.H.E.L. or Heavy Engineering may supply these but it does not mean that a private company cannot supply equipments. There are such industries here which can supply such equipments, then why are you giving contracts to the outside companies? Why you are giving priority to the outside companies?

[English]

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE: That was the second point. I wanted to submit to you that in the private sector as many as 45 companies have shown their interest. We are going to them because, as I said, we want to supplement the public sector for generation of power. The shortage exists there. And let me tell you something, some perceptive plan which we have done. I want you to please bear this in mind what I have to tell you in the context of what I will have to reply to you. For next 15 years, we will need 1,48,000 MW; and at today's cost that will cost the country not less than rupees five lakh crores of rupees. Imagine the magnitude of the problem; imagine the magnitude of the resources required; and this also whether we will be able to bridge the shortage or not I do not know. Now, this is the magnitude of the problem. If so much money is available to us in the public sector, I give you an assurance right here and now that I will never look at the private sector; I will ask NTPC and other companies to do it. But, since there is an acute resource

crunch, that is one of the main reasons why BHEL is in trouble. We are in trouble at the moment. Therefore, I want to submit to you. There are 45 companies in the private sector which have shown interests in this and all the five projects which are under construction at the moment are the Indian companies.

Secondly, out of indentment recorded here which I have referred to there are 14 companies which are Indian companies. We welcome them very much. Let there be more Indian companies coming. It is not as though we are inviting the foreign companies in any preferential terms. The terms are the same to everyone. What we are anxious is they do come. Many people will express but ultimately they do not come. You know, it is very high capital intensive industry. It is not easy to get the people. Therefore, you have my assurance on one thing that....

SHRI ANIL BASU: This is not the case. But bilateral grant and loan agreement are the main reasons.

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE: I am replying to something what hon. Shri Pande has asked me.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ANIL BASU: You cannot explain to an individual.

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE: I am not explaining to an individual, I am giving reply to an individual. Is that clear to you? (Interruptions)

SHRI ANIL BASU: This is a point of order. He cannot do that. The rule is very clear. Then a Minister is making any statement or replying to the question, he is addressing the House through the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is some misunderstanding. He is replying to the points raised by him.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ANIL BASU: No, Sir, he said that he was replying to the individual Member's question. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: He should reply to the House and not to any individual member.

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE: I have been in the Parliament for long. I am reasonably conversant with the rules of Parliament.....

SHRI ANIL BASU: Yes, you are very senior enough.

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE: Therefore, in humility, I request you to kindly allow to deal with the points raised by the hon. Member, I want to make it clear to him with regard to his query why are we giving preference to this company. In fact, that is the trust of the very question he has raised, and it is very important. What we says is that this question does not state the reason for inviting these foreign companies in the country itself. There are many companies which are able to undertake this kind of major work. Please get all of them in India. We will be very happy. If all the Indian companies come in the private sector, I for one will be the happiest person, but they do not have the resources. I want to submit to Shri Pandey. This was the thrust of the question Anilji, that is why I want to reply to it very elaborately.

Now the second thing is what will be the generation capacity. Today, as you know, our capacity is round about 35,000 MW but we are generating about 35,000 MW. By the end of the Eight Plan we want

that at least 35,535 MW is augmented and to be able to do that the sources which we have from the Planning Commission are around about 70,000. At the rate of 3.5 or 3 crores per MW it will hardly suffice for 20,000 to 22,000 MW. Balance of it, we thought, will come from the private sector and at the end of the Eighth Five Year Plan, I am afraid the shortage will continue to be what it is today. Therefore it is utterly imperative that to supplement the public sector we have got to bring in the private sector, for self-sufficiency.

Now, I want to submit to you, that it is precisely for purposes of self-sufficiency that we are supplementing the public sector funds by borrowing from abroad- bilateral borrowing multilateral borrowing and the third type of borrowing in the.....

SHRI ANIL BASU: World Bank- the borrowing at the cost of the country.

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE: Yes, but not bartering away the interest of the country; at the cost of the country, yes.

The three types of borrowings are multilateral, bilateral and private sector. These are the three sources from which we are borrowing. The cost will have to be borne by the entire country, but it is not any waste. In return for that we will be generating power. It is not a wasteful expenditure. We are not spending away, we are spending away, we are putting in very valuable asset because the power sector is one sector, infact the entire economic power of the country will ultimately flow from the chimneys of pollution free power sector. That is what I have always been saying.

Therefore, self-sufficiency itself requirement we must have more power, greater generation and for purpose of generation we require investment and unless we do tap all the sources to make good

enough money for us to generate what we are contemplate to generating it will not be possible for us to get power.

SHRI ANIL BASU: Also, you require a Cabinet Minister, a powerful Minister.

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE: What is the time frame for self-sufficiency? It is very difficult for me to say what is going to be the time frame. The hon. Members should have been a little more charitable to me. There is no timeframe I can give you.

Then his final question is a very interesting one. He asked whether it was due to the recession abroad that they are coming here. I wish, the hon. Member realise that it is not that easy. It is not easy to get investment here at this time. Large many areas are open in the world for these people to go and invest money. That is why we have to make them attractive for them. Ultimately I assure the hon. Member that in India we will not have enough resources coming up, for a very highly capital intensive industry. We are talking in terms of lakhs of crores of rupees and therefore we will have to have moneys from abroad and if the moneys from abroad are coming we are one of the competitors for borrowing, we are not the only competitors. If there were no compulsions in India was the only country where investment was possible for them in the power sector, I would have been the happiest man. But that is not so. We have to compete with other countries and therefore offer them lucrative terms, etc.

Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava is not here. His query was why we were importing equipment, which according to him was far more expensive than the Indian equipment. I assure him that when we go in for international bidding we give preferential treatment of price of 15 per cent only to Indian Company, BHEL and to nobody else and if in that case we find that BHEL is cheaper, surely,

it is coming for valuation. Why should we import equipment which is more expensive abroad? It is international bidding and one of the norms of the international bidding is that we must buy equipment at the best possible price so that we are able to provide stable, efficient power competitively and cheaply to the people. Therefore I think premise of the question is wrong.

Shrimati Bhavna Chiklia wanted know which were the projects under implementation. I am afraid, I will have to write to her and inform her which are the projects which are under implementation.

She raised another important question she is not here new that moneys are coming from abroad, they will generate power and the power becomes so expensive that ultimately the agriculturist will not be able to bear the price. I think that was the thrust of her question. I think that is utterly misconceived. These companies will be generating power and selling it to the State Electricity Boards and it is for the State Electricity Boards and the Power Grid Corporation to determine what the tariffs are going to be. Today, the States have decided to charge 50 per cent from the agriculturists. Is there any warrant to consider that what will be charged by these companies to the State Electricity Boards or to the Power Grid Corporation? (Interruptions) I am not yielding. Ultimately it is for the State Electricity Boards, it is for us to decide what is going to be the price structure, the tariff structure for different areas, different sectors, the tariff and generation of power have very little in common in the sense that what consumer has to do pay is decision at a different level. Therefore, there is no warrant for this kind of a misapprehension that the agriculturists will be ruined in my manner whatsoever. In Gujarat there is inadequate gas. (Interruptions)

This kind of a commentary must step if you are serious about it

SHRI ANIL BASU: You are not giving full answers.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: He had to reply to all the questions.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No running commentary please. Let him finish. If anything remains, at the end you can ask him.

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE: The difficulty is if an hon. Member thinks that the entire wisdom of the world is reposed in one person, it makes the working and functioning of Parliament very difficult. (*Interruptions*)

I do not claim that I am very knowledgeable. I am new to the subject. I am learning every day.

It is in the fitness of things that everyone should learn to respect what the other man has to say in the matter, as much as I respect what he has to say. I think his questions are utterly absurd. On the face of them, they are absurd and I can prove it. But I respectfully listen to what he has to say. I think his knowledge is utterly half-way, utterly indigested, but I listened respectfully at least.

Now the question arises about inadequate gas. I think this question she should address to Captain Satish Sharma- Inadequacy of gas is not in my hand.

There is an extremely important question raised by Shri Basudeb Acharia about BHEL. We are very much concerned about BHEL. BHEL has put to us that it has a capacity to supply equipment - boilers, turbines, generators - of a capacity of 3.500 MW per annum.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack): 6.000 MW.

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE: 6,000 is in theory. They say you give us 3,500, we shall be occupied full time.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Have they written to you, because their capacity is 6,000 MW per annum?

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE: Since he has asked the question, I am forced to reply. Normally I never bring in bureaucrats. Today in my briefing, we summoned an official of the BHEL, and when my Ministry's official said they would not be able to meet more than 3,500 MW, I asked that official of the BHEL and he said, yes, it cannot be more than 3,500 MW. Anyway, if it is not correct, the responsibility will be mine and not of that official. But I want to submit that they have themselves said that they do not want more than 3,500 MW.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: The capacity is 6,000, how they are saying 3,500?

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE: I have submitted and you can find out from them. If I am wrong, I shall be very happy to correct myself. But this is what we have been told and I am taking on the basis of information given to me.

So far as BHEL is concerned, I want to point out as to what we are doing for BHEL. That is very important. BHEL is important to us for reasons more than one and to the best of our ability, we shall keep on making endeavours to see the BHEL does not get into difficulties. The hon. Member has said that BHEL is in difficulty in Bhopal, Hyderabad and Trichy. But that is primarily because we are in difficulty. We do not have funds. If you do not want us to borrow, then what will happen? Not only will there be no power, I shall be taking the country into darkness. But before I take the country into darkness, BHEL will go into liquidation. So, for your own cause, which is also my cause.

namely that of BHEL, it is absolutely essential that I go in for multilateral borrowing and bilateral borrowing. Even for Bakreshwar it is necessary. Jyoti Basu is asking me every time.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: But for Bakreshwar, the State Government of West Bengal has already placed the order with ABBL.

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE: The problem with them is not order, the problem with ABBL is payment. Kindly persuade the Minister and Government....(Interruptions). Please arrange funds to be paid to ABBL. Kindly use your good offices.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: I know the problem.

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE: If you know the problem, better than me, I am very happy. You help them out. But that is the problem I hope. It is no use trying to ask me to help ABBL when the real help is required in some area in which you alone can help and not I.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: In the package which was prepared by BIFR and the Central Government, the role that was to be played by the Central Government, has not been played by them. The order for 800 MW which was to be given by the Central Government, has not been given by them. The State Government has already given the order to ABL to manufacture boilers.

What about Yamunanagar and Unchahar? M/s. ABL have bagged the C.E.F.C. Buzz-buzz boiler. Government is fully committed to it. We do hope West Bengal will continue with Bakreshwar which we have posed at the moment to the O.E.C.F. It is the position which you have accepted. I have a note from my Ministry which says that if ABL is in difficulty it is not

at the moment for want of order. It may be for future years. But the difficulty that I am explaining at the moment is the difficulty with reference to resources speech. The West Bengal Government is not paying what they have been supplied to. You kindly take care of that.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Unless State Government gets funds, how can they give it?

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE: How can we go on like this? I cannot understand.

MR. CHAIRMAN Shri Basudeb Acharia, we cannot carry on like this indefinitely. Mr. Minister, please complete the answer. We want to finish it.

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE: I am reading from a part of the minutes of the meeting between the Power Secretary, Chairman B.H.E.L., Department of Heavy Industry and the Planning Commission. This will give you, Shri Pandeyaji, an idea also as to what we are doing on BHEL. I quote:

Viewing in this context, an assessment was made in respect of projects giving benefits in 8th Plan and 8th Plan projects likely to slip to 9th Plan and orders for which have yet to be placed. It was felt that orders for projects, viz. Rih and II, Chandrapura Unit-7 and Amguri which are likely to be funded by multilateral agencies, BHEL stood good chances for getting orders for supply of equipment for these projects, in view of its competitive offers.

In respect of other projects, the chances of getting orders are rather remote as either they are low priority projects or the implementing agencies do not have any

[Sh. N.K.P. Salve]

funds. Secretary (P) expressed the view that BHEL can secure more orders, if it goes in for bidding offers of various companies including the private ones.

Joint Secretary, Department of Heavy Industry desired that it would be expedient to explore enlarging the funding scope of PFC. If the PFC could provide funds for power projects, the BHEL can hope to get good orders."

The real problem is that we have the crunch of resources.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: When did this meeting take place?

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE: The meeting took place on 29.1.1993, recently. You can verify this. Recently you can verify this. I am reporting before the House.

Also for protection of indigenous industries outside my Power Ministry, there are certain measures which are available the first of which is that the international competitive bidding procedure. It has finally been adopted that the comparison of prices in tender evaluation has to be made with imported equipment. The price for comparison will be landed cost plus 15 per cent plus fourth of receipts. The prices for comparison of indigenous equipment will be quoted at such price which should be exclusive of excise and sales tax on the afore-mentioned basis. It would be determined as to which quotation is lower for evaluation of it. This is what we can do: the maximum we can go. We cannot completely exempt the indigenous equipment suppliers from competition. What we can do is that we will certainly give them price preference. That way we want to keep the

indigenous industry at a better position.

Secondly, with a view to protecting the indigenous industry including the public sector BHEL, several measures have been taken. Recently the import duty is reduced to 20 per cent. Yet retention of import duty itself is a protection for indigenous industry. Whatever may be the pricing, ultimately they have to pay 20 per cent extra on what they bring here. That is another deterrent. Indigenous manufacturers do not have to pay 20 per cent duty.

And finally when we are making techno-economic clearance by Central Electricity Authority, they evaluate the suitability of the equipment. If the Indian equipment is not suitable, we will be too happy to give it to the indigenous suppliers.

Therefore, I would request hon. Members to kindly bear with us that we are all out for indigenous industries in this sector but equally important is to ensure that we do get resources and we will not borrow in terms which are detrimental to the interests of the country. I said it yesterday also. We will borrow on our terms which will help us generate power, buy equipment at the best available price and in the process give as much preference as we can to the indigenous industry. I want to lay out here at this juncture the broad position.

"The Single stand which runs across all these issues relate to the funding of power projects. Our ability to place order on indigenous suppliers is in direct proportion to our ability to fund our own projects. In the past a significant proportion of power projects was financed through budgetary support."

Now, this is the main difference which I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Member Dr. Pandeya through you, Sir, that in the years gone by the significant proportion of power projects was financed

from budgetary support. There is not the budgetary support coming now and we need to augment power generation. Therefore, what happens is, now these undertakings have to depend on their own devices.

"In projects funded by multilateral agencies the international competitive bidding procedure allows indigenous supply to compete and to compete successfully because of the price difference and because of the import duty restrictions their projects have to take recourse to bilateral funding. For want of any other option the equipment supply goes beyond reach of the domestic industry."

We are helpless. "Where a country comes with a very attractive proposal, sometimes they come with outright grants and aid, there of course they would want their own country to come about, their own country to take the order. The route does not necessarily pose a road block to the Indian industry. In fact, since such private sector participation is to supplement and not supplant the public sector, it offers fresh opportunities to the Indian industry to secure orders on the basis of their proven comparative advantages. All those aspects are fully kept in view in the constant and constructive interaction between the Power Ministry and the Ministry of Heavy Industry."

Sir, I hope this should clarify all questions which have been raised by Members.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: You have not replied to my question regarding Jammuna Nagar and Unchahar.

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE: Sir, this is a general question about the investment. The other questions which are with reference to some specific projects are raised by Shri Anil Basu.

SHRI ANIL BASU: I have not asked any specific question. I have asked on general principle. You have taken loans for projects which are not at all required. It is a very simple question. (Interruptions)

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE: The trust of the question is, that he does not take the reasons for inviting these foreign companies because in the country itself there are many such Companies which are able to undertake these kinds of major work. Now his question is why are we putting up some projects with borrowed funds, which projects according to him are futile and unnecessary. I have been telling about it yesterday, but if he wants a reply and says, 'You won't reply to anything specific', I am available to you, Mr. Anil Basu, I will be very happy to write to you. (Interruptions)

Sir, I will need notice. For his questions I will need notice. (Interruptions).

SHRI ANIL BASU: Sir, I have referred to the Government inquiry report and the Planning Commission's report. A knowledgeable person having the knowledge, he is not transferring that knowledge to the House.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Sir, I have asked very specific question regarding Jammuna Nagar and Unchahar. As assurance was given by his predecessor. (Interruptions)

SHRI ANIL BASU: But not a single answer has been given to my specific questions. I say, he should have the courtesy to write to me. (Interruptions).

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE: I will write to you. He wants an answer, Sir, I will send it to him. I am not declining to give the answer to him. (Interruptions). He wants it here and now? (Interruptions).

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: I want an answer about the assurance given by your predecessor.

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE: I am sorry, I will deal with it. You are referring to the assurance given.

So far as the assurance given and its implementation is concerned, I do not have papers with me right now, I am not aware of it. I assure you that I will look into what the assurance is and I will let you know what the position is.

Sir, I am sorry, so far as that aspect of the matter is concerned, it is my bounded

duty. I overlooked that.

Sir, the cost of the question I have already covered. (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Half-an-Hour discussion is over now.

The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow, the 18th March at 11.00 a.m.

19.39 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, March 18, 1993/Phalgun 27, 1914 (Saka).